A COLLECTION

OF

TREATIES, ENGAGEMENTS, AND SANADS

RELATING TO

INDIA AND NEIGHBOURING COUNTRIES.

COMPILED BY

C. U. AITCHISON, B.C.S.,

UNDER-SECRETARY TO THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA IN THE FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

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CONTAINING

THE TREATIES, ETC., RELATING TO THE PUNJAB, JAMMU AND KASHMIR, BALUCHISTAN, AFGHANISTAN AND EASTERN TURKISTAN.

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TREATIES, ENGAGEMENTS, AND SANADS

CORRIGENDA.

Page 67.—In page-heading, *omit* "Hill States."

Page 123.—In line 21, *for* "Raja Hira Singh" *read* "Rai Hira Singh."

Page 205.—In line 6, *for* "Khagan" *read* "Kaghan."

Page 210.—In line 29 } *for* "Madakhel" *read* "Mada Khel."
Page 211.—In line 10 }

Page 230.—In the margin of the last paragraph, *read*—
"(*a*) Galai or Gali Khel,
(*b*) Hasan Khel,
(*c*) Ashu Khel,
(*d*) Jawaki Khel."

Page 232.—In line 33, *for* "Shirakis" *read* "Sherakis."

Page 239.—In line 18, *for* "Malla or Muta Khel" *read* "Malla or Mula Khel."

Page 252.—In line 16, *for* "Karam" *read* "Kuram."

Page 348.—In line 10, *for* "Skardu" *read* "Skardo."

Page 417.—In line 20, *for* "Akchah" *read* "Akcha."

In 1760 a second invasion was undertaken. In the meantime, the Emperor was murdered by his Wazir, and the intelligence of this reached the prince shortly after he had begun his march. He at once assumed the title of Shah Alam, and conferred the office of Wazir on the Nawab of Oudh, in whose hands he was virtually a prisoner. The imperial army was finally defeated in January 1761, and the Emperor, tired of his dependence on the Wazir of

PART V.

TREATIES AND ENGAGEMENTS RELATING TO EASTERN TURKISTAN.

PART I.

TREATIES, ENGAGEMENTS, AND SANADS

RELATING TO THE

TERRITORIES SUBORDINATE TO, OR IN POLITICAL RELATION WITH,

THE

LIEUTENANT-GOVERNORSHIP OF THE PUNJAB

I.—DELHI.

During the disorders of Mir Jafar's first administration of Bengal, Muhammad Kuli Khan, Subadar of Allahabad, instigated by two powerful zamindars, Rajas Somdar Singh and Balwant Singh, formed the purpose of invading Bengal. His kinsman the Nawab of Oudh joined in the design, and in order to give a colourable pretext to the invasion, the son of Alamgir II., who had fled from his father's court to Rohilkhand, and who was invested by the Emperor with the Subadari of Bengal, Behar, and Orissa, was put at the head of the expedition.

Towards the close of the year 1758, the army advanced, under Kuli Khan and the prince, to Patna. But the Nawab of Oudh, who was following, treacherously seized the fort of Allahabad. Kuli Khan returned to repossess himself of his territory. He threw himself on the generosity of the Nawab, who immediately seized him and put him to death. Left thus unsupported, the prince agreed with Clive, who had advanced to Patna for the purpose of repelling the invasion, to withdraw across the Karamnasa on receiving a small sum for the supply of his immediate necessities.

In 1760 a second invasion was undertaken. In the meantime, the Emperor was murdered by his Wazir, and the intelligence of this reached the prince shortly after he had begun his march. He at once assumed the title of Shah Alam, and conferred the office of Wazir on the Nawab of Oudh, in whose hands he was virtually a prisoner. The imperial army was finally defeated in January 1761, and the Emperor, tired of his dependence on the Wazir of

Oudh, joined the English camp. He was there met by Kasim Ali, who had been made Subadar of Bengal on the deposition of Mir Jafar, and who agreed to pay to the Emperor twenty-six lakhs of rupees a year, on condition of being confirmed in his office. After making an offer to the English of the Diwani of Bengal, Behar, and Orissa, the Emperor marched towards Delhi to take possession of his paternal throne. The Mahrattas had before this overrun Northern India and possessed themselves of Delhi, but they met with a disastrous defeat at Panipat from Ahmad Shah Abdali, who, after proclaiming Shah Alam as Emperor of Hindustan and inviting him to Delhi, returned to Kabul. Want of money, and the opposition of Kasim Ali, prevented the English from fulfilling their intention of aiding Shah Alam in the recovery of his throne.

After his deposition and final defeat at Patna, Kasim Ali fled and claimed the protection of the Wazir of Oudh, who, with the Emperor rather as a prisoner than as a monarch, was encamped at Allahabad, planning an expedition against Bundelkhand. The Wazir hoped, under the pretence of assisting Kasim Ali, to seize Bengal for himself, and a joint expedition across the Karamnasa was commenced. The army of the invaders was overthrown in the battle of Baxar on the 23rd October 1764; the Emperor detached himself from the expedition and joined the English camp, and the Wazir retreated to his own dominions. It was proposed to depose the Wazir, and put the Emperor in possession of his territories, with the exception of the country of Ghazipur and Benares, which the Emperor granted (No. I) to the English. The arrangements thus made, however, were severely condemned by the Court of Directors as burdensome and profitless, and therefore, in 1765, the Wazir was restored to his dominions, with the exception of the districts of Allahabad and Kora, which were left in possession of the Emperor. The districts of Ghazipur and Benares were likewise restored. But the circumstances which led to this treaty, and to the subsequent acquisition of territory by the British Government in the Gangetic Doab, are more intimately connected with the history of Oudh (Vol. II, Part II) than of Delhi.

The Emperor Shah Alam continued to reside at Allahabad, but manifested great impatience to mount the throne at Delhi. The Mahrattas were, in the meantime, again overrunning Upper India to re-establish the influence they lost at Panipat, and to punish the Rohillas for the assistance they had given to Ahmad Shah Abdali. For the easier accomplishment of these objects, they undertook to replace Shah Alam on the throne, who, notwithstanding the dissuasions of the British Government, placed himself in their hands. The Emperor was led

into Delhi in all pomp on the 25th December 1771, but he was a mere puppet in the hands of the Mahrattas.

In 1773 the Mahrattas extorted from the Emperor a grant of the provinces of Allahabad and Kora, but the imperial deputy at Allahabad applied for leave to put them under British protection, as the King had been compelled, while a prisoner, to grant the sanads. The districts were, in the following year, sold to the Wazir of Oudh for fifty lakhs of rupees.

The Emperor continued a mere State prisoner in the hands of the Mahrattas till 1803, when he was released by Lord Lake, and brought under the protection of the British Government. All the territories and resources assigned for his support by the Mahrattas were continued to him, and a pecuniary provision, fixed at Rupees 60,000, but afterwards increased to Rupees 1,00,000 a month, was granted in addition. Shah Alam died on the 19th November 1806, and was succeeded by Akbar Shah, who was succeeded in 1837 by his eldest son Bahadur Shah. The movements of the King were confined to the neighbourhood of Delhi, and he was not allowed to confer titles, or to issue a currency; but he had the control of civil and criminal justice within the palace.

When the mutiny of 1857 broke out, the mutineers in Delhi applied to the King, Bahadur Shah, to put himself at the head of the movement. At first his conduct was most vacillating, but he subsequently identified himself with the rebel cause. After the fall of Delhi, he was captured and tried on the charges of, *1st*, aiding and abetting the mutiny of British troops; *2nd*, encouraging and assisting diverse persons in waging war against the British Government; *3rd*, assuming the sovereignty of India; *4th*, causing and being accessory to the murder of Christians. The Ex-King was convicted on each and all of the charges, and was removed to Rangoon, where he died on the 7th November 1862.

During the rebellion in 1857, when communication between Delhi and Agra and Calcutta was for the most part cut off, the administration of the Delhi and Hissar territories was assumed by the Chief Commissioner of the Punjab, and after the restoration of peace these districts were finally put under the control of the Punjab Government. In this territory there were several Chiefs who held the position rather of jagirdars than of native princes. They had been subjects of the Mughal (Mogul), and after the overthrow of the Mahratta power by Lord Lake, their estates were either confirmed to or conferred on them by the British Government, in most cases as a reward for services ren-

dered. These Chiefs were the Nawabs of Pataudi, Loharu, Dujana, Jhajjar, Dadri and Bahadurgarh, and Farrukhnagar, and the Raja of Ballabhgarh. The Chiefs of Jhajjar, Ballabhgarh, and Farrukhnagar were executed, and their estates were confiscated for rebellion in 1857. The Dadri and Bahadurgarh estates were also confiscated, and the Chief was allowed a pension of Rupees 1,000 for his subsistence.

The Ballabhgarh Chief held no sanad of a hereditary nature from the British Government. The Dadri and Bahadurgarh territory originally formed part of Jhajjar, and is included in the Sanad (No. II) granting that State.

1. PATAUDI.

The original grantee, Faiz Talab Khan, was brother of the Jhajjar Nawab, Najabat Ali Khan. He was severely wounded in an action with Holkar's troops, and for his services he was granted (No. II) the pargana of Pataudi in perpetual jagir. He died in 1829, and was succeeded by Akbar Ali Khan, who was succeeded in March 1862 by his son, Muhammad Ali Taki Khan. Muhammad Ali Taki Khan died in 1867, and was succeeded by his son, Muhammad Mukhtar Husain Ali Khan.

Muhammad Mukhtar Husain Ali Khan died in March 1878, only three months after he had been entrusted with the management of the State, at the age of 22, leaving a son, Muhammad Mumtaz Husain Ali Khan, who succeeded him, being then about three and-a-half years of age.

The State is administered during the minority of the Chief by a Manager under the political superintendence of the Commissioner of the Delhi Division.

The Chief of Pataudi has received a Sanad of adoption (No. III), assuring him that any succession to his estate which may be legitimate according to Muhammadan law will be recognised and confirmed.

In 1884 the Nawab of Pataudi ceded to the British Government full jurisdiction within such portions of land lying within his State as are occupied, or may be hereafter occupied, by the railways comprised in the Rajputana-Malwa Railway system, including the lands occupied as stations, out-buildings, and for other railway purposes.

Pataudi has an area of 53 square miles; the population according to the census of 1891 was 19,002, and the gross revenue of the State is about Rupees

78,955. The military force consists (1891) of 6 guns, 25 cavalry, and 70 infantry, including gunners. The Nawab furnishes a contingent of 400 horse when required to do so.

2. LOHARU.

Ahmad Bakhsh Khan, the founder of this family, was a vakil of the Raja of Alwar, and for his services in the negotiations between Alwar and Lord Lake he received Loharu in perpetuity from the Raja, and the pargana of Firozpur in the Gurgaon district from Lord Lake, on condition of fidelity and military service (No. IV). The original grantee, Ahmad Bakhsh Khan, died in 1827, and was succeeded by his son Shams-ud-din Khan, who was executed in 1835 for the murder of Mr. Fraser, the Agent at Delhi. The Firozpur pargana was confiscated, and the Loharu pargana was made over to Amin-ud-din Khan and Zia-ud-din Khan, the two brothers of Shams-ud-din. Owing to disputes between the brothers the younger was deprived of all share in the management of the State, and a fixed allowance of Rupees 18,000 per annum was assigned to him.

In 1847 Zia-ud-din Khan preferred a claim, which was finally disallowed, to be entrusted with the management of the State, or to have half of it separated off to himself. These two brothers remained in Delhi during the siege in 1857, and after the capture they were put under surveillance, but were eventually released and restored to their position.

Amin-ud-din Khan died in December 1869, and was succeeded by his son Ala-ud-din Ahmad Khan. Claims put forward by Zia-ud-din Khan to a right of management of the State were again negatived. In 1874 the title of Nawab was conferred by Sanad (No. V) on the Chief of Loharu and his successors on condition of faithful allegiance to the British Government.

The Chief of Loharu has received a Sanad of adoption (No. III), assuring him that any succession to his estate which may be legitimate according to Muhammadan law will be recognised and confirmed.

Ala-ud-din Ahmad Khan by his extravagance involved the State in debt. In 1878 the Imperial Government granted a loan of Rs. 23,000, and in 1882 a further loan of Rs. 95,000, with which the Commissioner of Hissar settled the claims of all concerned. One of the conditions on which the second loan was

granted by Government was that Ala-ud-din Ahmad Khan should live out of Loharu, the management of the State being vested in his eldest son as Manager. Ala-ud-din Ahmad Khan died on the 31st October 1884, and his eldest son Amir-ud-din Ahmad Khan, then aged 24 years, succeeded him.

The area of Loharu is 226 square miles; the gross revenue is about Rupees 66,000 a year; the population according to the census of 1891 is 20,139. The Chief keeps up (1891) a small force of 9 field guns, 2 fort guns, 20 cavalry, and 74 infantry, including artillerymen, and he is bound to furnish a contingent of 200 horse when required. The State is under the political superintendence of the Commissioner of the Delhi Division.

3. DUJANA.

The estates of this Afghan family are held on condition of fidelity to the British Government, and military service when required. The original grant was conferred on Abdus Samad Khan and his sons for life by Lord Lake, but on the 4th May 1806 the tenure was made perpetual by a Sanad of the Governor General (No. VI), and several estates in the Hariana territory were added. The Hariana estates were afterwards exchanged for the villages of Dujana and Mehrana in Rohtak. Abdus Samad Khan was succeeded in 1825 by his son Dunde Khan, who was succeeded in 1850 by his eldest son, Hasan Ali Khan. Hasan Ali Khan died in 1867, and was succeeded by his son Saadat Ali Khan, who died on the 15th October 1879, leaving an only son, Mumtaz Ali Khan, aged 15 years. Mumtaz Ali Khan attained his majority on the 7th December 1882, when he was invested with full powers.

The Chief of Dujana has received a Sanad of adoption (No. III), assuring him that any succession to his estate which may be legitimate according to Muhammadan law will be recognised and confirmed.

The area of Dujana is 89 square miles; the population, according to the census of 1891, was 26,450 souls; the revenue amounts to Rupees 77,170 per annum, and the military force (1891) numbers 165 men. The Nawab furnishes a contingent of 200 horse when required. The State is under the political superintendence of the Commissioner of the Delhi Division.

No. I.

Proposals made by the King Shah Aalum, and enclosed in a letter from Major Hector Munro to the President and Council at Bengal, dated from the Camp at Benares, the 22nd of November 1764.

If this country is to be kept, put me in possession of it, and leave a small detachment of the troops with me, to show that I am protected by the English, and they shall be at my expense; that if any enemy come at any time against me, I will make such connections in the country, that, with my own troops, and the aforementioned small detachment, will defend the country, without any further assistance from the English, and I will pay them, of the revenues of the country, what sum they shall demand yearly. If the English will, contrary to their interest, make peace with the Vizier, I will go to Delhi; for I cannot think of returning again into the hands of a man who has used me so ill. I have no friends I depend on more than the English; their former behaviour to me will make me ever respect and regard them. Now is their time to be in possession of a country abounding with riches and treasure; I shall be satisfied with whatever share they please of it. The Rohillas were always enemies to the imperious Vizier. They are all my friends.

Articles to be executed by the King, enclosed in a letter from the President and Council at Bengal to Major Hector Munro, Commander-in-Chief of the Army, sent the 6th of December 1764.

In consideration of the assistance and fidelity of the English Company, which has freed us from the inconveniences we laboured under, and strengthened the foundations of the Empire which God has given us, we have been graciously pleased to grant to the English Company our Royal favours according to the following Articles, which shall remain firm both in present and in future.

As the English Company have been put to great expense and their affairs exposed to danger by the war which the Nabob Shujah-ul Dowlah, unjustly, and contrary to our Royal pleasure, waged against them, we have therefore assigned to them the country of Ghauzepoor and the rest of the zemindarry of Bulwunt Sing, belonging to the Nizamut of the Nabob Shujah-ul Dowlah: and the regulation, and government thereof, we have given to their disposal in the same manner as it was in the Nabob Shujah-ul Dowlah's. The aforesaid Rajah having settled terms with the Chiefs of the English Company, is, according thereto, to pay the revenues to the Company; and the amount

shall not belong to the books of the Royal revenue, but shall be expunged from them.

The army of the English Company, having joined our standard, shall put us in possession of Illiabad and the rest of the countries belonging to the Nizamut of the Nabob Shujah-ul Dowlah; and the revenues, excepting those of Rajah Bulwunt's zemindarry, shall be in our entire management and disposal.

As the English Company will be at a further expense in putting us in possession of Illiabad and the rest of the Nizamut of the Nabob Shujah-ul Dowlah, we will therefore, as we get possession, grant to them out of our treasury, such a proportion of the revenues as the exigencies of our affairs will admit of; and when we are put in full possession, we will reimburse the whole expenses of the Company in this business from the time of their joining our Royal standard.

FIRMAUND executed by the KING—1764.

As the English Company have been put to great expense and their affairs exposed to danger by the war which the Nabob Shujah-ul Dowlah, unjustly, and contrary to our Royal pleasure, waged against them, we have therefore assigned to them the country of Ghauzepoor, and the rest of the zemindarry of Rajah Bulwunt Singh, belonging to the Nizamut of the Nabob Shujah-ul Dowlah; and the regulation and government thereof we have given to their disposal, in the same manner as it was in the Nabob Shujah-ul Dowlah's. The aforesaid Rajah having settled terms with the Chiefs of the English Company is, according thereto, to pay the revenues to the Company.

The army of the English Company having joined our standard, shall put us in possession of Illiabad, and the rest of the countries belonging to the Nizamut of the Nabob Shujah-ul Dowlah; and the revenues, excepting those of Rajah Bulwunt's zemindarry, shall be in our entire management and disposal.

It becomes the Company to show their grateful sense of our Royal favours, and to exert themselves to the utmost in the proper management and regulation of the country; to encourage and befriend our subjects; to punish the contentious, and expel the rebellious from their territories. They must use their best endeavours to promote the welfare of our people, the ryots, and other inhabitants; to prohibit the use of things of an intoxicating nature, and such as are forbidden by the Law of God; in driving out enemies, in deciding causes, and settling matters agreeably to the rules of Mahomed and the *Law of the Empire;* so that the inhabitants may apply themselves, with peace of mind and satisfaction, to the cultivation of the country, and the exercise of other their professions, and that the weak may not labour under oppression and violence. They will consider these as our strict injunctions.

Written on the 4th day of Rajeb, the 6th year of the reign, 29th December 1764.

No. II.

Sunnud granted to Assudoo-Dowlah Nujaubut Alee Khan Bahadoor, dated 4th May 1806.

Adverting to the merit of your services and conduct, the Right Honourable General Lord Lake, Commander-in-Chief, assigned to you from the beginning of the Fussul Rubbee of 1213 Fussly year (corresponding with September 1805, A.D.) the undermentioned lands as a jaidad for a Risaleh and as a jaghire for your individual support, and that of your dependents, together with the whole of the land revenue and collections of customs, with an exception to such gardens and Ayma jaghires, punarth, and other rent-free lands, besides such daily allowances as have always been assigned (for charitable purposes), on condition that you shall not require the aid of the British Government, and that you settle your mehals properly with your own troops, and that in any season of exigency you furnish, on application, to the aid of the British Government, a force consisting of 400 horse, and that you always remain firm in your attachment to the British Government, and employ your exertions to promote its interests. The grant has now been confirmed to you by Government. In consideration of your approved attachment to the British interests, which has been made known by the communications of the Right Honourable the Commander-in-Chief, Government has been pleased to confer on you and your family, from generation to generation, a perpetual grant of those lands.

The British Government will never have any concern with the lands, and they will remain in your possession.

Impressed with a due sense of gratitude for this distinguished act of favour, you will always continue to manifest your attachment to the British Government, and your exertions to serve its interests, as involving your own happiness and welfare.

Schedule of the Lands comprehended in the Grant.

Land granted to Assudoo-Dowlah Nujaubut Allee Khan Bahadoor, together with the whole of the land revenue and sayer duties.

Jhujjur.	Kontee.
Badlee.	Naroul.
Kanoundh.	Bandul.

Ditto to Fyze Tullub Khan in jaghire.

Pattoudhee, together with the whole of the land revenue and sayer collections.

Ditto to Mohummud Ismael Allee Khan and Fyze Mohummud Khan.

As a jaidad for the Risalehs of Mohummud Ismael Allee Khan and Fyze Mohummud Khan, on condition that they prove their obedience to Nujaubut Allee Khan, as follows :—

Dadree, including Bhodenahir and Jhaul.
Boodhwanna.

In jaghire to Mohummud Ismael Allee Khan.
Bahaudurgurh.

In jaghire to Fyze Mohummud Khan.
Pattoudhee.

Dated 4th May 1806, answering to the 14th of Suffer 1221 *Hijeree year.*

No. III.

Adoption Sunnud granted to the Nawab of Patowdee—1862.

Her Majesty being desirous that the Governments of the several Princes and Chiefs of India who now govern their own territories, should be perpetuated, and the representation and dignity of their Houses should be continued, in fulfilment of this desire this Sunnud is given to you to convey to you the assurance that, on failure of natural heirs, the British Government will recognize and confirm any succession to your State which may be legitimate according to Mahomedan Law.

Be assured that nothing shall disturb the Engagement thus made to you so long as your House is loyal to the Crown, and faithful to the conditions of the Treaties, Grants or Engagements which record its obligations to the British Government.

Dated 5th March 1862. Canning.

Note.—Similar Sunnuds were granted to the Nawabs of Loharoo and Dojana.

No. IV.

Translation of a Draft of a Perwannah in favor of Ahmed Buksh Khan Bahadoor, dated 4th May 1806.

Adverting to the merit of your services and attachment to the British interests, the Right Honourable General Lord Lake, Commander-in-Chief,

conferred on you an istimrauree (permanent) grant of the Mehals of Ferozepore, Jherkeh, and the Tuppahs Saungris, Botahanna, Nujhoor, and Nugeena, including the customs, as well as land revenue of them, excepting such gardens and ayma jaghire, punarthee, and other rent-free lands, as have been long dispósed of, and other fixed and established daily allowances, &c., on condition that you require no aid from the British Government, and that you settle the affairs of the mehals with your own troops, and that you be charged with the expense of providing for the maintenance and support of Khanja Hanjee and other dependants of the late Mirza Nusseeroolla Beg Khan, and provided also that you furnish, on occasions of exigency, to the aid of the British Government, a party of 50 troopers, and that you always remain steadfast in your attachment and good will to the British Government.

The British Government having become acquainted with your character and disposition, and with the merit of your services and attachment to its interests, from the communications of the Right Honourable the Commander-in-Chief, has now been pleased to reward those services by confirming to you and your heirs in perpetuity, from generation to generation, the whole of the mehals above mentioned, including both land revenue and the sayer duties, with the deductions and under the conditions however above specified, from the beginning of the Fussul Rubbee of 1213 Fuslee Era (answering to September 1805). From that time the British Government will have no concern whatever with those mehals, which will always remain in your possession, and that of your descendants; as those lands require the exercise of arbitrary power, no complaints will be received from the inhabitants of them.

Entertaining a proper sense of gratitude for this distinguished favour, you will continue to manifest attachment to the British Government, and your exertions to promote its interests.

In this consists your own advantage and welfare.

Dated 4th May 1806, answering to 14th of Suffer 1221 Hijree.

No. V.

SUNNUD granted to ALLA-OOD-DEEN AHMED KHAN, CHIEF of LOHAROO—1874.

On the recommendation of the Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab, I hereby confer upon you and your heirs and successors, in the Chiefship of Loharoo, the title of Nawab, on condition of faithful allegiance to the British Government.

(Sd.) NORTHBROOK.

Dated 3rd August 1874.

No. VI.

Translation of a Sunnud granted to Abdool Summud Khan, dated 4th May 1806.

Adverting to the merit of your past services and conduct, the Right Honourable General Lord Lake, Commander-in-Chief, assigned to you from the beginning of the Fussul Rubbee (spring crops) of 1213 Fuslee year, September 1805, A.D., the undermentioned mehals as a jaidad, for entertaining a Risalah, and also for a personal jaghire for yourself, comprehending the whole of the land revenue and the collection of customs, with an exception to such gardens and such ayma jaghire, punarth, and other rent-free lands, as also such daily allowances as have long been assigned for charitable purposes, on condition that you require no aid from the British Government, and that you settle the affairs of your mehals with your own troops, and provided also, that in any season of exigency, you furnish, on application, to the aid of the British Government, a force consisting of 200 horse, and that you always continue to manifest your attachment to the British Government, and your zeal to serve its interests. This grant has been confirmed to you by Government, who, sensible of the merit of your services and conduct, which have been made known to it by the communications of the Right Honourable the Commander-in-Chief, has been pleased to grant those lands to you and your heirs for ever. The British Government neither have, nor will have any concern with them whatever, but they will remain in your possession, and that of your posterity.

Entertaining a due sense of gratitude for this distinguished mark of favor, you will continue steadfast in your attachment to the British Government, and in your exertions to serve its interests.

In this consist your own advantage and welfare.

Schedule of Lands in Hurreana, etc., as follows:—

Mehal of Hansi, with the Fort belonging to it.
- „ of Hissar.
- „ of Mohim.
- „ of Turshaum.
- „ of Burwala.
- „ of Bhawl.
- „ of Jemalpore.
- „ of Ugrora.

2 ditto comprehending Rohtuck, joined with Baree and Dobuldee.

Tuppas Bhode, Nahar, and Jhaul belonging to pergunnah Dadree.

Dated 4th May 1806, answering to the 24th Suffer 1221 Hijree year.

II.—PUNJAB PROPER.

The sect of the Sikhs traces its origin to Nanak, a Hindu of the Kshatriya caste, who was born in A.D. 1469, at Talwandi, near Lahore. From his infancy he was given to religious meditation. In riper manhood he wandered into various countries, and returned to his home with his mind matured with reflection and travel to preach the unity of God and charity to men. The new creed spread rapidly, but soon provoked the persecution of the Muhammadans. The cruelty with which the Sikhs were treated turned them, under Govind, their tenth and last Guru or teacher, from a band of religious devotees into a chosen religious and military commonwealth or "Khalsa," animated with undying hatred to the Musalmans.

Guru Govind waged an unequal war with the Emperors of Delhi. Frequently defeated and broken up, persecuted with inhuman cruelty, the Sikhs were driven to hide themselves in the valleys and caves of the hills from the fury of their enemies. Openly to profess their religion became a capital crime. The sect would soon have been exterminated had not the distractions of the Empire, which followed the death of Aurangzeb, given them a breathing time from persecution.

Gradually the Sikhs emerged from their hiding places, and, gathering in small parties, established themselves in petty isolated forts. Issuing from these, always well mounted, they scoured the country, burning and plundering, and giving infinite annoyance to the weak Muhammadan Governors of Lahore and Sirhind. After the return of Ahmad Shah Abdali to Kabul from his fifth invasion of India, in which he had broken the Mahratta power in the decisive battle of Panipat, the Sikhs found themselves strong enough to possess themselves of the country round Lahore. But they drew down the vengeance of Ahmad Shah, who, in 1762, returned to India, disastrously defeated them at Barnala near Ludhiana, and destroyed and polluted their sacred temple at Amritsar.

From this defeat the Sikhs soon recovered. In the following year they defeated the Afghan Governor of Sirhind, and spread themselves over the plains south and east of the Sutlej, as far as the Jumna. The eighth invasion of Ahmad Shah, which took place in 1767, ended in leaving the Sikhs masters of the country between the Jumna and Rawal Pindi. Within three years their authority was extended over Jammu and the Rajputs of the lower hills.

The spread of the dominion of the Sikhs south of the Sutlej received a severe check from the Mahrattas, who, recovering from their disastrous overthrow at Panipat, again overran northern India. In 1788 Sindhia was in possession of Delhi, and by 1802 the Mahrattas had established their supremacy as far as the Sutlej, and exacted from the Sikh States to the south of that river a tribute of three lakhs of rupees. The Mahratta power in the north was broken by Lord Lake in 1803. The Chiefs of Kaithal and Jind tendered their allegiance to Lord Lake, and rendered occasional service, and all the Chiefs of Sirhind became virtually dependents of the British Government. It was the policy of the day, however, to maintain a strict neutrality in regard to the affairs of the Chiefs north of the Jumna; and beyond establishing the Sikh Chiefs in the territories which they then held, and rewarding those who had done good service, the British Government did not interfere in their affairs till 1809, when the Sikh Chiefs threw themselves on its protection from the encroachments of Ranjit Singh.

The constitution of the Sikh Khalsa contained within itself elements of weakness and discord. The Sardars or Chiefs owned no subjection to each other. They were followed into the field by their relatives and dependents and each seized for himself whatever territory he was strong enough to hold. The Chiefs, with their clansmen and retainers, associated themselves into Misls or confederacies of equals, twelve in number. Each Chief parcelled out the conquered lands among his followers, who held their portions in independence, bound only by considerations of mutual advantage and the general weal of the Misl. A bond between the confederacies was supplied in the solemn assembly of the whole Sikh people, which met every year at least once at Amritsar. There the Council of Chiefs termed the "Gurumata" discussed affairs affecting the Khalsa or planned new expeditions.

Under such a system causes of quarrel were never wanting. The difficulties with which the Sikhs had to contend in their early struggle for existence kept them at first well together. But with success came dissensions, and the weak fell before the strong. One of the Sardars, who earliest raised himself to power and influence, was Maha Singh of the Sukarchakia Misl, one of the weakest and latest formed of the twelve clans. To him, on the 2nd November 1780, was born a son, Ranjit Singh, by his wife, a daughter of the Raja of Jind. During the invasion of Shah Zaman in 1798, Ranjit Singh rendered service to the Afghan monarch by recovering for him several

pieces of artillery which had been lost in the Jhelum, and he had the address to procure for himself the appointment of Governor of Lahore.

By force and artifice Ranjit Singh gained possession of the city, where he established himself, and whence, in concert with Fateh Singh Ahluwalia, and Mai Sadda Kaur, his mother-in-law, the virtual head of the powerful Kanhaya Misl, he soon ex'ended his supremacy over the neighbouring Sardars between the Jhelum and th Sutlej, and meditated the extension of his authority beyond the Sutlej. At the same time he was steadily labouring to bring under his dominion the scattered elements of the Sikh people, a task which was lightened by the mutual jealousies of the Sardars. In 1803 he made proposals to Lord Lake for the transfer to the British Government of the territory belonging to the Sikhs south of the River Sutlej, on the condition of mutual defence against the respective enemies of himself and the British nation. The offer was declined.

The year 1805 witnessed the extinction of the system of confederacies acting in grave matters jointly for the common benefit. In that year the last "Gurumata" was held; and thereafter the force of the Khalsa was directed by the will of one man. In the same year Ranjit Singh was recalled from a campaign against the Muhammadans between the Chenab and the Indus, by the sudden appearance of Holkar in the Punjab, closely pursued by Lord Lake. Disappointed in the hope of procuring assistance from Ranjit Singh, Holkar concluded a treaty with the British Government, and returned to Hindustan. A Treaty of friendship and alliance (No. VII.) was at the same time concluded between the British Government on the one part and on the other Ranjit Singh and Sardar Fateh Singh Ahluwalia, his ally.

In 1806 Ranjit Singh began to lay his hands on the possessions of the Phulkian Misl on the left bank of the Sutlej. His systematic aggression at last excited the alarm of the Sikhs of Sirhind, and in 1808 they sent a deputation, consisting of Raja Bhag Singh of Jind (Ranjit's uncle), Bhai Lal Singh of Kaithal, and Chain Singh, Diwan of Patiala, to beg the protection of the British Government. The answer they received was such as to encourage their hopes, although it conveyed no formal assurance of protection.

In the meantime, the prospect of a French invasion of India had induced the British Government to depute Mr. Metcalfe to the court of Ranjit Singh to establish a friendly alliance. Towards the close of 1808, in consequence of acts of hostility committed by Ranjit Singh on the south of the Sutlej while

negotiations were pending, Government determined to comply with the wishes of the Cis-Sutlej Chiefs, and Mr. Metcalfe was instructed to declare the country between the Sutlej and the Jumna under British protection. Mr. Metcalfe's mission resulted in the Treaty of Amritsar, of 25th April 1809 (No. VIII), by which the British Government agreed to have no concern with the territories and subjects of the Raja of Lahore to the north of the Sutlej, and Ranjit Singh agreed neither to commit nor suffer encroachments on the possessions or rights of the Chiefs to the south of that river. The Raja was guaranteed in the possession of the conquests made by him on the left of the Sutlej up to September 1808.

After the conclusion of this treaty, the intercourse of the British Government with the Lahore Darbar was, for many years, confined to the interchange of friendly letters and presents. Ranjit Singh was too prudent and far-seeing to give occasion of offence by a violation of his treaty engagements, and he confined his schemes of conquest to the direction of Multan, Kashmir, and Peshawar. By the close of 1811 he had occupied Kangra, and completed the absorption of the old confederacies trans-Sutlej. A battle in July 1813 between the Afghans and the Sikhs left Fort Attock in his hands. In the same year he extorted the Koh-i-Nur diamond from Shah Shuja, then a refugee at Lahore. In 1818 Multan was seized. In 1819 he took Kashmir. In 1823 he was at last successful in occupying Peshawar.

In 1831, when Lord William Bentinck visited Simla, Ranjit Singh sent a complimentary mission to him. Arrangements were made through the Political Agent at Ludhiana for an interview between His Lordship and the Maharaja of Lahore, which took place with great pomp in the month of October at Rupar. At Ranjit Singh's particular request an assurance (No. IX) of perpetual friendship was executed and given to him on this occasion.

From this period the utmost cordiality prevailed between the British Government and the Lahore Darbar. In the following year a Treaty (No. X) was concluded, to regulate the navigation of the Indus and the collection of duties on merchandise. The levy of duties on the value and quantity of the goods, however, gave rise to misunderstandings, and in November 1834, it was arranged by a supplementary Treaty (No. XI) to substitute a toll, to be levied on all boats with whatever merchandise laden. Five years later, another Agreement (No. XII) was made for the levy of duty on the merchan-

dise at one place and not on the boats. A fourth Treaty (No. XIII) for the regulation of these duties was made in 1840 with Maharaja Kharak Singh, the son and successor of Ranjit Singh.

In 1833, Shah Shuja, the ex-monarch of Kabul, who was living as a British pensioner at Ludhiana, undismayed by the failure of his previous attempts to recover his kingdom, resolved to make one more effort, and for this purpose he entered into a treaty* with Ranjit Singh, in which, in consideration of the assistance to be rendered by the Maharaja, he disclaimed all title to the territories in possession of the Maharaja on either side of the

* TRANSLATION of the TREATY concluded between MAHARAJA RANJIT SINGH and SHAH SHUJA-UL-MULK, dated the 12th of March 1834.

Preamble. Relations of friendship having been firmly established between Maharaja Ranjit Singh and Shah Shuja-ul-Mulk, so that there neither is nor ever shall be any alienation or difference of interest existing between them, they agree to adopt the following Articles in consideration of the terms of good-will and friendship by which they are reciprocally actuated.

1st.—Shah Shuja-ul-Mulk disclaims all title on the part of himself, his heirs, successors, and all the Saddozais, to whatever territories lying on either bank of the River Indus that may be possessed by the Maharaja, *viz.*, *Kashmir*, including its limits E. W. N. and S., together with the fort of *Attock*, *Chach*, *Hazara*, *Kabel*, *Amb*, with its dependencies on the left bank of the aforesaid river, and on the right bank, *Peshawar* with the *Yusufzai* territory, *Khataks*, *Hashtnagar*, *Michni*, *Kohat*, and all places dependent on Peshawar as far as the *Khaibar Pass*; *Bannu*, the *Waziri* territory, *Dawar*, *Tank*, *Girang*, *Kalabagh*, and *Khushalgarh* with their dependent districts; *Dera Ismail Khan*, and its dependency, together with *Dera Ghazi Khan*, *Kot Mithan* and their dependent territory, *Sangarh*, *Harand*, *Dajal*, *Hajipur*, *Rajipur*, and the three *Kachis* as well as *Mansera* with its district and the Province of *Multan*, situated on the left bank. These countries and places are considered to be the property and to form the estate of the Maharaja; the Shah neither has nor will have any concern with them. They belong to the Maharaja and his posterity from generation to generation.

2nd.—The people of the country on the other side of Khaibar will not be suffered to commit robberies or aggression or any disturbances on this side. If any defaulter of either State, who has embezzled the revenue, take refuge in the territory of the other, each party engages to surrender him.

3rd.—As agreeably to the Treaty established between the British Government and the Maharaja, no one can cross from the left to the right bank of the Sutlej without a passport from the Maharaja, the same rule shall be observed regarding the passage of the Indus, whose waters join the Sutlej, and no one shall be allowed to cross the Indus without the Maharaja's permission.

4th.—Regarding Shikarpur and the territory of Sind lying on the right bank of the Indus the Shah will abide by whatever may be settled as right and proper, in conformity with the happy relations of friendship subsisting between the British Government and the Maharaja, through Captain Wade.

5th.—When the Shah shall have established his authority in Kabul and Kandahar, he will annually send the Maharaja the following articles, *viz.*, 55 high-bred horses of approved colours and pleasant paces, 11 Persian scimitars, 7 Persian poniards, 25 good mules, fruits of various kinds, both dry and fresh, and sardas or musk-melons of a sweet and delicate flavor (to be sent throughout the year). By the way of Kabul River to Peshawar, grapes, pomegranates, apples, quinces, almonds, raisins, pistahs or chesnuts, an abundant supply of each, as well as pieces of satin of every colour, choghas of fur, kimkhabs wrought with gold and silver, Persian carpets, altogether to the number of 101 pieces; all these articles the Shah will continue to send every year to the Maharaja.

6th.—Each party shall address the other on terms of equality.

7th.—Merchants of Afghanistan, who will be desirous of trading to Lahore, Amritsar, or any other part of the Maharaja's possessions, shall not be stopped or molested on their way; on the

1845 the first action was fought at Mudki. The battle of Firozshah followed three days later. On the 28th January 1846 the Sikhs were defeated at Aliwal. The Khalsa army received its final defeat in the battle of Sobraon on the 10th February 1846. On the 13th the whole British force crossed the Sutlej, and on the 14th a proclamation was issued, declaring that the occupation of the Punjab would not be relinquished till full atonement had been made for the breach of their treaty engagements by the Sikhs, and that the hill and plain districts between the Sutlej and the Beas would be annexed in part indemnity for the expenses of the war. On the night of the 15th a conference was held between Mr. Currie and Major Lawrence on behalf of the British Government, and Raja Gulab Singh, Diwan Dina Nath, and Fakir Nur-ud-din on behalf of the Sikhs, at which the preliminaries of a treaty were arranged. The Treaty (No. XVI) was signed at Lahore on the 9th March 1846. This treaty left the British Government in possession of the hills and plains east of the Beas, and of the hill countries between the Beas and the Indus, including Kashmir and Hazara; it regulated the strength and constitution of the Sikh army; gave the British Government the control over the Beas and the Sutlej as far as the Indus, and of the Indus to the borders of Baluchistan, and made the British Government the arbiter in all disputes between the Lahore Darbar and neighbouring States. Two days later an Agreement (No. XVII) was made, by which Government left a force at Lahore for the protection of the Maharaja, and certain matters regarding the territories ceded by the treaty were specifically determined.

The Lahore Darbar being anxious for the assistance of the British Government to maintain the administration of the Lahore State during the minority of Dalip Singh, an Agreement (No. XVIII) was concluded on the 16th December 1846, by which the treaty of the 9th March was temporarily modified, a Resident was appointed at Lahore, a Council of Regency, consisting of eight members, was established to conduct the government in consultation with the Resident, and the country was occupied by a British force, to be paid for by the Lahore State.

Many of the Sikh Chiefs, who had been accustomed to revolution and excitement, were not satisfied with the arrangements for the pacification of the country, and harboured evil designs. The murder, on the 20th April 1848, of Mr. Vans-Agnew and Lieutenant Anderson at Multan, and the revolt of its ex-governor, Mulraj, gave an opportunity for the development of a wide and dangerous conspiracy in the Sikh army, which had for some time existed, with

a view to the re-establishment of the Khalsa independence. Sardar Chhatar Singh Atariwala raised the standard of rebellion in the north. Raja Sher Singh, his son, joined Mulraj, and proclaimed a religious war. He was followed in open rebellion by the great body of the Sikh army and the Sikh population, which the Darbar were powerless to control. In October 1848 the British army crossed the Sutlej. The indecisive battle of Chilianwala was fought on the 13th January 1849. But on the 22nd February 1849 the rebels were totally defeated in the decisive battle of Gujrat. This was followed by the surrender of the entire Sikh army, and the annexation of the Punjab to the British territories.

On the 29th March 1849 an Agreement (No. XIX) was made with Maharaja Dalip Singh, whereby he resigned the sovereignty of the Punjab, receiving a pension from the British Government. He shortly thereafter permanently took up his residence in England, which was his domicile down to 1886. In the course of time the Maharaja became dissatisfied with the allowances made to him, which he declared to be less than those to which he was entitled under the agreement of 1849. He also put forward claims to certain estates, etc., in the Punjab, which he stated to have been his private property and, therefore, not liable to confiscation under article 2 of the agreement. Much was done from time to time by the grant of loans, etc., on easy terms to improve the Maharaja's position, which had become embarrassed owing to want of economy. The demands put forward by him, however, were quite inadmissible. Failing to obtain what he asked for, the Maharaja, accompanied by his wife and family, left London in March 1886 with the avowed object of resettling in India. Before leaving England he had used menacing language and had issued a seditious proclamation addressed to the Sikhs. He was detained at Aden by order of the Government, but was finally allowed to return to Europe, where, having resigned his pension, he lived first in France and afterwards in Russia.

In 1890, however, Maharaja Dalip Singh expressed regret for his past conduct and sued for Her Majesty's pardon, which was accorded on the understanding that he would in future remain obedient to the Queen and regulate his movements in conformity with the instructions of Her Government. The allowances which he had enjoyed up to 1886 were restored to him, the undrawn arrears being placed at his disposal. At the same time the rate of interest payable on the debt owed by the Maharaja to Government was reduced.

No. VII.

TREATY of FRIENDSHIP and AMITY between the HONORABLE EAST INDIA COMPANY and the SIRDARS RUNJEET SING and FUTTEH SING—1806.

Sirdar Runjeet Sing and Sirdar Futteh Sing have consented to the following Articles of Agreement concluded by Lieutenant-Colonel John Malcolm, under the special authority of the Right Honorable Lord Lake, himself duly authorized by the Honorable Sir George Hilaro Barlow, Baronet, Governor General, and Sirdar Futteh Sing, as principal on the part of himself and plenipotentiary on the part of Runjeet Sing.

ARTICLE 1.

Sirdar Runjeet Sing and Sirdar Futteh Sing Aloowalla hereby agree that they will cause Jeswunt Rao Holkar to remove with his army to the distance of 30 coss from Amritsur immediately, and will never hereafter hold any further connection with him, or aid or assist him with troops, or in any other manner whatever; and they further agree that they will not in any way molest such of Jeswunt Rao Holkar's followers or troops as are desirous of returning to their homes in the Deccan, but, on the contrary, will render them every assistance in their power for carrying such intention into execution.

ARTICLE 2.

The British Government hereby agrees that in case a pacification should not be effected between that Government and Jeswunt Rao Holkar, the British Army shall move from its present encampment on the banks of the River Beah as soon as Jeswunt Rao Holkar aforesaid shall have marched with his army to the distance of 30 coss from Amritsur; and that in any Treaty which may hereafter be concluded between the British Government and Jeswunt Rao Holkar, it shall be stipulated that, immediately after the conclusion of the said Treaty, Holkar shall evacuate the territories of the Sikhs and march towards his own, and that he shall in no way whatever injure or destroy such parts of the Sikh country as may lie in his route. The British Government further agrees that as long as the said Chieftains Runjeet Sing and Futteh Sing abstain from holding any friendly connection with the enemies of that Government, or from committing any act of hostility on their own parts against the said Government, the British Armies shall never enter the territories of the said Chieftains, nor will the British Government form any plans for the seizure or sequestration of their possessions or property.

Dated 1st January 1806, corresponding with 10th Shawul, 1220 H. E.

Seal of Runjeet Sing.	Seal of Futteh Sing.

No. VIII.

TREATY with the RAJAH OF LAHORE, 1809.

Whereas certain differences which had arisen between the British Government and the Rajah of Lahore have been happily and amicably adjusted, and both parties being anxious to maintain the relations of perfect amity and concord, the following Articles of Treaty, which shall be binding on the heirs and successors of the two parties, have been concluded by Rajah Runjeet Sing on his own part, and by the agency of Charles Theophilus Metcalfe, Esquire, on the part of the British Government.

ARTICLE 1.

Perpetual friendship shall subsist between the British Government and the State of Lahore. The latter shall be considered, with respect to the former, to be on the footing of the most favoured powers; and the British Government will have no concern with the territories and subjects of the Rajah to the northward of the River Sutlej.

ARTICLE 2.

The Rajah will never maintain in the territory occupied by him and his dependants, on the left bank of the River Sutlej, more troops than are necessary for the internal duties of that territory, nor commit or suffer any encroachments on the possessions or rights of the Chiefs in its vicinity.

ARTICLE 3.

In the event of a violation of any of the preceding Articles, or of a departure from the rules of friendship on the part of either State, this Treaty shall be considered to be null and void.

ARTICLE 4.

This Treaty, consisting of four Articles, having been settled and concluded at Amritsur, on the 25th day of April 1809, Mr. Charles Theophilus Metcalfe has delivered to the Rajah of Lahore a copy of the same, in English and Persian, under his seal and signature, and the said Rajah has delivered another copy of the same, under his seal and signature; and Mr. Charles Theophilus Metcalfe engages to procure, within the space of two months, a copy of the same duly ratified by the Right Honourable the Governor-General in Council, on the receipt of which by the Rajah, the present Treaty shall be deemed complete and binding on both parties, and the copy of it now delivered to the Rajah shall be returned.

Seal and signature of
C. T. METCALFE.

Signature and seal of
RAJAH RUNJEET SING.

Company's Seal.

(Sd.) MINTO.

Ratified by the Governor-General in Council on the 30th May 1809.

No. IX.

TRANSLATION of the PAPER delivered by the RIGHT HONORABLE the GOVERNOR-GENERAL to MAHARAJAH RUNJEET SING, on the evening of the 31st October 1831.

In these days of auspicious commencement and happy close, while the sound of rejoicing has gladdened the firmament, a meeting has been arranged at a fortunate moment and under favourable circumstances between the heads of the two exalted Governments, on the terms of reciprocal friendship, and in all cordiality, with reference to the relations established of old between the two States, and many interviews and conversations have been held with mirth and joy and mutual satisfaction; the rose buds of our hearts on both sides having expanded, and the garden of our sensations being in blossom from the exceeding joy and good feeling that prevailed. Of a truth the growing friendship and cordiality which subsisted between the two Durbars of exalted dignity have been watered and fostered by the hand of Providence, and by the showers of the Divine grace, so as to have reached a maturity and strength for which God be praised. Nevertheless, your Highness may derive further satisfaction from the assurance that, agreeably to the relations of friendship which have been thus established, in the same manner, from generation to generation, as settled by reciprocal engagements, shall the growth of this friendship continue and increase, and the materials of the existing good understanding be sought and extended at all times and at all places. There shall never at any time, or on any account whatsoever, be any difference or estrangement, nor shall such feelings in any way find entrance. But on the contrary, the example of the unanimity and long standing friendship shall, like the sun, shine glorious in history, and the reputation of it shall become a bye-word amongst the princes and rulers of the earth and be a subject of conversation to all ranks of men, in all countries, and at all times, so that, observing the fruits of this long standing friendship, the well-wishers of the two Governments shall rejoice, and their enemies and those who envy their good fortune shall be downcast and repentant.

Hereafter all the gentlemen and authorities of the British Government will study to maintain in perpetuity the relations which exist, as established by mutual engagements of long standing, so as to raise and display to the world the standards of the mutual good faith, fidelity, and cordiality of the two Governments.

These few lines have been committed to writing, as a testimony of friendship, at Rooper, and have been signed and sealed by me, to be delivered in person at this last interview, on the 31st October 1831, corresponding with the 24th of Jumadee-oos-Sanee, 1247 Hegiræ, to His Highness Maharajah Runjeet Sing Behauder.

(Sd.) W. C. BENTINCK. | L. S. |

No. X.

L. S.	Seal and signature of RUNJEET SING.

TREATY concluded between the EAST INDIA COMPANY and HIS HIGHNESS MAHARAJAH RUNJEET SING, the Ruler of the PUNJAB, 1832.

By the grace of God, the relations of firm alliance and indissoluble ties of friendship existing between the Honorable the East India Company and His Highness the Maha Rajah Runjeet Sing, founded on the auspicious Treaty formerly concluded by Sir C. T. Metcalfe, Baronet, and since confirmed in the written pledge of sincere amity presented by the Right Honorable Lord W. C. Bentinck, G.C.B. and G.C.H., Governor-General of British India, at the meeting at Rooper, are like the sun, clear and manifest to the whole world, and will continue unimpaired and increasing in strength from generation to generation. By virtue of these firmly established bonds of friendship, since the opening of the navigation of the Rivers Indus Proper (*i.e.*, Indus below the confluence of the Punjnud) and Sutlej, a measure deemed expedient by both States, with a view to promote the general interests of commerce, has lately been effected through the agency of Captain C. M. Wade, Political Agent at Loodianah, deputed by the Right Honorable the Governor-General for that purpose, the following Articles, explanatory of the conditions by which the said navigation is to be regulated, as concerns the nomination of Officers, the mode of collecting the duties, and the protection of the trade by that route, have been framed in order that the Officers of the two States employed in their execution may act accordingly.

ARTICLE 1.

The provision of the existing Treaty relative to the right bank of the River Sutlej and all its stipulations, together with the contents of the friendly pledge already mentioned, shall remain binding, and a strict regard to preserve the relations of friendship between the two States be the ruling principles of action. In accordance with that Treaty the Honorable Company has not nor will have any concern with the right bank of the River Sutlej.

ARTICLE 2.

The tariff which is to be established for the line of navigation in question is intended to apply exclusively to the passage of merchandize by that route, and not to interfere with the transit duties levied on goods proceeding from one bank of the river to the other, nor with the places fixed for their collection. They are to remain as heretofore.

ARTICLE 3.

Merchants frequenting the said route, while within the limits of the Maha Rajah's Government, are required to show a due regard to his authority as is done by merchants generally, and not to commit any acts offensive to the civil and religious institutions of the Sikhs.

ARTICLE 4.

Any one purposing to go by the said route, will intimate his intention to the Agent of either State, and apply for a passport, agreeably to a form to be laid down; having obtained which he may proceed on his journey. The merchants coming from Amritsur and other parts on the right bank of the River Sutlej, are to intimate their intentions to the Agent of the Maha Rajah at Herreeke, or other appointed places, and obtain a passport through him; and merchants coming from Hindoostan or other parts on the left bank of the River Sutlej will intimate their intentions to the Honourable Company's Agent, and obtain a passport through him. As Foreigners and Hindoostanees and Sirdars of the protected Sikh States and elsewhere are not in the habit of crossing the Sutlej without a passport from the Maha Rajah's officers, it is expected that such persons will hereafter also conform to the same rule, and not cross without the usual passports.

ARTICLE 5.

A tariff shall be established, exhibiting the rate of duties leviable on each description of merchandize, which, after having been approved by both Governments, is to be the standard by which the Superintendents and Collectors of Customs are to be guided.

ARTICLE 6.

Merchants are invited to adopt the new route with perfect confidence; no one shall be suffered to molest them or unnecessarily to impede their progress; care being taken that they are only detained for the collection of the duties in the manner stipulated at the established stations.

ARTICLE 7.

The officers who are to be entrusted with the examination of the goods and collection of the duties on the part of Maha Rajah Runjeet Sing, shall be stationed at Mithinkot and Herreeke. At no other places, but those two, shall boats in transit on the river be liable to examination or stoppage.

ARTICLE 8.

When the persons in charge of boats stop of their own accord to take in or give out cargo, the goods will be liable to the local transit duty of the Maha Rajah's Government previously to their being embarked, and subsequently to their being landed, as provided in Article 2.

ARTICLE 9.

The Superintendent stationed at Mithinkot having examined the cargo, will levy the established duty, and grant a passport, with a written account of the cargo and freight. On the arrival of the boat at Herreeke, the Superintendent at that station will compare the passport with the cargo, and whatever goods are found in excess will be liable to the payment of the established duty; while the rest, having already paid duty at Mithinkot, will pass on free.

ARTICLE 10.

The same rule will be observed in respect to merchandize conveyed from Herreeke by way of the rivers towards Sindh.

ARTICLE 11.

Whatever may be fixed as the share of duties on the right bank of the River Sutlej in right of the Maha Rajah's own dominions, and of those in allegiance to him, the Maha Rajah's officers will collect it at the places appointed.

ARTICLE 12.

With regard to the security and safety of merchants who may adopt this route, the Maha Rajah's officers shall afford them every protection in their power, and merchants on halting for the night on either bank of the Sutlej, are required, with reference to the Treaty of friendship which exists between the two States, to give notice and to show their passports to the thanadar or officers in authority at the place, and request protection for themselves. If, notwithstanding this precaution, loss should at any time occur, a strict inquiry will be made, and reclamation sought from those who are blameable.

ARTICLE 13.

The Articles of the present Treaty for opening the navigation of the rivers above mentioned, having, agreeably to subsisting relations, been approved by the Right Honorable the Governor-General, shall be carried into execution accordingly.

Dated at Lahore, the 26th of December 1832.

Seal and signature at the top.

Seal of the Governor-General.

(Sd.) W. C. BENTINCK.
„ C. T. METCALFE.
„ A. ROSS.

Ratified by the Right Honorable the Governor-General in Council at Fort William in Bengal, this Thirteenth (13th) day of September, A.D. 1833.

(Sd.) W. H. MACNAGHTEN,
Secretary to the Government.

No. XI.

SUPPLEMENTARY TREATY between the BRITISH GOVERNMENT and MAHA RAJAH RUNJEET SINGH, for establishing a toll on the Indus, dated 29th November 1834.

In conformity with the subsisting relations of friendship as established and confirmed by former Treaties between the Honorable the East India Company and His Highness Maha Rajah Runjeet Singh, and whereas in the 5th Article of the Treaty concluded at Lahore, on the 26th day of December 1832, it was stipulated that a moderate scale of duties should be fixed by the two Governments in concert, to be levied on all merchandize in transit up and down the Rivers Indus and Sutlej, the said Governments being now of opinion that, owing to the inexperience of the people of these countries in such matters, the mode of levying duties then proposed (*viz.*, on the value and quantity of goods) could not fail to give rise to mutual misunderstandings and reclamations, have, with a view to prevent these results, determined to substitute a toll, which shall be levied on all boats with whatever merchandize laden; the following Articles have therefore been adopted as supplementary to the former Treaty, and in conformity with them, each Government engages that the toll shall be levied, and its amount neither be increased nor diminished, except by mutual consent.

Seal of Runjeet Singh.

ARTICLE 1.

A toll of 570 Rupees shall be levied on all boats laden with merchandize in transit on the Rivers Indus and Sutlej, between the sea and Rooper, without reference to their size or to the weight or value of their cargo; the above toll to be divided among the different States, in proportion to the extent of territory which they possess on the banks of these rivers.

ARTICLE 2.

The portion of the above toll appertaining to the Lahore Chief, in right of his territory on both banks of these rivers, as determined in the subjoined scale, shall be levied opposite to Mithinkot on boats coming from the sea towards Rooper, and in the vicinity of Herree-ke-Pettin on boats going from Rooper towards the sea, and at no other place.

In right of territory on the right bank of the Rivers Indus and Sutlej, Rupees 155-4-0.	In right of territory on the left bank of the Rivers Indus and Sutlej, the Maha Rajah's Share of Rupees 67-15-0.

ARTICLE 3.

In order to facilitate the realization of the toll due to the different States, as well as for the speedy and satisfactory adjustment of any disputes which

may arise connected with the safety of the navigation and the welfare of the trade by the new route, a British officer will reside opposite to Mithinkot—and a native agent on the part of the British Government opposite to Herree-ke-Pettin. These officers will be subject to the orders of the British Agent at Loodeanah, and the agents who may be appointed to reside at those places on the part of the other States concerned in the navigation, *viz.*, Bhawulpore and Sindh, together with those of Lahore, will co-operate with them in the execution of their duties.

ARTICLE 4.

In order to guard against imposition on the part of merchants in making false complaints of being plundered of property which formed no part of their cargoes, they are required, when taking out their passport, to produce an invoice of their cargo, which being duly authenticated, a copy of it will be annexed to their passports; and wherever their boats may be brought to for the night, they are required to give immediate notice to the thanadars or officers of the place, and to request protection for themselves; at the same time showing the passports they may have received at Mithinkot or Herreeke, as the case may be.

ARTICLE 5.

Such parts of the 5th, 7th, 9th, and 10th Articles of the Treaty of the 26th of December 1832, as have reference to the fixing a duty on the value and quantity of merchandize, and to the mode of its collection, are hereby rescinded, and the foregoing Articles substituted in their place, agreeably to which and the conditions of the preamble the toll will be levied.

Seal of the Governor-General.	(Sd.)	W. C. BENTINCK.
	„	W. BLUNT.
	„	A. ROSS.
	„	W. MORISON.

Ratified by the Right Honourable the Governor-General of India in Council, at Fort William in Bengal, this Twenty-Third day of January, A.D. 1835.

(Sd.) W. H. MACNAGHTEN,
Secretary to the Government of India.

No. XII.

AGREEMENT entered into with the GOVERNMENT of LAHORE, regarding the duties to be levied on the transit of Merchandize by the Rivers Sutlej and Indus, in modification of the Supplementary Articles of the Treaty of 1832.

Dated 19th May 1839.

Objections having been urged against the levy of the same duty on a boat of a small as on one of a large size; and the merchants having solicited

that the duties might be levied on the maundage or measurement of the boats, or on the value of the goods: it is therefore agreed, that hereafter the whole duty shall be paid at one place, and either at Loodiana or Ferozepore, or at Mithinkot: and that the duty be levied on the merchandize, and not on the boats, as follows :—

Rates of Duty leviable by Maha Rajah Runjeet Singh on merchandize navigating the Sutlej and the Indus.

Article	Native name	Rs. a. p.
Shawl Goods		10 0 0
Opium		7 8 0
Indigo		2 8 0
Almonds		
Pishtashes		
Raisins, small and large		
Dry Figs		1 0 0
Pine Kernel...		
Sulphur		
Figs		
And other dried fruits		
Red Dye (Rubia Munjeet)		0 8 0
Silk of all sorts, manufactured and otherwise		
Broadcloth of every description		
Velvet		0 6 0
Satin		
Chintzes or figured Velveteen		
White Cotton Cloth of all sorts	Parcheb Suffyd Raismanee Hummah Kissum ...	
Chintzes of all sorts ...	Aksam-i-Cheent ...	
Sugar	Sukurturee ...	
Molasses	Shukur Soorkh and Kund Seeah	
Clarified Butter ...	Roghunzurd ...	
Oil ...	Roghun Seeah ...	
Costus	Kooth ...	0 4 0
Sugarcandy	Nubat ...	
Gall	Hullelehzurd ...	
The emblic myrobalans	Amleh ...	
The belleric myrobalans	Bulleleh ...	
Cotton	Pumbah ...	
Small Gall	Hulleleh Zungee...	
Chestnut	Akhrot ...	
Anise Seed	Badeean ...	
Cichorium Endwia ...	Kasnee ...	
Mellon Seed... ...	Khunyaryn ...	
Turmeric	Zurd chob ...	
Ginger	Adruk ...	
A kind of Collyrium ...	Russout ...	
Aloes	Sibr ...	
Saffron	Zafran ...	
Catechu	Kutha ...	
Soapnut	Reetha ...	0 4 0
The bark of the Birch Tree.	Bhoj Puttur ...	
Dry Ginger	Zunjbeel ...	
And other Groceries		
Cardamums, small and large	Illaechee Khoord and Kullan.	
Seeds of ditto ...	Danh Illaechee ...	
Cinnabar or Vermillion	Shingurf ...	

Article	Native name	Rs. a. p.
Pellitory	Akurkurha ...	
Cloves	Kuruful ...	
Nutmeg	Jaeefal ...	
Mace	Javuttree ...	
Cinnamon	Darcheenee ...	
Dry Dates	Khoormai Khooshk ...	
Turbith Root ...	Toorbood ...	
Cocoanut	Naryeel ...	
Asgundh	Asgundh ...	0 4 0
Orpiment	Hurtal ...	
Bamboo Sugar ...	Tubasheer ...	
Armenian Earth ...	Gil-i-Armunnee. ...	
Black Pepper ...	Filfil-i Seeah ...	
Red ditto	Filfil-i-Durraz ...	
Gallnut	Mazoo ...	
Shells	Khurmohreh ...	
China Root	Chobcheenee ...	
Morinda Citrifolia ...	Aul	
Betel nut	Sooparee ...	
Tea	Chah ...	
All sorts of Glassware ...	Aksami Sheesheh allat ...	
Assafœtida	Angozeh ...	0 4 0
B'dellium	Googul ...	
Mseen	Maeen ...	
Collyrium	Soorma ...	
Alum	Phitkurree ...	
Mooltan Earth ...	Gil-i-Mooltanee ...	
Copper	Miss	
Tin	Kullee ...	
Quicksilver	Seemaub ...	
Lead	Soorb	0 2 0
Pewter	Just	
Brass	Birunjee ...	
Bell Metal	Roeen... ...	
Articles of Ironmongery	Aksam-i-Ahun ...	
And other articles of Import from Bombay ...		
Rice	Birunj ...	
Wheat	Gondaom ...	
Gram	Nukhood ...	
Maizes	Motb	
	Moongh ...	
	Mash	0 2 0
	Adus	
Barley	Jou	
Aniseed	Koonjud ...	
	Sursuf ...	
Indian Corn... ...	Bajrah ...	
	Mukkee ...	
	Jowar... ...	

Ahul Suhaee
Runjeet
Singh.

(True translation.)

(Sd.) GEORGE CLERK.

Approved by the Governor-General on the 12th June 1839.

No. XIII.

TRANSLATION.

TREATY with MAHA RAJAH KHURRUK SINGH—1840.

(Signed by MAHA RAJAH KHURRUK SINGH.)

Seal of Maha Rajah Khurruk Singh.

Formerly a Treaty was executed by the Right Honorable Lord William Cavendish Bentinck, the Governor-General of India, on the 14th of Poos, Sumbut 1889 (corresponding with A. D. 1832), through Colonel (then Captain) Wade, concerning the navigation of the Sutlej and the Scinde rivers in the Khalsa territory, in concurrence with the wishes of both the friendly and allied Governments. Another Treaty on the subject was subsequently executed through the same officer, in Sumbut 1891 (corresponding with A.D. 1834), fixing a duty on every mercantile boat, independent of the quantity of its freight, and the nature of its merchandize. A third Treaty was executed on this subject, in accordance with the wishes of both Governments, on the arrival of Mr. Clerk, Agent to the Governor-General, at the Durbar, in May 1839, adjusting the rate of duties on merchandize, according to quantity and kind; and although at the end of that document so much was specified as that the two high powers should after this never propose a rate below (less than) that specified, yet, notwithstanding after this, when that gentleman came to the Khalsa Durbar at Amritsur, in Jeth, Sumbut 1897 (corresponding with May 1840), he explained the difficulties and inconvenience which seemed to result to trade under the system proposed last year, in consequence of the obstruction to boats for the purpose of search and the ignorance of traders, and the difficulty of adjusting duties according to the different kinds of articles freighted in the boats, and proposed to revise that system by fixing a scale, of duties proportionate to the measurement of boats, and not on the kind of commodities, if this arrangement should be approved of by both Governments. Having reported to his Government the circumstances of the case, he now drew up a Schedule of the rate of duties on the mercantile boats navigating the Rivers Scinde and Sutlej, and forwarded it for the consideration of this friendly Durbar. The Khalsa Government, therefore, with a due regard to the established alliance, having added a few sentences in accordance with the late Treaties, and agreeably to what is already well understood, has signed and sealed the Schedule, and it shall never be at all liable to any contradiction, difference, change or alteration, without the concurrence and concert of both Governments, in consideration of mutual advantages, upon condition it does not interfere with the established custom duties at Amritsur, Lahore, and other inland places, or the other rivers in the Khalsa territory.

ARTICLE 1.

Grain, wood, and limestone will be free from duty.

ARTICLE 2.

With exception to the above, every commodity to pay duty according to the measurement of the boat.

ARTICLE 3.

Duty on a boat not exceeding two hundred and fifty maunds of freight, proceeding from the foot of the hills, Roopur or Loodiana, to Mithenkote or Rojan, or from Rojan or Mithenkote to the foot of the hills, Roopur or Loodiana, will be	Rs.	50
viz.		
From the foot of the Hills to Ferozepore, or back . .	20	
From——————————to Bhawulpore, or back . .	15	
From Bhawulpore to Mithenkote or Rojan, or back . .	15	
The whole trip, up or down	—	50
Duty on a boat above two hundred and fifty maunds, but not exceeding five hundred maunds, from the foot of the hills, Roopur or Loodiana, to Mithenkote or Rojan, or from Rojan or Mithenkote to the foot of the hills, Roopur or Loodiana, will be	Rs.	100
viz.		
From the foot of the hills to Ferozepore, or back . .	40	
From Ferozepore to Bhawulpore, or back . . .	30	
From Bhawulpore to Mithenkote or Rojan, or back . .	30	
The whole trip, up or down	—	100
Duty on all boats above five hundred maunds will be . .	Rs.	150
viz.		
From the foot of the hills to Ferozepore, or back . .	60	
From Ferozepore to Bhawulpore, or back	45	
From Bhawulpore to Mithenkote or Rojan, or back . .	45	
The whole trip, up or down	—	150

ARTICLE 4.

Boats to be classed 1, 2, or 3, and the same to be written on the boat, and every boat to be registered.

ARTICLE 5.

These duties on merchandize frequenting the Sutlej and Scinde, are not to interfere with the duties on the banks of other rivers, or with the established

inland custom houses, throughout the Khalsa Territory, which will remain on their usual footing.

Dated 13th Assar, Sumbut 1897, corresponding with 27th June 1840.

(True translation.)

(Sd.) G. Clerk,
Agent to the Governor-General.

Approved by the Governor-General, 10th August 1840.

No. XIV.

Treaty between the British Government, Maharajah Runjeet Singh and Shah Shoojah-ool-Moolk—1838.

Whereas a Treaty was formerly concluded between Maharajah Runjeet Singh and Shah Shoojah-ool-Moolk, consisting of fourteen Articles, exclusive of the preamble and the conclusion, and whereas the execution of the provisions of the said Treaty was suspended for certain reasons, and whereas at this time Mr. W. H. Macnaghten having been deputed by the Right Honourable George Lord Auckland, G.C.B., Governor General of India, to the presence of Maharajah Runjeet Singh, and vested with full powers to form a Treaty in a manner consistent with the friendly engagements subsisting between the two States, the Treaty aforesaid is revived and concluded with certain modifications and four new Articles have been added thereto, with the approbation of, and in concert with, the British Government, the provisions whereof, as contained in the following eighteen Articles, will be duly and faithfully observed.

Article 1st.

Shah Shooja-ool-Moolk disclaims all title on the part of himself, his heirs, successors and all the Suddozais to all the territories lying on either bank of the River Indus, that may be possessed by the Maharajah, *viz.*, Cashmere, including its limits E.W. N.S., together with the Fort of Attock, Chuch, Hezara, Khebel, Amb, with its dependencies on the left bank of the aforesaid river, and on the right bank Peshawur, with the Eusufzai Territory, Kheteks, Hisht Nagar, Meehnee Kohat, Hungoo, and all places dependent in Peshawur, as far as the Khyber Pass, Benno, the Viziri Territory, Dowr Tank, Gorang, Kalabagh and Kushalgher, with their dependent districts, Derah Ismail Khan and its dependency, together with Derah Ghazee Khan, Kot Mithan, Omarkote, and their dependent territory, Singher, Heren, Dajel, Hajeepore, Rajenpore, and the three Ketches, as well as Mankera with its district, and

the province of Multan situated on the left bank. These countries and places are considered to be the property and to form the estate of the Maharajah—the Shah neither has nor will have any concern with them. They belong to the Maharajah and his posterity from generation to generation.

ARTICLE 2ND.

The people of the country on the other side of Khyber will not be suffered to commit robberies or aggressions, or any disturbances on this side. If any defaulter of either State, who has embezzled the revenue, take refuge in the territory of the other, each party engages to surrender him, and no person shall obstruct the passage of the stream which issues out of the Khyber defile, and supplies the Fort of Futtehgurh with water, according to ancient usage.

ARTICLE 3RD.

As agreeably to the Treaty established between the British Government and the Maharajah, no one can cross from the left to the right bank of the Sutlej without a passport from the Maharajah, the same rule shall be observed regarding the passage of the Indus, whose waters join the Sutlej, and no one shall be allowed to cross the Indus without the Maharajah's permission.

ARTICLE 4TH.

Regarding Shikarpore and the territory of Sinde on the right bank of the Indus, the Shah will agree to abide by whatever may be settled as right and proper in conformity with the happy relations of friendship subsisting between the British Government and the Maharajah through Captain Wade.

ARTICLE 5TH.

When the Shah shall have established his authority in Cabool and Candahar, he will annually send the Maharajah the following articles, *viz.*, 55 high-bred horses of approved colour and pleasant paces, 11 Persian scimitars, 7 Persian poignards, 25 good mules, fruits of various kinds, both dry and fresh, and sirdas or musk melons of a sweet and delicate flavour (to be sent throughout the year), by the way of Cabool River to Peshawur, grapes, pomegranates, apples, quinces, almonds, raisins, pistahs or chesnuts, an abundant supply of each, as well as pieces of satin of every colour, choghas of fur, kinkhabs wrought with gold and silver, and Persian carpets, altogether to the number of 101 pieces. All these articles the Shah will continue to send every year to the Maharajah.

ARTICLE 6TH.

Each party shall address the other on terms of equality.

ARTICLE 7TH.

Merchants of Afghanistan, who will be desirous of trading to Lahore, Amritsur, or any other parts of the Maharajah's possessions, shall not be

stopped or molested on their way; on the contrary, strict orders shall be issued to facilitate their intercourse, and the Maharajah engages to observe the same line of conduct on his part, in respect to traders who may wish to proceed to Afghanistan.

ARTICLE 8TH.

The Maharajah will yearly send to the Shah the following articles in the way of friendship, 55 pieces of shawls, 25 pieces of muslin, 11 dopattahs, 5 pieces of kinkhab, 5 scarves, 5 turbans, 55 loads of Bareh rice (peculiar to Peshawur).

ARTICLE 9TH.

Any of the Maharajah's officers who may be deputed to Afghanistan to purchase horses or on any other business, as well as those who may be sent by the Shah into the Punjab for the purpose of purchasing piece-goods or shawls, etc., to the amount of Rs. 11,000, will be treated by both sides with due attention, and every facility will be afforded to them in the execution of these commissions.

ARTICLE 10TH.

Whenever the armies of the two States may happen to be assembled at the same place, on no account shall the slaughter of kine be permitted to take place.

ARTICLE 11TH.

In the event of the Shah taking an auxiliary force from the Maharajah, whatever booty may be acquired from the Barakzais, in jewels, horses, arms, great and small, shall be equally divided between the two contracting parties. If the Shah should succeed in obtaining possession of their property without the assistance of the Maharajah's troops, the Shah agrees to send a portion of it by his own agent to the Maharajah in the way of friendship.

ARTICLE 12TH.

An exchange of missions charged with letters and presents shall constantly take place between the two parties.

ARTICLE 13TH.

Should the Maharajah require the aid of any of the Shah's troops "in furtherance of the objects contemplated by this Treaty," the Shah engages to send a force commanded by one of his principal officers; in like manner the Maharajah will furnish the Shah, when required, with an auxiliary force composed of Mahomedans, and commanded by one of his principal officers as far as Cabool, in furtherance of the objects contemplated by this Treaty. When the Maharajah may go to Peshawur, the Shah will depute a Shahzadah to visit him, on which occasions the Maharajah will receive and dismiss him with the honour and consideration due to his rank and dignity.

ARTICLE 14TH.

The friends and enemies of each of the three high powers, that is to say, the British and Sikh Governments and Shah Shooja-ool-Moolk, shall be the friends and enemies of all.

ARTICLE 15TH.

Shah Shooja-ool-Moolk engages, after the attainment of his object, to pay without fail to the Maharajah the sum of two lakhs of Rupees of the Nanukshahie or Kuldar currency, calculating from the date on which the Sikh troops may be despatched for the purpose of reinstating His Majesty in Cabool, in consideration of the Maharajah's stationing a force of not less than 5,000 men, Cavalry and Infantry, of the Mahomedan persuasion, within the limits of the Peshawur Territory, for the support of the Shah, and to be sent to the aid of His Majesty, whenever the British Government, in concert and counsel with the Maharajah, shall deem their aid necessary; and when any matter of great importance may arise to the westward, such measures will be adopted with regard to it as may seem expedient and proper at the time to the British and Sikh Governments. In the event of the Maharajah requiring the aid of any of the Shah's troops, a deduction will be made from the Subsidy proportioned to the period for which such aid may be afforded, and the British Government holds itself responsible for the punctual payment of the above sum annually to the Maharajah so long as the provisions of this Treaty are duly observed.

ARTICLE 16TH.

Shah Shooja-ool-Moolk agrees to relinquish for himself, his heirs and successors all claims of supremacy and arrears of tribute over the country now held by the Ameers of Sinde (and which will continue to belong to the Ameers and successors in perpetuity), on condition of the payment to him by the Ameers of such a sum as may be determined under the mediation of the British Government, fifteen lakhs of such payment being made over by him to Maharajah Runjeet Singh. On these payments being completed, Article 4 of the Treaty of the 12th of March 1833 will be considered cancelled, and the customary interchange of letters and suitable presents between the Maharajah and the Ameers of Sinde shall be maintained as heretofore.

ARTICLE 17TH.

When Shah Shooja-ool-Moolk shall have succeeded in establishing his authority in Afghanistan, he shall not attack or molest his nephew, the ruler of Herat, in the possession of the territories now subject to his Government.

ARTICLE 18TH.

Shah Shooja-ool-Moolk binds himself, his heirs and successors to refrain from entering into negotiations with any Foreign State, without the knowledge and consent of the British and Sikh Governments, and to oppose any

power having the design to invade the British or Sikh territories by force of arms to the utmost of his ability.

The three Powers, parties to this Treaty, *viz.*, the British Government, Maharajah Runjeet Singh, and Shah Shooja-ool-Moolk, cordially agree to the foregoing articles. There shall be no deviation from them, and in that case the present Treaty shall be considered binding for ever, and this Treaty shall come into operation from and after the date on which the seals and signatures of the three contracting parties shall have been affixed thereto.

Done at Lahore, this 26th day of June in the year of Our Lord 1838, corresponding with the 15th of the month of Asark 1895—Era of Bikarmajit.

Signed and sealed this 25th day of July, in the year A. D. 1838, at Simla.

(Sd.) AUCKLAND.

Seal of the Governor General.	Seal and signature of Runjeet Singh.	Seal and signature of Shah Shooja-ool-Moolk.

No. XV.

PROCLAMATION by the RIGHT HONORABLE the GOVERNOR-GENERAL OF INDIA—1845.

The British Government has ever been on terms of friendship with that of the Punjab.

In the year 1809, a Treaty of amity and concord was concluded between the British Government and the late Maharajah Runjeet Singh, the conditions of which have always been faithfully observed by the British Government, and were scrupulously fulfilled by the late Maharajah.

The same friendly relations have been maintained with the successors of Maharajah Runjeet Singh by the British Government up to the present time.

Since the death of the late Maharajah Shere Singh, the disorganised state of the Lahore Government has made it incumbent on the Governor-General in Council to adopt precautionary measures for the protection of the British Frontier. The nature of these measures and the cause of their adoption were at the time fully explained to the Lahore Durbar.

Notwithstanding the disorganised state of the Lahore Government during the last two years and many most unfriendly proceedings on the part

of the Durbar, the Governor-General in Council has continued to evince his desire to maintain the relations of amity and concord which had so long existed between the two States for the mutual interests and happiness of both. He has shown on every occasion the utmost forbearance from consideration to the helpless state of the infant Maharajah Dulleep Singh, whom the British Government had recognised as the successor to the late Maharajah Shere Singh.

The Governor-General in Council sincerely desired to see a strong Seikh Government re-established in the Punjab, able to control its army, and to protect its subjects. He had not, up to the present moment, abandoned the hope of seeing that important object effected by the patriotic efforts of the Chiefs and people of that country.

The Seikh Army recently marched from Lahore towards the British Frontier, as it was alleged by the orders of the Durbar, for the purpose of invading the British Territory.

The Governor-General's Agent, by direction of the Governor-General demanded an explanation of this movement—and no reply being returned within a reasonable time, the demand was repeated The Governor-General unwilling to believe in the hostile intentions of the Sikh Government, to which no provocation had been given, refrained from taking any measures which might have a tendency to embarrass the Government of the Maharajah or to induce collision between the two States.

When no reply was given to the repeated demand for explanation, and while active military preparations were continued at Lahore, the Governor-General considered it necessary to order the advance of troops towards the Frontier to reinforce the Frontier posts.

The Seikh Army has now, without a shadow of provocation, invaded the British Territories.

The Governor-General must therefore take measures for effectually protecting the British Provinces, for vindicating the authority of the British Government, and for punishing the violators of treaties and the disturbers of the public peace.

The Governor-General hereby declares the possessions of Maharajah Dulleep Sing on the left or British bank of the Sutlej confiscated and annexed to the British Territories.

The Governor-General will respect the existing rights of all jaghiredars, zemindars, and tenants in the said possessions, who, by the course they now pursue, evince their fidelity to the British Government.

The Governor-General hereby calls upon all the Chiefs and Sirdars in the protected territories to co-operate cordially with the British Government for the punishment of the common enemy, and for the maintenance of order in these States. Those of the Chiefs who show alacrity and fidelity in the discharge of this duty, which they owe to the protecting power, will find their interests promoted thereby, and those who take a contrary course will be treated as enemies to the British Government, and will be punished accordingly.

The inhabitants of all the territories on the left bank of the Sutlej are hereby directed to abide peaceably in their respective villages, where they will receive efficient protection by the British Government. All parties of men found in armed bands, who can give no satisfactory account of their proceedings, will be treated as disturbers of the public peace.

All subjects of the British Government and those who possess estates on both sides the River Sutlej, who by their faithful adherence to the British Government, may be liable to sustain loss, shall be indemnified and secured in all their just rights and privileges.

On the other hand, all subjects of the British Government, who shall continue in the service of the Lahore State, and who disobey this Proclamation by not immediately returning to their allegiance, will be liable to have their property on this side the Sutlej confiscated, and declared to be aliens and enemies of the British Government.

By order of the Right Honorable the Governor-General of India.

(Sd.) F. CURRIE,
Secretary to the Govt. of India,
with the Governor-General.

CAMP LUSHKURREE KHAN KE SERAI,
The 13th December 1845.

No. XVI.

TREATY between the BRITISH GOVERNMENT and the STATE OF LAHORE—1846.

Whereas the treaty of amity and concord, which was concluded between the British Government and the late Maharajah Runjeet Sing, the Ruler of Lahore, in 1809, was broken by the unprovoked aggression, on the British Provinces, of the Sikh Army, in December last; and Whereas, on that occasion, by the Proclamation, dated 13th December, the territories then in the occupation of the Maharajah of Lahore, on the left or British bank of the River Sutlej, were confiscated and annexed to the British Provinces; and since that time hostile operations have been prosecuted by the two Governments, the one against the other, which have resulted in the occupation of Lahore by the British troops; and Whereas it has been determined that, upon certain conditions, peace shall be re-established between the two Governments, the following treaty of peace between the Honorable English East India Company and Maharajah Dhuleep Sing Bahadoor, and his children,

heirs and successors, has been concluded on the part of the Honorable Company by Frederick Currie, Esquire, and Brevet-Major Henry Montgomery Lawrence, by virtue of full powers to that effect vested in them by the Right Hon'ble Sir Henry Hardinge, G.C.B., one of Her Britannic Majesty's Most Hon'ble Privy Council, Governor-General, appointed by the Hon'ble Company to direct and control all their affairs in the East Indies, and on the part of His Highness Maharajah Dhuleep Sing by Bhaee Ram Sing, Rajah Lal Sing, Sirdar Tej Sing, Sirdar Chuttur Sing, Attareewalla, Sirdar Runjore Sing Majeethia, Dewan Deena Nath and Fakeer Nooroodeen, vested with full powers and authority on the part of His Highness.

ARTICLE 1.

There shall be perpetual peace and friendship between the British Government on the one part, and Maharajah Dhuleep Sing, his heirs and successors on the other.

ARTICLE 2.

The Maharajah of Lahore renounces for himself, his heirs and successors, all claim to, or connection with, the territories lying to the south of the River Sutlej, and engages never to have any concern with those territories or the inhabitants thereof.

ARTICLE 3.

The Maharajah cedes to the Hon'ble Company, in perpetual sovereignty, all his forts, territories and rights in the Doab or country, hill and plain, situated between the Rivers Beas and Sutlej.

ARTICLE 4.

The British Government having demanded from the Lahore State, as indemnification for the expenses of the war, in addition to the cession of territory described in Article 3, payment of one and half crore of Rupees, and the Lahore Government, being unable to pay the whole of this sum at this time, or to give security satisfactory to the British Government for its eventual payment, the Maharajah cedes to the Honorable Company, in perpetual sovereignty, as equivalent for one crore of Rupees, all his forts, territories, rights and interests in the hill countries, which are situated between the Rivers Beas and Indus, including the Provinces of Cashmere and Hazarah.

ARTICLE 5.

The Maharajah will pay to the British Government the sum of 50 lakhs of Rupees on or before the ratification of this Treaty.

ARTICLE 6.

The Maharajah engages to disband the mutinous troops of the Lahore Army, taking from them their arms—and His Highness agrees to reorganize

the Regular or Aeen Regiments of Infantry, upon the system, and according to the Regulations as to pay and allowances, observed in the time of the late Maharajah Runjeet Sing. The Maharajah further engages to pay up all arrears to the soldiers that are discharged, under the provisions of this Article.

ARTICLE 7.

The Regular Army of the Lahore State shall henceforth be limited to 25 Battalions of Infantry, consisting of 800 bayonets each—with twelve thousand Cavalry—this number at no time to be exceeded without the concurrence of the British Government. Should it be necessary at any time—for any special cause— that this force should be increased, the cause shall be fully explained to the British Government, and when the special necessity shall have passed, the regular troops shall be again reduced to the standard specified in the former Clause of this Article.

ARTICLE 8.

The Maharajah will surrender to the British Government all the guns—thirty-six in number—which have been pointed against the British Troops—and which, having been placed on the right bank of the River Sutlej, were not captured at the battle of Subraon.

ARTICLE 9.

The control of the Rivers Beas and Sutlej, with the continuations of the latter river, commonly called the Gurrah and the Punjnud, to the confluence of the Indus at Mithunkote—and the control of the Indus from Mithunkote to the borders of Beloochistan, shall, in respect to tolls and ferries, rest with the British Government. The provisions of this Article shall not interfere with the passage of boats belonging to the Lahore Government on the said rivers, for the purposes of traffic or the conveyance of passengers up and down their course. Regarding the ferries between the two countries respectively, at the several ghats of the said rivers, it is agreed that the British Government, after defraying all the expenses of management and establishments, shall account to the Lahore Government for one-half of the net profits of the ferry collections. The provisions of this Article have no reference to the ferries on that part of the River Sutlej which forms the boundary of Bhawulpore and Lahore respectively.

ARTICLE 10.

If the British Government should, at any time, desire to pass troops through the territories of His Highness the Maharajah, for the protection of the British Territories, or those of their Allies, the British Troops shall, on such special occasion, due notice being given, be allowed to pass through the Lahore Territories. In such case the Officers of the Lahore State will afford facilities in providing supplies and boats for the passage of rivers, and the British Government will pay the full price of all such provisions and boats, and will make fair compensation for all private property that may be endamag-

ed. The British Government will, moreover, observe all due consideration to the religious feelings of the inhabitants of those tracts through which the army may pass.

ARTICLE 11.

The Maharajah engages never to take or to retain in his service any British subject—nor the subject of any European or American State—without the consent of the British Government.

ARTICLE 12.

In consideration of the services rendered by Rajah Golab Sing, of Jummoo, to the Lahore State, towards procuring the restoration of the relations of amity between the Lahore and British Governments, the Maharajah hereby agrees to recognize the Independent Sovereignty of Rajah Golab Sing in such territories and districts in the hills as may be made over to the said Rajah Golab Sing, by separate Agreement between himself and the British Government, with the dependencies thereof, which may have been in the Rajah's possession since the time of the late Maharajah Khurruck Sing, and the British Government, in consideration of the good conduct of Rajah Golab Sing, also agrees to recognize his independence in such territories, and to admit him to the privileges of a separate Treaty with the British Government.

ARTICLE 13.

In the event of any dispute or difference arising between the Lahore State and Rajah Golab Sing, the same shall be referred to the arbitration of the British Government, and by its decision the Maharajah engages to abide.

ARTICLE 14.

The limits of the Lahore Territories shall not be, at any time, changed without the concurrence of the British Government.

ARTICLE 15.

The British Government will not exercise any interference in the internal administration of the Lahore State—but in all cases or questions which may be referred to the British Government, the Governor-General will give the aid of his advice and good offices for the furtherance of the interests of the Lahore Government.

ARTICLE 16.

The subjects of either State shall, on visiting the territories of the other, be on the footing of the subjects of the most favoured nation.

This Treaty, consisting of sixteen articles, has been this day settled by Frederick Currie, Esquire, and Brevet-Major Henry Montgomery Lawrence acting under the directions of the Right Hon'ble Sir Henry Hardinge, G.C.B.,

Governor-General, on the part of the British Government, and by Bhaee Ram Sing, Rajah Lal Sing, Sirdar Tej Sing, Sirdar Chuttur Sing Attareewalla, Sirdar Runjore Sing Majeethia, Dewan Deena Nath, and Fuqueer Nooroodddeen, on the part of the Maharajah Dhuleep Sing, and the said Treaty has been this day ratified by the seal of the Right Hon'ble Sir Henry Hardinge, G.C.B., Governor-General, and by that of His Highness Maharajah Dhuleep Sing.

Done at Lahore, this ninth day of March, in the year of Our Lord one thousand eight hundred and forty-six, corresponding with the tenth day of Rubbee-ool-awul, 1262 Hijree, and ratified on the same date.

(Sd.) H. HARDINGE. [L. S.]

(Sd.) MAHARAJAH DHULEEP SING. [L. S.]
" BHAEE RAM SING. [L. S.]
" RAJAH LAL SING. [L. S.]
" SIRDAR TEJ SING. [L. S.]
" SIRDAR CHUTTUR SING ATTAREEWALLA. [L. S.]
" SIRDAR RUNJORE SING MAJEETHIA. [L. S.]
" DEWAN DEENA NATH. [L. S.]
" FUQUEER NOOROODDEEN. [L. S.]

No. XVII.

ARTICLES OF AGREEMENT concluded between the BRITISH GOVERNMENT and the LAHORE DURBAR on the 11th March 1846.

Whereas the Lahore Government has solicited the Governor-General to leave a British Force at Lahore, for the protection of the Maharajah's person and of the Capital, till the reorganization of the Lahore Army, according to the provisions of Article 6 of the Treaty of Lahore, dated the 9th instant; and Whereas the Governor-General has, on certain conditions, consented to the measure; and Whereas it is expedient that certain matters concerning the territories ceded by Articles 3 and 4 of the aforesaid Treaty should be specifically determined, the following eight Articles of Agreement have this day been concluded between the aforementioned contracting parties.

ARTICLE 1.

The British Government shall leave at Lahore, till the close of the current year, A.D. 1846, such force as shall seem to the Governor-General adequate

for the purpose of protecting the person of the Maharajah and the inhabitants of the City of Lahore, during the reorganization of the Sikh Army, in accordance with the provisions of Article 6 of the Treaty of Lahore. That force to be withdrawn at any convenient time before the expiration of the year, if the object to be fulfilled shall, in the opinion of the Durbar, have been attained—but the force shall not be detained at Lahore beyond the expiration of the current year.

ARTICLE 2.

The Lahore Government agrees that the force left at Lahore for the purpose specified in the foregoing Article, shall be placed in full possession of the Fort and the City of Lahore, and that the Lahore troops shall be removed from within the City. The Lahore Government engages to furnish convenient quarters for the officers and men of the said force, and to pay to the British Government all the extra expenses in regard to the said force, which may be incurred by the British Government, in consequence of the troops being employed away from their own Cantonments and in a Foreign Territory.

ARTICLE 3.

The Lahore Government engages to apply itself immediately and earnestly to the reorganization of its army according to the prescribed conditions, and to communicate fully with the British authorities left at Lahore, as to the progress of such reorganization, and as to the location of the troops.

ARTICLE 4.

If the Lahore Government fails in the performance of the conditions of the foregoing Article, the British Government shall be at liberty to withdraw the force from Lahore at any time before the expiration of the period specified in Article 1.

ARTICLE 5.

The British Government agrees to respect the *bonâ fide* rights of those jaghiredars, within the territories ceded by Articles 3 and 4 of the Treaty of Lahore, dated 9th instant, who were attached to the families of the late Maharajahs Runjeet Sing, Kurruk Sing and Shere Sing; and the British Government will maintain those jaghiredars in their *bonâ fide* possessions during their lives.

ARTICLE 6.

The Lahore Government shall receive the assistance of the British Local Authorities in recovering the arrears of revenue justly due to the Lahore Government from the kardas and managers in the territories ceded by the provisions of Articles 3 and 4 of the Treaty of Lahore, to the close of the khureef harvest of the current year, *viz.*, 1902 of the Sumbut bikramajeet.

ARTICLE 7.

The Lahore Government shall be at liberty to remove from the forts, in the territories specified in the foregoing Article, all treasure and State property, with the exception of guns. Should, however, the British Government desire to retain any part of the said property, they shall be at liberty to do so, paying for the same at a fair valuation, and the British officers shall give their assistance to the Lahore Government in disposing on the spot of such part of the aforesaid property as the Lahore Government may not wish to remove, and the British Officers may not desire to retain.

ARTICLE 8.

Commissioners shall be immediately appointed by the two Governments to settle and lay down the boundary between the two States, as defined by Article 4 of the Treaty of Lahore, dated March 9th, 1846.

(Sd.) H. HARDINGE. [L. S.]

(Sd.) MAHARAJAH DHULEEP SING. [L. S.]
„ BHAEE RAM SING. [L. S.]
„ RAJAH LAL SING. [L. S.]
„ SIRDAR TEJ SING. [L. S.]
„ SIRDAR CHUTTUR SING ATTAREEWALLA. [L. S.]
„ SIRDAR RUNJORE SING MAJEETHIA. [L. S.]
„ DEWAN DEENA NATH. [L. S.]
„ FUQEER NOOROODDEEN. [L. S.]

No. XVIII.

ARTICLES of AGREEMENT concluded between the BRITISH GOVERNMENT and the LAHORE DURBAR on the 16th December 1846.

Whereas the Lahore Durbar and the principal Chiefs and Sardars of the State have in express terms communicated to the British Government their anxious desire that the Governor-General should give his aid and assistance to maintain the administration of the Lahore State during the minority of Maharajah Dulleep Sing, and have declared this measure to be indispensable for the maintenance of the Government; and whereas the Governor-General has, under certain conditions, consented to give the aid and assistance solicited, the following Articles of Agreement, in modification of the Articles of Agree-

ment executed at Lahore on the 11th March last, have been concluded on the part of the British Government by Frederick Currie, Esquire, Secretary to Government of India, and Lieutenant-Colonel Henry Montgomery Lawrence, C.B., Agent to the Governor-General, North-West Frontier, by virtue of full powers to that effect vested in them by the Right Honorable Viscount Hardinge, G.C.B., Governor-General, and on the part of His Highness Maharajah Dulleep Sing, by Sirdar Tej Sing, Sirdar Shere Sing, Dewan Dena Nath, Fukeer Nooroodeen, Rai Kishen Chund, Sirdar Runjore Sing Majethea, Sirdar Utter Sing Kaleewalla, Bhaee Nidhan Sing, Sirdar Khan Sing Majethea, Sirdar Shumshere Sing, Sirdar Lall Sing Morarea, Sirdar Kher Sing Sindhanwalla, Sirdar Urjun Sing Rungrungalea; acting with the unanimous consent and concurrence of the Chiefs and Sirdars of the State assembled at Lahore.

ARTICLE 1.

All and every part of the Treaty of peace between the British Government and the State of Lahore, bearing date the 9th day of March 1846, except in so far as it may be temporarily modified in respect to Clause 15 of the said Treaty by this engagement, shall remain binding upon the two Governments.

ARTICLE 2.

A British Officer, with an efficient establishment of assistants, shall be appointed by the Governor-General to remain at Lahore, which officer shall have full authority to direct and control all matters in every Department of the State.

ARTICLE 3.

Every attention shall be paid in conducting the administration to the feelings of the people, to preserving the national institutions and customs, and to maintaining the just rights of all classes.

ARTICLE 4.

Changes in the mode and details of administration shall not be made, except when found necessary for effecting the objects set forth in the foregoing Clause, and for securing the just dues of the Lahore Government. These details shall be conducted by Native officers as at present, who shall be appointed and superintended by a Council of Regency composed of leading Chiefs and Sirdars acting under the control and guidance of the British Resident.

ARTICLE 5.

The following persons shall in the first instance constitute the Council of Regency, *viz.*, Sirdar Tej Sing, Sirdar Shere Sing Attareewalla, Dewan Dena Nath, Fukeer Nooroodeen, Sirdar Runjore Sing Majethea, Bhaee

Nidhan Sing, Sirdar Utter Sing Kaleewalla, Sirdar Shumshere Sing Sindhanwalla, and no change shall be made in the persons thus nominated, without the consent of the British Resident, acting under the orders of the Governor-General.

ARTICLE 6.

The administration of the country shall be conducted by this Council of Regency in such manner as may be determined on by themselves in consultation with the British Resident, who shall have full authority to direct and control the duties of every department.

ARTICLE 7.

A British Force of such strength and numbers, and in such positions as the Governor-General may think fit, shall remain at Lahore for the protection of the Maharajah and the preservation of the peace of the country.

ARTICLE 8.

The Governor-General shall be at liberty to occupy with British soldiers any fort or military post in the Lahore Territories, the occupation of which may be deemed necessary by the British Government, for the security of the capital or for maintaining the peace of the country.

ARTICLE 9.

The Lahore State shall pay to the British Government twenty-two lakhs of new Nanuck Shahee Rupees of full tale and weight per annum for the maintenance of this force, and to meet the expenses incurred by the British Government. Such sum to be paid by two instalments, or 13,20,000 in May or June, and 8,80,000 in November or December of each year.

ARTICLE 10.

Inasmuch as it is fitting that Her Highness the Maharanee, the mother of Maharajah Dulleep Sing, should have a proper provision made for the maintenance of herself and dependants, the sum of one lakh and fifty thousand rupees shall be set apart annually for that purpose, and shall be at Her Highness' disposal.

ARTICLE 11.

The provisions of this Engagement shall have effect during the minority of His Highness Maharajah Dulleep Sing, and shall cease and terminate on His Highness attaining the full age of sixteen years, or on the 4th September of the year 1854, but it shall be competent to the Governor-General to cause the arrangement to cease at any period prior to the coming of age of His Highness, at which the Governor-General and the Lahore Durbar may be

satisfied that the interposition of the British Government is no longer necessary for maintaining the Government of His Highness the Maharajah.

This Agreement, consisting of eleven Articles, was settled and executed at Lahore by the Officers and Chiefs and Sirdars above-named, on the 16th day of December 1846.

(Sd.) F. Currie.

„ H. M. Lawrence.

(Sd.) Sirdar Tej Singh. [L. S.]

„ Sirdar Shere Sing. [L. S.]

„ Dewan Dena Nath. [L. S.]

„ Fukeer Nooroodeen. [L. S.]

„ Rai Kishen Chund. [L. S.]

„ Sirdar Runjore Sing Majethea. [L. S.]

„ Sirdar Utter Sing Kaleewalla. [L. S.]

„ Bhaee Nidhan Sing. [L. S.]

„ Sirdar Khan Sing Majethea. [L. S.]

„ Sirdar Shumsheer Sing. [L. S.]

„ Sirdar Lal Sing Moraree. [L. S.]

„ Sirdar Kher Sing Sindhanwalla. [L. S.]

„ Sirdar Urjun Sing Rungrungalea. [L. S.]

(Sd.) Hardinge. L. S.

L. S. (Sd.) Dulleep Sing.

Ratified by the Right Honorable the Governor-General, at Bhyrowal Ghât on the left bank of the Beeas, the twenty-sixth day of December One Thousand Eight Hundred and Forty-six.

(Sd.) F. CURRIE,
Secy. to the Govt. of India.

No. XIX.

TERMS granted to, and accepted by, MAHARAJAH DULLEEP SING—1849.

Terms granted to the Maharajah Dulleep Sing Bahadoor, on the part of the Honorable East India Company, by Henry Meirs Elliot, Esq., Foreign Secretary to the Government of India, and Lieutenant-Colonel Sir Henry Montgomery Lawrence, K.C.B., Resident, in virtue of full powers vested in them by the Right Honorable James, Earl of Dalhousie, Knight of the Most Ancient and Most Noble Order of the Thistle, one of Her Majesty's Most Honorable Privy Council, Governor-General appointed by the Honorable East India Company to direct and control all their affairs in the East Indies, and accepted on the part of His Highness the Maharajah, by Rajah Tej Sing, Rajah Deena Nath, Bhaee Nidhan Sing, Fukeer Nooroodeen, Gundur Sing, Agent of Sirdar Shere Sing Sindhanwalla, and Sirdar Lall Sing, Agent and son of Sirdhar Uttur Sing Kaleanwalla, Members of the Council of Regency, invested with full power and authority on the part of His Highness.

1st.—His Highness the Maharajah Dulleep Sing shall resign for himself, his heirs, and his successors, all right, title, and claim to the sovereignty of the Punjab, or to any sovereign power whatever.

2nd.—All the property of the State, of whatever description and wheresoever found, shall be confiscated to the Honorable East India Company, in part payment of the debt due by the State of Lahore to the British Government, and of the expenses of the war.

3rd.—The Gem called the Koh-i-noor, which was taken from Shah Shooja-ool-Moolk by Maharajah Runjeet Sing, shall be surrendered by the Maharajah of Lahore to the Queen of England.

4th.—His Highness Dulleep Sing shall receive from the Honorable East India Company, for the support of himself, his relatives, and the servants of the State, a pension not less than four and not exceeding five lakhs of Company's Rupees per annum.

5th.—His Highness shall be treated with respect and honor. He shall retain the title of Maharajah Dulleep Sing Bahadoor, and he shall continue to receive, during his life, such portion of the abovenamed pension as may be

allotted to himself personally, provided he shall remain obedient to the British Government, and shall reside at such place as the Governor-General of India may select.

Granted and accepted at Lahore, on the 29th of March 1849, and ratified by the Right Honorable the Governor-General on the 5th April 1849.

(Sd.) MAHARAJAH DULLEEP SING. [L. S.]

„ RAJAH TEJ SING. [L. S.]

(Sd.) DALHOUSIE. [L. S.]

(Sd.) RAJAH DEENA NATH. [L. S.]

„ H. M. ELLIOT. [L. S.]

(Sd.) BHAEE NIDHAN SING. [L. S.]

„ H. M. LAWRENCE. [L. S.]

(Sd.) FUKEER NOOROODDEEN. [L. S.]

„ GUNDUR SING, [L. S.]
Agent of Sirdar Shere Sing, Sindhanwalla.

„ SIRDAR LALL SING, [L. S.]
Agent and Son of Sirdar Uttur Sing Kaleeanwalla.

III.—CIS-SUTLEJ STATES.

From Reports by the Punjab Government and original papers in the Foreign Office.

The establishment of the British power in the Cis-Sutlej States dates from the treaty with Ranjit Singh of the 25th April 1809, by the 2nd article of which Ranjit Singh engaged neither to commit nor suffer any encroachments on the possessions or rights of the Chiefs on the left bank of the Sutlej. On the 3rd May 1809 a Proclamation (No. XX) was issued extending the protection of the British Government to the Chiefs of Sirhind and Malwa without demand of tribute, requiring service in time of war, and defining generally the relation of the protected States to the British Government. The general scope of the proclamation of 1809 was to establish the Chiefs in the States they held before they were received under British protection. Relieved of their fear of Ranjit Singh, however, the stronger Chiefs began to encroach on the weaker, and in August 1811 it was found necessary to issue a second Proclamation (No. XXI), directing the restoration of such usurped estates, and prohibiting such encroachments.

After the first Sikh war, the relations of the British Government with the Chiefs of the Cis-Sutlej States were entirely changed. With the exception of nine of the larger States,* all the Chiefs were deprived of their sovereign powers, and in lieu of the military service which they were bound to render they were required to pay a commutation tax fixed at the rate of two annas in the rupee, or 12½ per cent. on their income. The States of Dialgarh and Raikot have since lapsed to the British Government, and the Chief of Mamdot has been reduced to the position of a mere jagirdar.

* Patiala. Jind. Nabha. Kalsia. Maler Kotla. Faridkot. Mamdot. Dialgarh. Raikot.

Of the territory taken under protection in 1809, lands now assessed at Rupees 4,97,485 have lapsed to the British Government from failure of heirs, and lands assessed at Rupees 8,90,477 have been confiscated. Out of the territory thus acquired, jagirs worth Rupees 75,961 have been granted.

1. PATIALA.

This is the largest of the Sikh States. The founder of the family emigrated from the Manjha, and carved out a principality for himself more than

a century ago. The Maharaja belongs to the Sidhu Jat tribe of Sikhs. The immediate ancestor was Chaudhri Phul, who founded a village in the Nabha territory called after his name. He had two sons, Tiloka and Rama, who became founders of a dynasty of princes, the Jind and Nabha Chiefs being descended from the elder and the Maharaja of Patiala from the younger son. These Chiefs are known as the Phulkian Houses. The family had been established in the Cis-Sutlej States about five generations as ruling princes when Sardar Ala Singh founded the capital of Patiala.

During the Nepal war the Patiala Chief aided the British Government with troops, and on the conclusion of the war Sanads (Nos. XXII and XXIII) were granted to him, conferring on him portions of the Keonthal and Baghat States, yielding a revenue of Rupees 35,000, on payment of two lakhs and eighty thousand rupees.

In 1830 the hill territory of Simla was obtained from Patiala in exchange for three villages in Pargana Bharauli. After this nothing of importance occurred in the relations of the British Government with this Chief, until the winter of 1845-46, when the Khalsa army invaded the Cis-Sutlej territories. On that occasion the Maharaja obtained for his services during the campaign the gift of a portion of the territory confiscated from the Raja of Nabha in consequence of his misconduct.

In 1847, at the request of the Maharaja, a Sanad (No. XXIV) was conferred on him, confirming him for ever in his ancient possessions, and those granted by the British Government, with all rights thereto pertaining. The Chief was enjoined to do justice and to promote the welfare of his subjects, while the latter were to consider the Chief their rightful lord and master. The Maharaja on his part relinquished for himself and successors all right to levy excise and transit duties, and engaged to suppress sati, infanticide, and slave-dealing, and to attend in person with his forces should the Cis-Sutlej territories be invaded by an enemy; while the British Government gave up all claims to tribute, revenue, or commutation in lieu of troops or otherwise. The Maharaja during this year received an additional grant of territory confiscated from the Lahore Darbar, amounting to Rupees 10,000, in consideration of his having given up customs and transit duties.

During the mutiny of 1857 Maharaja Narendar Singh aided the British Government by furnishing an auxiliary force, which proceeded to Delhi and kept open the communication on the Grand Trunk Road. He also sent troops

to Gwalior and Dholpur, and helped the Government with money. For these services he received from the British Government, besides other rewards, the Narnaul division of the Jhajjar territory, yielding a revenue of Rupees 2,00,000 per annum, in perpetual sovereignty, on condition of political and military service at any time of general danger or disturbance. In addition to this, the British Government ceded to the Maharaja jurisdiction over Bhadaur, and the right of escheats and reversion of lapsed estates therein, together with the annual commutation tax, amounting to Rupees 5,265 per annum.

In 1860 a new Sanad (No. XXV) was given to the Maharaja, under which he and his successors were to exercise sovereign powers over their ancestral and acquired possessions, and all dependents and feudatories of every degree were bound to render obedience. The British Government engaged never to demand any tribute on account of revenue, service, or on any other plea, and also conferred on the Maharaja the right of adoption in default of direct heirs; but in the case of the Chief dying without male issue, and without adopting a successor, nazarana was to be paid to the British Government. The power of life and death has been conceded to the Maharaja over his own subjects. He is bound to co-operate with the British forces on an enemy appearing, and to provide carriage and supplies. He is also required to furnish material for railways and communications on payment, and to grant land free for such works.

More recently a portion of the Kanaud Pargana of the Jhajjar territory and the taluka of Khamanun were sold to the Maharaja in perpetual sovereignty in liquidation of debts due to him by the British Government and in payment of the large interest due on loans. For these transfers a supplementary Sanad (No. XXVI) was granted.

Maharaja Narendar Singh was invested, on the 1st November 1861, with the Insignia of the most Exalted Order of the Star of India, and on the 5th March 1862 the right of adoption conferred by Sanad of the 5th May 1860 was confirmed (No. XXVII). The Maharaja died suddenly on the 14th November 1862, leaving a son, Mahendar Singh, twelve years old, whose succession was recognised by the British Government.

In 1858 the Chiefs of Patiala, Jind, and Nabha had preferred certain requests to the British Government, one of which was that in the event of the death of any of them, leaving an infant heir, a Council of Regency, consisting of three old and trusted ministers of the State, not related to

the heir, should be selected by the British Government acting with the advice of the other two Chiefs. This request was granted. On the death of Maharaja Narendar Singh it was argued by the Chiefs of Jind and Nabha that the terms of the sanads of 1860 gave them the power of superseding at will the arrangements to which they had asked the British Government to consent in 1858. But the sanads in reality made no change in the status of these Chiefs towards the British Government: they were merely to exercise such sovereignty as they had been accustomed to exercise. The argument was therefore untenable and a Council of Regency was formed in accordance with the arrangements of 1858. In 1867, with the view of supporting the authority of the Council, certain Patiala officials, guilty of intrigues against the State, were deported by the British Government to Benares. In 1870 the system by which Patiala had been superintended by the Commissioner of Umballa, was superseded, and the State was placed under the direct control of the Local Government.

Maharaja Mahendar Singh was vested with full powers of administration in 1870, and in the following year received the dignity of a Knight Grand Commander of the Most Exalted Order of the Star of India.

In 1872 the Maharaja abolished transit dues, amounting in value to about half a lakh of rupees per annum, in the territories assigned to his father in 1858, and in the same year concluded an Agreement (No. XXVIII) with the British Government for the construction of a line of telegraph from Umballa to Patiala. In 1873 an Agreement (No. XXIX) was signed by which terms were arranged for the construction of the Sirhind Canal and the supply of water to the Patiala State. In the same year a code of rules for regulating the pursuit and extradition of criminals on the Patiala and Jaipur border was drawn up and received the sanction of the British Government (see Jaipur, Vol. III). The rules were adopted in 1879 for the Patiala and Alwar border also.

Maharaja Mahendar Singh died on the 14th April 1876, leaving two infant sons. The elder, four years of age, was recognised by the British Government as the late Maharaja's successor. For the administration of the State during the minority of Maharaja Rajendar Singh a Council of Regency was selected in accordance with the arrangements sanctioned in 1858, and the State remained under its management until 1889 when the Maharaja was invested with powers tentatively. On October 23rd, 1890, on his attaining 18 years of age, he was formally confirmed in these powers.

On the outbreak of war in Afghanistan in 1878 the Patiala State placed its troops at the disposal of the British Government, and they were employed in the Kuram Valley, along with the contingents of some other Native States in the Punjab, under the command of a British General. In consideration of these services the present Maharaja has been exempted for his life from presenting a nazar in Darbar.

A postal Convention (No. XXX) was concluded in October 1884 between the British Government and the Patiala State, under which an exchange of postal communication is now established between British territory and Patiala.

In 1891 the Darbar granted, free of cost, the land in Patiala territory which was required for the Delhi-Umballa-Kalka Railway; and an agreement is now in course of execution which provides for the working of the Rajpura-Bhatinda line by the North-Western Railway management.

The territories of the Maharaja comprise an area of 5,951 square miles, and contain a population of 1,583,521 according to the census of 1891. The approximate revenue is Rupees 56,40,252. These territories include the ancestral possessions of the Maharaja and the additional districts granted by the British Government.

The Maharaja of Patiala used to furnish a contingent of 100 horse for general duty, but he was exempted from this obligation in 1892. He is entitled to a salute of seventeen guns.

The military force of Patiala consists (1891) of 2,452 cavalry, 4,878 infantry, including gunners, 20 field and 89 other guns. Of this force the Maharaja has offered to place two regiments of infantry containing 600 men each and 600 cavalry at the disposal of Government for Imperial service.

2. JIND.

The Chief of Jind belongs to the same clan as the Maharaja of Patiala but is descended from the elder branch. Like the Maharaja, he is a Sikh. The family have been established as ruling princes more than a century. The Raja and his ancestors have always been most steady adherents of the British Government. Among the foremost and most sincere of those who proffered their allegiance to the British Government, after the overthrow of the Mahrattas, was Bhag Singh, then Chief of Jind. The good offices of this Chief were not unimportant in the negotiations which followed the advance of Lord Lake in pursuit of Holkar to the banks of the Beas. Bhag Singh was the maternal

uncle of Ranjit Singh of Lahore. Lord Lake confirmed to the Raja the grants of land he held under the Emperors of Delhi, or under Sindhia, and as a special reward conferred on him in addition Kharkauda and Bhawani, each worth about Rs. 25,000 annually. The Raja also received jointly with Bhai Lal Singh of Kaithal the grant of Barsat Faridpur, in Panipat, worth about Rs. 70,000. These grants were, however, for life only, and lapsed many years ago to the British Government. After the Sutlej campaign, the Governor General bestowed a grant of lands, not exceeding Rs. 3,000 a year, on the Raja of Jind, as a mark of satisfaction with his conduct.

In 1847 the Chief of Jind received a Sanad (No. XXXI) from the British Government, similar to that given to the Maharaja of Patiala. During this year the Raja received an additional grant of land confiscated from the Lahore Government, yielding Rs. 1,000 per annum, in perpetuity, in consideration of his having abolished customs and transit duties.

In 1857 the Raja of Jind was the first person who marched against the mutineers at Delhi. His troops acted as the vanguard of the army. He remained in the British Camp before Delhi until the re-occupation of the city, and a portion of his troops also took part in the assault. For these services he received a grant of additional territory, yielding Rupees 1,16,813 per annum, on condition of fidelity and political and military service in time of difficulty and danger.

In 1860 the Raja received a new Sanad (No. XXXII) similar to that given to the Maharaja of Patiala, including the privilege of adoption, which privilege was especially confirmed by another Sanad (No. XXXIII). By a subsequent Sanad (No. XXXIV) the Raja was allowed to purchase a portion of the Kanaud tahsil of the Jhajjar territory, on payment of nazarana.

Raja Bhag Singh died in 1819 and his successor, Fateh Singh, in 1822. The next Chief, Raja Sangat Singh, died in 1834 without issue and was succeeded by Raja Sarup Singh, not however, without a struggle; at one time indeed, his claims were denied, and the principality was declared an escheat. But eventually his right, though a collateral, to all the possessions of the family held by Raja Gajpat Singh, the common ancestor, was admitted. But all subsequent accession of territory acquired by Rajas Bhag Singh and Sangat Singh, amounting to one-half of the principality, was declared an escheat, so that Raja Sarup Singh did not enjoy the united possessions of his family, but only the first conquest made by his ancestor, Raja Gajpat Singh, added, as above stated, to the later grants of the British Government. Raja Sarup

Singh died in January 1864 and was succeeded by his son, Raghbir Singh. Raja Raghbir Singh was invested at Calcutta on the 1st January 1876 by His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales in person with the Insignia of a Knight Grand Commander of the Most Exalted Order of the Star of India.

Raja Raghbir Singh died on the 7th March 1887, and was succeeded by his grandson Ranbir Singh, aged 6 years. During the minority the State is administered by a Council of Regency appointed in terms of the arrangement of 1858 (*vide* page 53 *supra*).

In 1873 the Raja of Jind entered into an Agreement (No. XXIX) similar to that concluded with the Maharaja of Patiala for the construction of the Sirhind canal, and in 1875 signed an engagement of the same nature as regards the Western Jumna Canal. This latter engagement was however superseded by a fresh Agreement (No. XXXV) executed in 1892.

The State furnished a contingent to the British Government in 1878, on the outbreak of the war in Afghanistan.

At the Imperial Assemblage held at Delhi on the 1st January 1877 the late Raja Raghbir Singh received the honourable title of "Councillor of the Empress" with an addition of 2 guns to his salute as a personal distinction. On the 1st January 1878 His Highness was declared an *ex-officio* Companion and Member of the Order of the Indian Empire.

In 1881 the Raja was granted the title of "Raja-i-Rajagan."

The code of rules regarding the pursuit and extradition of criminals sanctioned in 1873 for the Jaipur and Patiala border has been adopted to regulate the procedure between Jind and the States of Jaipur and Bikanir.

A postal Convention (see note to No. XXX) was executed in 1884 between the Raja and the British Government, under which an exchange of postal communication is now established between Jind and British territory.

An Agreement for the construction of a line of telegraph from Maler Kotla to Sangrur is at the present time under consideration.

The Jind State is under the immediate political supervision of the Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab.

The Jind territory comprises an area of 1,268 square miles, and has, according to the census of 1891, a population of 284,560. It consists of the ancient family possessions added to the later grants of the British Government. The estimated revenue is between six and seven lakhs of rupees per annum.

The Raja keeps up (1891) a military force of 12 field guns, 378 cavalry, and 1,730 infantry including gunners, and formerly supplied a contingent of 25 sowars for general duty, but from this obligation he was exempted in 1892. The Darbar has offered 150 cavalry and 600 infantry for Imperial service.

The Chief receives a salute of eleven guns.

3. NABHA.

The Chief of Nabha is descended from the same stock as the Maharaja of Patiala and the Raja of Jind, but like the latter belongs to the elder branch of the family. Nothing important occurred in the relations of the British Government with this State, until the period of the first Sikh war, when Raja Devendar Singh, then ruling Chief, withheld supplies, and systematically neglected to attend to the requisitions of the Governor General's Agent. The Chief was deposed, and a pension of Rupees 50,000 per annum assigned to him from the resources of the Nabha State. The ex-Chief resided under surveillance at Lahore until his death. His eldest son, Bharpur Singh, was placed in power. All transit duties were abolished, except the customs of the town of Nabha, over which the local officers were to continue to have full authority. One-fourth of the territory, less Rupees 12,200, was confiscated, and a portion was divided equally between the Maharaja of Patiala and the Raja of Faridkot in reward for their services. In all domestic affairs the young Raja was to be independent during good conduct and good management.

No further changes occurred until 1857. During that year Raja Bharpur Singh rendered important services to the British Government, and was rewarded by a grant of land out of the Jhajjar territory, yielding a lakh and six thousand Rupees per annum, on condition of political and military service at any time of general danger or disturbance.

On the occasion of the Governor-General's visit to the Punjab in 1860, the Raja received a Sanad (No. XXXVI) similar to those given to the Patiala and Jind Chiefs, including the right of adoption. A later Sanad (No. XXXVII), conferring the right of adoption, was also granted. Subsequently the Raja was allowed to purchase a portion of the Kanaud tahsil of the Jhajjar District, in liquidation of a debt due to him from the British Government, and he received a supplementary Sanad (No. XXXVIII.) on this account.

Raja Bharpur Singh died in November 1863, not without suspicions of poison: shortly after the death of the Raja, one of his aunts was assassinated in British territory, and a judicial enquiry was held, which resulted in the removal of all suspicions as to the cause of the Raja's death, and the arraignment of Gurbakhsh Singh, the minister of the State, on the charge of having abetted the murder of the Raja's aunt. He was acquitted, but was forbidden to visit or reside in the Nabha territory.

Raja Bharpur Singh left neither natural nor adopted heirs; it thus devolved upon the Maharaja of Patiala and the Raja of Jind in accordance with clause 3 of the Sanad of the 5th May 1860 (No. XXXVI) to select a successor in concert with the British Government from among the Phulkian family. Their choice fell upon Bhagwan Singh, younger brother of Bharpur Singh, who had always been looked upon as his heir, and it was confirmed by the British Government, nazarana being levied as provided in clause 2 of the sanad above alluded to.

Raja Bhagwan Singh died in May 1871 without heirs; the procedure laid down in such cases by the sanad of 1860 was followed, and a collateral relative, Hira Singh of Badrukhan, then 18 years of age, a feudatory of Jind, was chosen. The selection was approved by the British Government, and the customary nazarana levied. Hira Singh's share in the estate of Badrukhan was considered as a succession on failure of direct heirs, and was made over unconditionally to the Raja of Jind.

In 1873 the Raja entered into an Agreement (No. XXIX.) similar to that executed by the Maharaja of Patiala for the construction of the Sirhind canal.

In 1879 Raja Hira Singh was created a Knight Grand Commander of the Order of the Star of India in recognition of the services of the contingent furnished by him in 1878 for employment in Afghanistan.

For many years a dispute existed between the Sonthi Sikhs and their feudal superior, the Raja of Nabha, relative to certain acts of feudal obedience which the former were bound to pay to their Chief, to the equivalent to be paid in money for that service when it ceased, and to the division of the profits of certain villages in which both parties had rights. The dispute commenced in 1820 regarding the times and occasions when the Sonthi Sikhs were to furnish a quota of horsemen. In 1861 an arrangement was made with the

approval of Government, by which the Raja was to give the Sonthi Sikhs Rupees 5,000 per annum in discharge of all matters in dispute between them.

The Sonthi Sikhs appealed against this decision. After a protracted investigation it was decided by the Government of India in 1869 that the Sonthi Sikhs' share of the revenues of the villages in dispute should be Rupees 24,500 per annum, and that the Raja of Nabha had a right in respect of escheats, commutation for loss of service of horsemen, and a deduction of one-eighth on account of confiscated and restored territory, amounting in all to Rupees 11,502, leaving the balance to be paid to the Sonthi Sikhs at Rupees 12,998 per annum. As an alternative the Sikhs were permitted, should they desire it, to receive villages producing a clear income of Rupees 8,000 per annum under certain specified conditions. They elected to take the assignment from land revenue of Rupees 12,998 per annum. Payment was made in full by the Raja in 1872.

In 1884 the Raja of Nabha ceded to the British Government full jurisdiction over those portions of land which lie within his State, and are occupied, or may be hereafter occupied, by the railways comprised in the Rajputana-Malwa Railway system, including the lands occupied as stations, outbuildings, and for other railway purposes.

A postal Convention (see note to No. XXX) was executed in 1884 between the Raja and the British Government, under which an exchange of postal communication is now established between Nabha and British territory.

The Patiala-Jaipur Extradition Code has been adopted for the border between the States of Alwar and Jaipur on the one hand and Nabha on the other.

The Nabha State is under the immediate political supervision of the Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab.

The Nabha territory has an area of 936 square miles, a population, according to the census of 1891, of 282,756, and an estimated revenue of seven lakhs of rupees. The Raja does not furnish any contingent for general duty, the value thereof having been included in the portion of the territory of that State adjudged to be confiscated after the Sutlej campaign. He is entitled to a salute of eleven guns. In 1877 the present chief was granted a personal salute of thirteen guns. The military force consists (1891) of 6 field guns, 361 cavalry, and 1,509 infantry including gunners. Of these, 150

cavalry and 600 infantry have been offered to Government for Imperial service.

4. KALSIA.

Sardar Gurbakhsh Singh, the founder of the family, came originally from Kalsia, a village in the Manjha. At the time of the extension of the British protection to the Cis-Sutlej States, a copy of the proclamation issued by Sir D. Ochterlony was not sent to Jodh Singh, then ruling Chief, as his disposition towards the British Government was doubtful; and it was proposed that if the Chief continued indifferent to British protection, and determined to unite himself with Ranjit Singh, he should be declared an enemy and dispossessed of his territories. After two months, however, Sardar Jodh Singh followed the example of others, and was assured of protection.

Sardar Sobha Singh, the son and successor of Sardar Jodh Singh, died on the 14th February 1858, and the British Government recognised his son, Lehna Singh, as his heir and successor. He received a Sanad (No. XXXIX) conferring on him the right of adoption.

Sardar Lehna Singh died on the 19th February 1869, and was succeeded by his son Bishan Singh, a minor, about fifteen years of age. The State was at first managed by a committee composed of a British official and two others selected from Jind and Kalsia respectively, but was subsequently placed in charge of a Nazim subject to the control of the Commissioner of Umballa. The Chief was entrusted tentatively with the administration in 1874.

Sardar Bishan Singh died on the 10th July 1883, leaving two sons, the elder of whom, Sardar Jagjit Singh, then aged 3 years, succeeded him. Sardar Jagjit Singh died in August 1886, and was succeeded by his younger brother, Sardar Ranjit Singh, aged 4 years. The State is managed by a Council of Regency subject to the control of the Commissioner of Delhi.

This Chief receives a money payment of Rupees 2,851 per annum in perpetuity from the British Government, as compensation for the loss occasioned by the abolition of customs duties.

In 1891 the Chief ceded, free of cost, the land in Kalsia territory which was required for the Delhi-Umballa-Kalka Railway.

The revenue of the Kalsia State is estimated at Rupees 1,93,708 per annum. It has an area of 149 square miles, and a population, according to

the census of 1891, of 68,633. The military force consists (1891) of 48 cavalry, 192 infantry including gunners, and 3 guns.

5. MALER KOTLA.

This family came to India from Kabul. It was originally a brotherhood dividing the estate among the several members in equal or unequal shares, according as the power and influence of the several branches might be predominant at the time of succession.

The ancestors of the present Chief occupied positions of trust in the Sirhind province under the Mughal Emperors, and gradually became independent, as the Mughal dynasty sank into decay. The family is somewhat older than the Sikh families of Patiala, Jind, and Nabha, by which it is surrounded. The Chief of Maler Kotla joined Lord Lake with his followers, and the protection of the British Government was extended to this principality at the same time as to the other States. Nawab Sikandar Ali Khan succeeded his father Mahbub Ali Khan in 1858, and was assured by Sanad (No. XL) that any succession to his State, which might be in conformity with Muhammadan law would be respected.

Nawab Sikandar Ali Khan died without male issue on the 16th July 1871, having selected as his heir Ibrahim Ali Khan, the representative of one of the two extant branches of the family, descended from a common ancestor, Jamal Ali Khan. The choice was confirmed by the British Government.

By family custom, in the case of a death without issue, the property was divided equally among the branches descended from Jamal Ali Khan, an extra share being allotted to the Chief. The near relations of the Nawab also exercised sovereign powers in their estates subject to a general subordination to the Nawab. These customs frequently gave rise to family dissensions and maladministration. On the succession therefore of the present Nawab, the opportunity was taken to determine that the Chief's holding should be divided into two portions, the share which he received as Chief with all subsequent accretions to remain undivided or held by the Chief for the time being, the other portion to be divided according to family custom. It was further determined to limit the exercise of powers independent of the Chief to present possessors.

The State was placed under British management during the minority of Nawab Ibrahim Ali Khan; he attained the age of eighteen in October 1875,

when he was entrusted with the management of his affairs subject to the control of the Commissioner of Umballa until he attained the age of twenty-one.

In 1885, owing to the mental incapacity of the Chief, the State was temporarily placed under the management of a Superintendent, subject to the control of the Commissioner of Delhi.

The Chief receives compensation from Government, amounting to Rupees 2,500 per annum, in perpetuity, on account of loss of revenue caused by the abolition of customs duties.

Area of Maler Kotla, 162 square miles; population, according to the census of 1891, 75,755 souls; estimated revenue of the portion belonging to the Nawab, Rupees 2,84,000. The military force of the State numbers (1891) 60 cavalry and 254 infantry including gunners; and 6 guns. This State formerly furnished a contingent of 25 horsemen for general service, but was exempted from this liability in 1892. The Chief is entitled to a salute of nine guns; but the present Chief has been granted a salute of eleven guns as a personal distinction.

6. FARIDKOT.

The territory of the Faridkot State consists of two portions, *viz.*, Faridkot Proper and Kot-Kapura. It is situated to the south-west of the Firozpur district, and borders to the south-east on Patiala. The Chief of this State belongs to the Barar Jat tribe, one of whom, named Bhallan, in the time of the Emperor Akbar, acquired great influence, and laid the foundation of the greatness of his house. His nephew built the fort of Kot-Kapura, and made himself an independent ruler. Early in the present century, the Kot-Kapura pargana was seized by the Lahore Diwan, Mohkam Chand, and on the occasion of the Sikh war in 1846, it was confiscated by the British Government. But in reward for his attachment to the British cause, and for the aid he rendered to the British forces at Mudki during the Sutlej campaign in 1845-46, the Faridkot Chief was raised to the rank of Raja, and the ancestral estate of Kot-Kapura was conferred on him in jagir.

In lieu of customs abolished, the British Government agreed to pay to the Raja the annual sum of Rupees 2,000, and at the same time, as there were

many rent-free holdings in the Kot-Kapura estate which would lapse to the British Government, an arrangement was made by which each rent-free holding, as it lapsed, was made over to the Raja, and a corresponding reduction was made in the amount of compensation for customs.

For Raja Wazir Singh's services during the mutiny, he was exempted from the service of 10 sowars which he used formerly to furnish, and certain honorary additions were made to his title. On the 21st April 1863 a Sanad (No. XLI) was conferred upon the Raja. The sanad is in some respects similar to those granted in 1860 to the Maharaja of Patiala and the Rajas of Jind and Nabha. But it differs from them in this most important respect, that it conferred no new rights or privileges on the Raja but merely guaranteed and confirmed those which he then enjoyed. The right of adoption was conceded to him by Sanad (No. XXXIX).

Raja Wazir Singh died in April 1874, and was succeeded by his only son, Bikram Singh, then thirty-one years of age. Nazarana on successions is levied from this State.

In the Afghan war of 1878 the Raja placed his troops at the disposal of the British Government, and they were employed in the Kuram Valley.

In 1884 the Raja ceded to the British Government full jurisdiction over the lands in his territory occupied by the Rewari-Firozpur Railway. In 1886 a postal Convention was concluded with the British Government similar to that made with Patiala (see note to No. XXX).

No contingents are furnished for general service, and no tribute is paid by the State to the British Government.

Faridkot is under the political jurisdiction of the Commissioner of the Jullunder Division.

The Raja receives a salute of eleven guns; he keeps up (1891) a force of 70 cavalry, and 332 infantry including gunners, with six guns. Of this force 50 cavalry and 150 infantry have been offered to Government for Imperial service.

Faridkot contains an area of 643 square miles; its population, according to the census of 1891, is 115,040 souls; and its revenue is estimated at Rupees 3,00,000 per annum.

7. MAMDOT JAGIR.

The Chief of Mamdot was not brought under British protection with the other Cis-Sutlej States in 1809, but remained a feudatory of the Lahore Darbar, to whom he furnished a contingent of one hundred horse. The Mamdot contingent fought on the side of the Sikh army during the Sutlej campaign, but towards the close of the war the Chief, Jamal-ud-din Khan, deserted to the side of the British and subsequently rendered good service, for which he received the title of Nawab, and his contingent was reduced to 50 horse in time of peace and 75 in war. No enquiry seems to have been made regarding the status of the Chief, nor were his relations to the British Government defined.

The Nawab so grievously misgoverned his State and misused his powers, that in 1856, after deliberate enquiry, the British Government declared his sovereign powers to be forfeited for ever, reduced the State to the position of a mere jagir, and removed the Nawab to Lahore, where he continued to receive the surplus revenues of Mamdot after the expenses of its management by British officials were defrayed.

In 1863 the Nawab died, and the British Government were pleased to revive the fief in the person and family of his brother Jalal-ud-din Khan, who was recognised as Nawab of Mamdot, with powers carefully restricted by Sanad (No. XLII).

Jalal-ud-din Khan died in 1875 and the succession of his son Nizam-ud-din Khan, then thirteen years of age, was recognised by Government.

Nizam-ud-din Khan died in January 1891, leaving an infant son, Kutub-ud-din Khan, and the State is now again under Government management.

8. MINOR CIS-SUTLEJ CHIEFS.

When the minor Cis-Sutlej Chiefs were deprived of their sovereign powers, the police management of their estates was assumed by the British Government, all customs duties were abolished without compensation, except in the case of the Nawab of Kunjpura and the Mir of Kotaha, and the Chiefs were reduced to the rank of ordinary jagirdars. But, in consideration of these great changes, some privileges of person and property were extended to a limited

number of the Chiefs for their lives. Cases in which the cause of action had arisen before the 8th June 1849 were declared not to be cognizable by the civil and revenue courts. For criminal offences committed previous to January 1847 the Chiefs were declared amenable only to the Commissioner as Political Agent. For any criminal offence committed since January 1847 the Chiefs were declared exempt from arrest for their lives, and their family houses from police interference, except in capital cases or heinous offences against person and property, for which they were to be responsible only to the Commissioner. For any civil claims presented to the civil or revenue courts, the Chiefs were declared to be exempt from personal arrest, and their dwellings from attachment. The landed estates of such Chiefs being liable to lapse to the British Government in default of male heirs, were declared to be only subject to attachment for rents and profits under decree of court during the lifetime of incumbents. All estates shared between the disfranchised and the superior Chiefs were brought under the civil, revenue, and criminal jurisdiction of the British Government, but exchanges might be effected of such coparcenary tenures.

In 1857 all these Chiefs rendered services to the British Government, and as a reward Government sanctioned a permanent reduction in twenty-three estates of Rupees 21,416 per annum in the amount payable in commutation for personal service.

More recently thirteen of the more influential Chiefs were appointed jagirdar magistrates, with jurisdiction over their own estates, and in some instances over contiguous Government villages.

Succession to these estates is governed by the following rules :—

1st.—That no widow shall succeed.

2nd.—That no descendants in the female line shall inherit.

3rd.—That on failure of a direct male heir, a collateral male heir may succeed, if the common ancestor of the deceased and of the collateral claimant was in possession of the share at or since 1808-9.

The following is a statement of the principal Cis-Sutlej Jagirs, showing their annual revenue and the amount of tribute paid to the British Government. Some of them are held by individual Chiefs, others by clans in which

the individual shares are sub-divided into very small fractions, and others by retainers and dependents of Chiefs whose families have become extinct :—

Name.	Revenue.	Commutation.
	R	R
Arnauli	15,030	912
Babeal	17,067	2,136
Badali	504	63
Bagrian	3,668	228
Baidwan { Sohana	6,980	450
Baidwan { Manak Majra	7,201	456
Barewal	1,187	960
Bharaili	15,236	952
Bhari	7,605	929
Bhojowali	1,832	230
Bija and Rupalon	1,347	205
Boh	10,580	1,323
Buria	40,885	2,760
Cholian { Burail	9,067	1,133
Cholian { Kumbrah	3,606	451
Cholian { Lamba	2,179	272
Cholian { Laudran	2,503	313
Cholian { Sukhgarh	1,901	238
Choti Patti, Umballa	15,902	2,156
Dhanaura	3,335	212
Dhanaura Labkari	1,123	70
Dhin	8,555	1,069
Diwa Khosa	554	68
Gadbera	3,476	435
Gaggon	555	248
Garagan	3,005	376
Goh, Malikpur and Haron	5,231	611
Haibatpur	1,086	135
Jubbo Majra	10,650	1,263
Juspalon	594	94
Kharar	6,936	867
Kotaha	9,771	215
Kotla Nibang	3,431	214
Ladhran	24,054	3,012
Leda	15,927	1,991
Lalton	3,554	768
Ludhran	1,567	196

Name.	Revenue.	Commutation.
	R	R
Malaudh { Includes Ramgarh and Ber; Land Revenue Rs. 43,136 and Rs. 18,369 respectively. }	85,077	9,150
Mian Majra, Arnauli	355	44
Mustafabad	5,336	667
Panglian	100	...
Panjokhra	12,575	1,572
Purkhali	4,924	308
Raipur	4,035	252
Rajewal	400	62
Ramgarh	18,424	1,152
Ranjilpur	156	66
Rukali-cum-Mangarh	818	102
Sadhora { Bawanbandian	4,976	311
Sadhora { Birkan	2,402	150
Sadhora { Kuewali	3,175	198
Sadhora { Thathewali	3,251	203
Saga	1,222	155
Sahawaran *alias* Bundalian	8,751	3,965
Saran	6,848	856
Shahid Tangaur	11,789	1,473
Shahzadpur	26,433	3,304
Shamaspur	2,528	602
Shamgarh	3,453	424
Shamsinghian { Balchhappar	10,150	1,269
Shamsinghian { Basar	8,741	1,092
Shamsinghian { Dhin	539	67
Siddhowal	16,131	532
Sikandra	2,379	297
Sikri	2,985	362
Sil	3,627	453
Singhpurian	64,971	5,462
Subgah	1,766	221
Todar Majra	2,793	404
Zaildars of Singhpurian	4,285	332

No. XX.

TRANSLATION of an ITTILAH-NAMEH addressed to the CHIEFS of the country of MALWA and SIRHIND on this side of the River Sutlege, 3rd May 1809.

It is clearer than the sun, and better proved than the existence of yesterday, that the detachment of British Troops to this side of the Sutlege was entirely in acquiescence to the application and earnest entreaty of the Chiefs, and originated solely through friendly considerations in the British to preserve the Chiefs in their possessions and independence. A Treaty having been concluded on the 5th April 1809 between Mr. Metcalfe on the part of the British Government and Maharajah Runjeet Sing agreeably to the orders of the Right Honorable the Governor-General in Council, I have the pleasure of publishing, for the satisfaction of the Chiefs of the country of Malwa and Sirhind, the pleasure and resolutions of Government contained in the seven following Articles :—

ARTICLE 1.

The country of the Chiefs of Malwa and Sirhind having entered under the protection of the British Government, in future it shall be secured from the authority and control of Maharajah Runjeet Sing, conformably to the terms of the Treaty.

ARTICLE 2.

The country of the Chiefs thus taken under protection shall be exempted from all pecuniary tribute to the British Government.

ARTICLE 3.

The Chiefs shall remain in the exercise of the same rights and authority within their own possessions, which they enjoyed before they were taken under the British protection.

ARTICLE 4.

Whenever a British Force, for purposes connected with the general welfare, shall be judged necessary to march through the country of the said Chiefs, every Chief shall, within his own possession, assist and furnish the British Force, to the full of his power, with supplies of grain and other necessaries which may be demanded.

ARTICLE 5.

Should an enemy approach from any quarter for the purpose of conquering this country, friendship and mutual interest require that the Chiefs join the British Army with their forces, and, exerting themselves in expelling the enemy, act under discipline and obedience.

ARTICLE 6.

Any European articles brought by merchants from the eastern districts, for the use of the army, shall be allowed to pass by the thanadars and sirdars of the several districts belonging to the Chiefs without molestation or the demand of duty.

ARTICLE 7.

All horses purchased for the use of the Cavalry Regiments, whether in Sirhind or elsewhere, the bringers of which being furnished with sealed rahdarees from the Resident at Delhi, or Officer Commanding at Sirhind, the several Chiefs shall allow such horses to pass without molestation or the demand of duty.

No. XXI.

PROCLAMATION addressed to the SIKH SIRDARS, ETC., 22nd August 1811.

On the 3rd of May 1809 an Ittalah-nameh, comprised of seven Articles, was issued by the orders of the British Government, purporting that the country of the Sirdars of Sirhind and Malwa, having come under their protection, Rajah Runjeet Sing, agreeably to Treaty, had no concern with the possession of the above Sirdars; that the British Government had no intention of claiming peshcush or nuzzuranah, and that they should continue in the full control and enjoyment of their respective possessions. The publication of the above Ittalah-nameh was intended to afford every confidence to the Sirdars that they had no intention of control, and that those having possession should remain in full and quiet enjoyment thereof.

Whereas several zemindars and other subjects of the Chiefs of this country have preferred complaints to the officers of the British Government, who, having in view the tenor of the above Ittalah-nameh, have not attended, and, will not in future pay attention to them; for instance, on the 15th June 1811, Dellawer Ali Khan, of Samana, complained to the Resident of Delhi against the officers of Rajah Saheb Sing, for jewels and other property said to have been seized by them, who, in reply, observed: "that the cusba of Samana, being in the omaldery of Rajah Saheb Sing, this complaint should be made to him;" and also on the 12th July 1811, Dussownda Sing and Goormook Sing complained to Colonel Ochterlony, Agent to the Governor-General, against Sirdar Churrut Sing, for their shares of property, etc.; and in reply, it was written on the back of the urzee, that "since during the period of three years no claim was preferred against Churrut Sing by any of his brothers, nor even the name of any co-partner mentioned, and since it was advertised in the Ittalah-nameh, delivered to the Sirdars, that every Chief should remain in the quiet and full possession of his domains, their petition could not be attended to." The insertion of these answers to complaints is intended as examples,

and also that it may be impressed on the minds of every zemindar and other subjects that the attainment of justice is to be expected from their respective Chiefs only, that they may not, in the smallest degree, swerve from the observance of subordination. It is therefore highly incumbent upon the Rajahs and other Sirdars on this side of the River Sutlege that they explain this to their respective subjects and court their confidence; that it may be clear to them that complaints to the officers of the British Government will be of no avail, and that they consider their respective Sirdars as the source of justice, and that of their free will and accord they observe uniform obedience.

And whereas, according to the first proclamation, it is not the intention of the British Government to interfere in the possessions of the Sirdars of this country, it is nevertheless, for the purpose of ameliorating the condition of the community, particularly necessary to give general information, that several Sirdars have, since the last incursion of Rajah Runjeet Sing, wrested the estates of others, and deprived them of their lawful possession, and that in the restoration they have used delays until detachments from the British Army have enforced restitution, as in the case of the Ranee of Jeera, the Sikhs of Cholian, the talooks of Karowley and Chehloundy, and village of Cheeba; and the reason of such delays and evasions can only be attributed to the temporary enjoyment of the revenues, and subjecting the owners to irremediable losses. It is therefore, by order of the British Government, hereby proclaimed, that if any of the Sirdars or others have forcibly taken possession of the estates of others, or otherwise injured the lawful owners, it is necessary that, before the occurrence of any complaint, the proprietor should be satisfied, and by no means to defer the restoration of the property; in which, however, should delays be made, and the interference of the British authority become requisite, the revenues of the estate, from the date of the ejection of the lawful proprietor, together with whatever other losses the inhabitants of that place may sustain from the march of troops, shall, without scruple, be demanded from the offending party; and for disobedience of the present orders, a penalty, according to the circumstances of the case and of the offender, shall be levied, agreeably to the decision of the British Government.

(Sd.) D. Ochterlony,
Agent to Governor-General.

Loodiana, 22nd August 1811.

No. XXII.

Sunnud to Rajah Kurrum Sing of Putteala for Pergunnahs Maheelee, etc., under the Seal and Signature of His Excellency the Governor-General in Council—1815.

Whereas all the hill country has come into the possession of the British Government, and whereas Rajah Kurrum Sing was forward to afford the

co-operation of his troops during the late contest, therefore the present Sunnud is granted, conferring on the said Rajah Kurrum Sing and on his heirs for ever, the Pergunnahs of Maheelee, Kuljoun, Buntheera, Koosalla, Chubrote, Kehmullee, Baddayheer, Sangur, Toorasutgowa, Jaubul, and Pallakotee, together with the saeer duties of the same, and all the rights and appurtenances belonging to them in exchange for a nuzzuranah of the sum of one lakh and fifty thousand Rupees; and the said sum having been paid into the Company's Treasury by kists, as agreed upon, nothing further shall ever be demanded on this account. The British Government will always protect and support the said Rajah and his heirs in the possession of this territory. The Rajah, considering this Sunnud a legal and valid instrument, will immediately take possession of the aforesaid lands, but he must not encroach on any lands beyond the acknowledged limits of the pergunnahs enumerated. In case of war, the Rajah must, on the requisition of the British authorities, furnish armed men and Begarees to join the detachment of British Troops, which may be stationed for the protection of the hill country. He will omit no exertion to do justice, and to promote the welfare and happiness of the ryots; while they, on their part, considering the said Rajah as their true and rightful lord, must obey him accordingly, and pay their revenue punctually, and be always zealous to promote the cultivation of their lands, and to testify their loyalty and obedience.

20th October 1815.

No. XXIII.

Sunnud to Rajah Kurrum Sing of Putteala for the Thakooraee of Bughaut and Juggutgurh, under the Seal and Signature of His Excellency the Governor-General in Council—1815.

Whereas all the hill country has come into the possession of the British Government, and whereas Rajah Kurrum Sing was forward in affording the co-operation of his troops during the late contest; Wherefore, by order of the Right Honorable the Governor-General, the present Sunnud is granted to the said Rajah, conferring on him and on his heirs for ever: *1st.*—The Pergunnah of Bughaut and the City of Taksal with the first Fort at Sookchinepoor; and the second Fort at the end of the Bazar of Taksal, and the Fort of Tharoogurh; and Pergunnah Parleek-har with the Fort of Ajeergurh; and Pergunnah Keeateen with the Fort of Rajgurh; and Pergunnah Lucherang and Pergunnah Berowlee; and together with these Pergunnahs and the five Forts specified, saeer collections amounting to one thousand eight hundred Rupees, the whole forming a portion of the Thakooraee of Bughaut; also, *2ndly*—The Fort of Juggutgurh with the Pergunnah of Juggutgurh and its dependencies, form-

ing a portion of Sirmore, together with all the rights and appurtenances belonging thereto, in exchange for the sum of Rupees 1,30,000, and the said sum having been paid at the Company's treasury, no further demand will ever be made on the Rajah on this account. The British Government will always protect and support the said Rajah in possession of the said lands, and the Rajah taking possession of the aforesaid lands shall not encroach on the possession of another. In case of war, the troops stationed by the Rajah for the protection of the said lands shall be sent to join the British Forces. The Rajah will promote the welfare of his ryots, and the ryots on their part, etc.

(*As in preceding sunnud.*)

20th October 1815.

No. XXIV.

Sunnud to the Maharajah of Putteala, dated 22nd September 1847.

The Right Honorable the Governor-General having resolved to bestow certain lands on the Rajah of Putteala as a mark of consideration for his attachment and services to the British during the late war with the Lahore State, and the Rajah of Putteala having requested that he may at the same time receive a renewed assurance of protection and guarantee of his rights in his former possessions, the Governor-General is pleased to confer this assurance in the form of a Sunnud or Grant as follows, in order that the Maharajah and his successors after him may, with perfect confidence, continue to exercise the same rights and authority in his possessions as heretofore.

The Maharajah's ancient hereditary estates, according to annexed schedule, shall continue for ever in the possession of himself and his successors, with all Government rights thereto belonging of Police jurisdiction and collection of revenue as heretofore. The Maharajah's chaharumains, feudatories, adherents and dependents will continue bound in their adherence and obligations to the Rajah as heretofore. His Highness will exert himself to do justice and to promote the welfare and happiness of his subjects, while they, on their part, considering the Rajah as their true and rightful lord, must obey him and his successors accordingly, and pay the revenue punctually, and be always zealous to promote the cultivation of their lands, and to testify their loyalty and obedience. The Maharajah has relinquished for himself and his successors for ever all right to levy excise and transit duties which have been abolished throughout the Putteala territory. His Highness also binds himself and his successors to the suppression of suttee, infanticide, and slave-dealing within his territories. If, unknown to the Maharajah's authorities, any persons should be guilty of these acts, the Maharajah's authorities will on conviction punish them with such severity as to deter others. The British

Government will never demand from the Maharajah and his successors and their dependents above named anything in the way of tribute or revenue or commutation in lieu of troops, or otherwise, for the reason that His Highness will ever continue as heretofore sincerely devoted to the service and interests of the British. The British authorities will not entertain complaints of the Maharajah's subjects or dependents, or interfere with the Maharajah's authority. Should an enemy approach from any quarter to this side the Beas or Sutlej for the purpose of conquering this country, the Rajah will join the British Army with his forces and exert himself in expelling the enemy, and act under discipline and obedience, and in time of war place the resources of his country at the disposal of the British Government. His Highness engages to have made and to keep in repairs, through his own officers, the military roads through his territory, for the passage of British troops from Umballa and other Stations to Ferozepore, of a width and elevation to be determined on by the Engineer Officer charged with the duty of laying down the roads. His Highness will also appoint encamping grounds for British troops at the different stages which shall be marked off, so that there be no claims made hereafter on account of damaged crops.

No. XXV.

TRANSLATION of the SUNNUD given to HIS HIGHNESS the MAHARAJAH of PUTTIALA by HIS EXCELLENCY the VICEROY and GOVERNOR-GENERAL.

Simla, 5th May 1860.

Since the establishment of British authority in India, His Highness the present Maharajah of Puttiala and his predecessors have always been steady in their allegiance. They have frequently received rewards for their fidelity in the accession of fresh honours, dignity, and territory. More recently His Highness the present Ruler of Puttiala has surpassed the former achievements of his race by the constancy and courage he evinced during the mutiny of 1857-58. In memory of this unswerving and conspicuous loyalty, His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General in India has conferred additional honors and territory upon the Maharajah for himself and his heirs for ever, and has graciously acceded to His Highness' desire to receive a Sunnud or grant under the hand and seal of the Viceroy, guaranteeing to the Maharajah the free and unreserved possession of his ancient territories, as well as of those tracts bestowed on His Highness and his predecessors at various times by the British Government. It is accordingly ordained as follows:—

Clause 1. His Highness the Maharajah and his heirs for ever will exercise full sovereignty over his ancestral and acquired domains according to

the annexed list. All the rights, privileges, and prerogatives which His Highness enjoys in his hereditary territories, he will equally enjoy in his acquired territories. All feudatories and dependents of every degree will be bound to render obedience to him throughout his dominions.

Clause 2. Except as provided in Clause 3, the British Government will never demand from His Highness or any of his successors, or from any of his feudatories, relations, or dependents, any tribute on account of revenue, service, or on any other plea.

Clause 3. The British Government cordially desires to see the noble house of Puttiala perpetuated, and in this spirit confers upon His Highness and his heirs for ever, whenever male issue may fail, the right of adopting a successor from among the descendants of the Phoolkeeân family. If, however, at any time any Maharajah of Puttiala should die without male issue, and without adopting a successor, it will still be open to the Rajahs of Nabha and Jheend, in concert with the Commissioner or Political Agent of the British Government, to select a successor from among the Phoolkeeân family, but in that case a nuzzuranah or fine equal to one-third of the gross annual revenue of the Puttiala State shall be paid to the British Government.

Clause 4. In 1847 the British Government empowered the Maharajah to inflict capital punishment after reference to the Commissioner. It now removes the restriction imposed by this reference, and invests His Highness with absolute power of life and death over his own subjects. With regard to British subjects committing crime and apprehended in his territory, the Maharajah will be guided by the rules contained in the Despatch of the Honorable Court of Directors to the Madras Government, No. 3, dated 1st June 1863. The Maharajah will exert himself to execute justice and to promote the happiness and welfare of his people. He engages to prohibit suttee, slavery, and female infanticide throughout his territories, and to punish with the utmost rigor those who are found guilty of any of these crimes.

Clause 5. The Maharajah will never fail in his loyalty and devotion to the Sovereign of Great Britain.

Clause 6. If any force hostile to the British Government should appear in this neighbourhood, the Maharajah will co-operate with the British Government and oppose the enemy. He will exert himself to the utmost of his resources in providing carriage and supplies for the British Troops, according to requisitions he may receive.

Clause 7. The British Government will not receive any complaints from any of the subjects of the Maharajah, whether maafeedars, jaghiredars, relatives, dependents, servants, or other classes.

Clause 8. The British Government will respect the household and family arrangements of the Maharajah, and abstain from any interference therein.

Clause 9. His Highness the Maharajah will as heretofore furnish at current rates, through the agency of his own officers, the necessary materials required for the construction of rail-roads, railway stations, and imperial roads

and bridges. He will also freely give the land required for the construction of rail-roads and imperial lines of road.

Clause 10. The Maharajah and his successors, etc., will always pursue the same course of fidelity and devotion to the British Government, and the Government will always be ready to uphold the honor and dignity of the Maharajah and his house.

SCHEDULE of Territories belonging to the MAHARAJAH of PUTTIALA.

Ancestral.

Pergunnah Puttiala Khâs, and Sunour.
Talooqua Murdânpoor.
„ Ghunour.
„ Rânee Muzra.
„ Umergurh.
„ Chinarthul.
„ Sonam.
„ Rajpoora.
„ Anahudgurh or Burnâla.
„ Sherepoor.
„ Bheekee.
„ Bunnoor.

Talooqua Bhawâneegurh oorf Doda.
„ Boha.
„ Sardoolgurh oorf Dodhal.
„ Akâlgurh or Moonuk.
„ Kurm-gurh or Kulbânoon Dirha.
„ Bângurh or Nurwânah.
„ Pinjore.
„ Govindgurh or Buttindah.
„ Ramgurh or Ghooram.
„ Sahibgurh or Pâel.
„ Futtehgurh or Sirhind.
„ Alamgurh or Nundpoor Kullour.

Acquired Territories.

Talooqua Umraleh.
The Hill District of Bughât.
The Hill District of Keonthul.
Talooqua Chumkoeeân.

Pergunnah Bussye Moolk Hydur.
„ Fullah Jhoonere.
„ Muhla.
„ Narnoul.

List of Feudatories.

Sikhs of Lunda.
„ Loharee.
„ Bhet Koot.
„ Goonur Chukeea.
„ Râra.
„ Kotila.
„ Bullâra Bullâree.

Sikhs of Budâlee Bhâee.
„ Beer Singh.
„ Rampoor.
„ Kote Doona.
Jaghiredars of Bhuddour.
„ Jewndân.

Jaghiredars of Khumanoon	At present under the jurisdiction, for life, of the Maharajah of Puttialla, but paying Commutation Tax in lieu of service to British Government.
„ Tullakour	
„ Dhuneoree	
„ Lukhnour	
Bhaee Roopa	Shared with Nabha and Jheend.

No. XXVI.

Translation of a Sunnud or Grant of portions of the Pergunnah of Kunoudh and Boodwana, District Jhujjur, and of Elâquah Khumanoon, District Umballa, bestowed upon His Highness the Maharajah of Puttiala by His Excellency Earl Canning, G.C.B., Viceroy and Governor-General of India.

Preamble. Whereas the devotion and loyalty of His Highness the Maharajah of Puttiala and of his ancestors have always been conspicuous since the establishment of British supremacy in India, His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General, being desirous of marking his high appreciation of those qualities, has been pleased to bestow upon the Maharajah portions of Pergunnahs Kunoudh and Boodwana, of the District of Jhujjur, containing one hundred and ten villages (110), according to vernacular list annexed, assessed at a yearly revenue of ninety-six thousand nine hundred and forty rupees (96,940), and to accept from His Highness a "nuzzuranah" of nineteen lakhs thirty-eight thousand and eight hundred Rupees (19,38,800). Further, His Excellency has been pleased in like manner to bestow upon the Maharajah the Elâquah of Khumanoon, District Umballa, with the service commutation tax and the right to escheats, and to accept from His Highness a nuzzuranah of one lakh seventy-six thousand three hundred and sixty (1,76,360) Rupees.

It is accordingly ordained as follows:—

Article 1.

The territories above mentioned are conferred upon His Highness the Maharajah of Puttiala and his heirs for ever.

Article 2.

The Maharajah and his successors will exercise the same rights, privileges, and prerogatives in these newly acquired territories as His Highness at present enjoys in his ancestral possessions, according to the terms of the Sunnud, dated 5th May 1860, and signed by His Excellency Earl Canning, Viceroy and Governor-General of India.

Article 3.

The Maharajah and his successors will continue to maintain the same loyal relations with the British Government, and to fulfil the same obligations with regard to these newly-acquired territories, as were imposed upon His Highness by the terms of the Sunnud, dated 5th May 1860, relating to His Highness' ancestral possessions.

No. XXVII.

To Furzund Khas Dowlut-i-Englishia Munsoor Zuman Ameer-ool-Umra Maharajah Dheeraj Rajessur Sree Maharajah Rajegan Narender Sing Mahender Bahadoor, of Puttiala, Knight of the Most Exalted Order of the Star of India.—1862.

Her Majesty being desirous that the Governments of the several Princes and Chiefs of India who now govern their own territories should be perpetuated, and that the representation and dignity of their Houses should be continued, I hereby, in fulfilment of this desire, repeat to you the assurance which I communicated to you in the Sunnud under my signature, dated 5th May 1860, that on failure of natural heirs, the adoption by Yourself and the future rulers of your State of a successor, from the ancient Phoolkian House, of which your family forms a part, will be recognized and confirmed; and that if at any time any Maharajah of Puttiala should die without male issue, and without adopting a successor, it will still be open to the Rajahs of Jheend and Nabha, in concert with the Commissioner or Political Agent of the British Government, to select a successor from among the Phoolkian family; but in that case a nuzzuranah or fine equal to one-third of the gross annual revenue of the Puttiala State shall be paid to the British Government.

Be assured that nothing shall disturb the Engagement thus made to you so long as your House is loyal to the Crown and faithful to the conditions of the Treaties, Grants, or Engagements which record its obligations to the British Government.

(Sd.) CANNING.

Dated 5th March 1862.

No. XXVIII.

Agreement between the British Government and the Puttiala State for the construction, maintenance, and working of a line of telegraph from Umballa to Puttiala—1872.

Whereas His Highness Maharaja Rajegan Mohendro Sing Mohender Bahadoor, G.C.S.I., etc., of Puttiala, is desirous of constructing a line of telegraph from Umballa to Puttiala to be worked in connection with the British lines of telegraph, the following terms are agreed upon by Lieutenant-Colonel Robert Murray, Officiating Director General of Telegraphs, on the part of the British Government, duly empowered by the Viceroy and Governor-General of India in Council on that behalf, and by Khalifa Syud Mahomed

Hoossein, Meer Moonshee, on the part of the Puttiala State, duly empowered by His Highness the Maharaja of Puttiala on that behalf.

1. The British Government agree to construct for the Puttiala State a line of telegraph consisting of one wire, on the standards to be erected between Umballa and Lahore, from Umballa to Rajpoor, and a one-wire line from Rajpoor to Puttiala, at a cost of Rupees (15,526) fifteen thousand five hundred and twenty-six, more or less; and His Highness the Maharaja of Puttiala agrees to pay the actual cost incurred in the construction of the line, on its being officially reported to His Highness that the Telegrah Office at Puttiala has been established and opened; and His Highness the Maharaja of Puttiala also agrees to defray all expenses and cost on account of the salaries of the signallers, and of the necessary menial servants attached to the Office and peons for the delivery of messages, and to provide free of charge or rent and to keep in good and habitable repair a suitable house or building, to be approved of by the Director-General of Telegraphs in India, if necessary, for the accommodation of the Telegraph Office to be established and maintained at Puttiala, and of the *employés* and others considered necessary for the efficient working of it.

2. With the consent of the Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab, extra wires may at any time be added by the Telegraph Department for the Puttiala State, on terms and conditions to be agreed upon at the time between the Puttiala State and the Government of India.

3. This line shall be called the Puttiala Telegraph line, and the materials shall be the property of the Puttiala State. But if from any special reason the Puttiala State should at any time deem it proper to abolish the line, it will be necessary for that State to give notice to the Punjab Government six months beforehand for dismantling the line.

4. His Highness the Maharaja agrees to pay annually such sums as may be required to keep the line in good repair, together with the sum of Rupees (900) nine hundred only to cover the cost of supervision.

5. The Telegraph Office at Puttiala shall remain open night and day for the receipt and despatch of messages, or during such hours as from time to time may be arranged by the Durbar in communication with the Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab.

6. The entire proceeds from the line between Umballa and Puttiala shall belong to the Puttiala Telegraph line. The charges on messages delivered at Puttiala for transmission along any British line and the charge levied at any British Telegraph Station for delivery at Puttiala shall include the charge for both lines, and the account between the British Government and the Puttiala State for such messages shall be adjusted quarterly, *viz.*, on 31st March, 30th June, 30th September, and 31st December of each year.

7. For the first year, the whole of the receipts for telegrams sent from the Puttiala Office shall appertain to His Highness the Maharaja of Puttiala, and the receipts for all messages sent to Puttiala shall appertain to the British Government; subsequent thereto the Government of India reserves to itself the right at any time, on giving three months' notice on intention thereof, to change

the system from that in force during the first year, and to divide the revenues derived from messages sent to and from Puttiala between His Highness and the British Government in proportion to the average distance over which the messages are transmitted.

8. The Telegraph Master, the Signallers, and all officials employed in the Puttiala Telegraph Office shall be officers of the British Telegraph staff; but they shall be natives and not Europeans or Eurasians; and his Highness the Maharaja agrees to pay them regularly month by month such pay as they may be entitled to from their position in the British service.

9. His Highness the Maharaja agrees to apply to the Puttiala Telegraph Line the provisions of the British Telegraph Act, No. VIII of 1860, and such other Acts or legal provisions as have been or may hereafter be passed by the British Government with reference to Telegraphs.

10. His Highness the Maharaja agrees to apply to the Puttiala Telegraph Line any rules or regulations that are now or may hereafter be made applicable to lines of Telegraph in British India. The British Government will undertake to furnish the Puttiala State with accurate translations of such Acts, rules and regulations.

11. His Highness the Maharaja agrees that the Puttiala Telegraph Line shall be open to the inspection and supervision of the Director General of Telegraphs and of any officer deputed by him for that purpose.

12. The British Government agrees that, whenever the Maharaja shall find occasion to be dissatisfied with any of the officials employed in the Puttiala Telegraph Office and may wish to remove them from office, such officials shall, on His Highness the Maharaja's application, be at once removed, and other officers shall be sent to fill their place as soon afterwards as practicable.

13. Jurisdiction in regard to offences against the Telegraph Act, committed in Puttiala territory by native subjects of the British Government or by subjects of the Maharaja, will be regulated by clause 4 of the Sunnud dated 5th May 1860, granted to His Highness the Maharaja by the British Government. European British subjects accused of such offences shall be tried in British Courts.

14. The British Government shall furnish, for the information of the Puttiala State, a half-yearly or yearly report embodying all the proceedings of the Puttiala Office showing the total receipts and disbursements, the total number of messages in a classified form, and other necessary facts.

15. In most urgent cases the Puttiala State will, during the pleasure of the British Government, have the power of ordering the line to be cleared.

Signed and sealed at Simla,

On the fourteenth day of August 1872.

Seal.	Signature of the Meer Moonshee of the Puttiala State.	(Sd.) R. Murray, *Lieut.-Col.*

Seal.	(Sd.) Northbrook.

Ratified by His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General of India at Simla on the 27th day of August 1872.

(Sd.) C. U. AITCHISON,
Secy. to the Govt. of India, Foreign Dept.

No. XXIX.

TERMS of AGREEMENT between the BRITISH GOVERNMENT and the STATES of PUTTIALA, JHEEND, and NABHA regarding the Sirhind Canal, executed at Umballa, on the one part, on behalf of the British Government, by MR. GORE OUSELY, COMMISSIONER, UMBALLA DIVISION, duly empowered by HIS EXCELLENCY the VICEROY and GOVERNOR GENERAL of INDIA in COUNCIL; and on the other part, on behalf of the Puttiala State, by KHALIFA SYUD MAHOMED HOSSEIN, MEER MOONSHEE, duly empowered by HIS HIGHNESS the MAHARAJA of PUTTIALA; and on behalf of the Jheend State, by SIRDAR TUMUND SING and LALLA MOHUR SING, duly empowered by HIS HIGHNESS the RAJA of JHEEND; and on behalf of the NABHA STATE, by MEER MOONSHEE RAMDYAL and SIRDAR BISHEN SING, Adawluttee, duly empowered by HIS HIGHNESS the RAJA of NABHA—1873.

1. The project to be drawn out under the exclusive control of the British Government on the general basis of taking the water in the most economical manner to those districts east of the Sutlej to whom it can in an engineering point of view most advantageously be carried.

2. The original designs for the Canal works will be drawn out under the sole direction of the British Government, every possible attention being given to the wishes of the Governments of the other States concerned as to the precise direction and position of the Canals, &c., consistently with sound engineering principles.

3. On the final settlement of the project the share of the water-supply to be allotted to the Branch Canal shall be determined on the general basis of giving a fairly equal proportion to all the districts traversed by the entire system of canals, having regard to the lands that will actually be capable of receiving irrigation from them.

4. In the subsequent parts of this Agreement the Ubohur and Bhuttinda branch canals will be referred to as the British branches, and the Kutlah, the Central, and the Choa Branches will, for the sake of brevity, be alluded to as the Puttiala branches, as they chiefly pass through the territory of the Puttiala State.

5. Water shall be distributed, if required and so far as practicable, from the British branch canals rateably to all villages along their courses whose lands can be advantageously irrigated therefrom, whether those villages are under British jurisdiction, or that of any other State.

6. Similarly on the Puttiala branches the distribution shall be made rateably to all villages, whether belonging to the Puttiala or any other State.

7. The land required for the canals and works in connection with them shall be made over by the Government of each State traversed according to its own usage, all payments of compensation being made by the British Government in accordance with the regulations in force in the several States, and the amount being dealt with as a part of the general expenditure on the canal works.

8. Compensation will be paid for any building or house injured by the works.

9. The entire cost of the main canal, inclusive of original surveys and the preparation of the project, shall be borne by the British Government and Native States concerned in proportion to the water-supply allotted to each; but the whole cost of the Puttiala branches shall be borne entirely by the States concerned in similar proportion.

N.B.—Puttiala paid the expense of the preliminary surveys and project incurred in 1862. This will be added to the general cost of the whole project and be shared by all the parties concerned.

10. Each State will defray the entire expenditure on its own rajbuhas, which will be designed (unless otherwise mutually agreed upon) as far as possible so as to provide separately for the lands of the several States, and will be specially assigned to the States by the British Government which will determine all doubtful points relating to this assignment.

11. The States interested in the Puttiala branches concerned shall supply annually, to meet the cost of construction while the works are in progress, a proportion of the estimated annual outlay on the main canal equal to the share of the entire water-supply allotted to those branches, as well as the whole of the funds required for those branches in shares proportioned to the quantity of water allotted to each.

12. On the completion of the works an account will be drawn out by the British Government of the actual expenditure on those portions of the project of which the cost is to be defrayed proportionally by the several Governments, and a final statement will be prepared of the exact sum due from the several States concerned, when each State will pay or receive back any difference between its actual payments year by year and its ultimate share of the cost.

13. The above account of total cost will include the charges for the original surveys and proper charges for establishments, &c., whether incurred by the British or any of the other Governments concerned; and credit will be given to every State for payments made by it directly.

14. Copies of such parts of the British accounts of the expenditure on construction will be furnished periodically to the Governments of the several States concerned, so far as may be desired by them.

15. The several States concerned shall pay to the British Government an annual sum as seigniorage on the Sutlej water supplied to the Puttiala branches in shares proportioned to the quantity of water allotted to each.

16. The seigniorage to be paid by the States interested in the Puttiala branches in consideration of the water supplied to them by the British Government will be at a rate not exceeding four annas per acre.

17. The sum to be paid annually will be calculated on the area actually irrigated during the year by the British branches of the canal, and in proportion to the relative volumes of water passing at the time down the British and Puttiala branches respectively, that is to say, if, with 2,000 cubic feet per second passing down the British branches, 200,000 acres have been irrigated, and 1,000 cubic feet per second have been at the same time discharged in the Puttiala branches, the seigniorage to be paid would be 100,000 acres at four annas, equal to Rupees 25,000.

N.B.—The area irrigated will be the actual area, *i.e.*, an acre of double crop land will not be reckoned as two acres.

18. No seigniorage will be demanded so long as the British canals yield no profit, and as long as the profits from the British branches shall be so small as would render the seigniorage rate of four annas per acre unduly high, such seigniorage shall be proportionately reduced to one, two, or three annas per acre at the discretion of the British Government.

The British Accounts Department will determine when the canals yield profit.

19. The first payment of seigniorage will be demanded on the eleventh year after the admission of water into the Puttiala branches.

20. In cases of any falling off in the annual supply of water entering the main canal channel, the British Government and the other States will share the actual supply according to the original proportion fixed, and the other States shall have no claim for compensation from the British Government on account of any such reduction of the supply.

21. The gauge registers at the regulating head of the British and Puttiala branches shall be held to give authoritative data for calculating the quantity of water supplied.

22. No State will have any claim against the British Government on account of water escaping unused from the branches, because it is not required or used in their territories. Should the British Government realize any income from the surplus (unused) water of the Puttiala branches, the States concerned

shall be entitled to claim a remission of seigniorage in proportion to the income so derived.

23. The several States shall pay the same share of the annual charges for maintenance of the main canal as they pay of the first cost of that portion of the works.

24. The original construction of the Puttiala branches, with their collateral works, including rajbuhas, shall be carried out exclusively by the British Government under its own officers, as in the case of the main canal and the British branches.

25. Subsequent to the admission of water, the management of the main channels of the Puttiala branches and their connected works shall rest entirely in the hands of the British Government, but all expenses of maintenance of these channels shall be defrayed by the several States in shares proportioned to the quantities of water allotted to each.

26. The management and distribution of water from rajbuhas and all other arrangements connected therewith shall be under the control of, and the whole of the costs of maintenance and management of the rajbuhas shall be defrayed by, the States to which they respectively belong.

27. The details of superintendence, powers of local officers, and other matters connected with the management, shall be settled by the Punjab Government with the States concerned, subject to the confirmation of the Supreme Government.

28. Offenders against Canal Regulations in villages irrigated from the Puttiala or British branches, or bordering on Puttiala or British branches shall be made over by the Canal Officers for infliction of penalties to the officers of the Government in whose territory those villages are situated, a right of reference to the Punjab Government being allowed in case of any dispute or difference of opinion.

29. Each State shall be bound to give a right of passage through its lands for any water channel, large or small, when required by any other of the States concerned, the only compensation claimable from the State to which such water-course belongs being the value of the land occupied and the property thereon. The supervision of rajbuhas and other minor channels thus made shall remain with the Government to which they belong, as in the case of other similar works within its own territories.

30. In case of dispute between any two States as to the amount of compensation to be paid on account of land taken up, or any other matter under this agreement, the amount of compensation or dispute shall be determined by an officer appointed by the British Government.

31. The tolls levied on boats, rafts, etc., navigating the canals shall be the same on all the channels, whether those channels belong to the British or any other State.

32. No transit duties on goods passing along the canals shall be levied by any of the Governments concerned. This will not prevent the levy of cus-

tomary duties on goods or merchandize *landed* from boats, etc., plying on the canals for consumption in towns, etc.

33. The amount of toll levied on through traffic shall be shared between the British Government and the States concerned, in proportion to the distance traversed on the channels belonging respectively to each.

34. A share of the navigation tolls of the main canal shall be allotted to the States concerned in proportion to their share of the entire water-supply.

35. In all other cases the tolls shall belong to the State in exclusive possession of the channels traversed.

36. The navigation tolls to be credited to the States concerned in the Puttiala branches thus consist of three portions :—

1st.—Share of tolls on the main canal.

2nd.—Share of "through" traffic tolls between the British and Puttiala branches.

3rd.—All tolls on boats, etc., navigating the Puttiala branches exclusively. The amount will be shared by the States concerned in proportion to the shares of the first costs of the channels defrayed by each respectively.

37. A share of the value of miscellaneous produce such as wood, grass, etc., on the main canal shall be credited to the Puttiala branches in proportion to the share of the water-supply allotted to them.

38. The above share of produce on the main canal with the whole of the value of similar produce on the Puttiala branches (not including rajbuhas) will be shared by the States concerned, in proportion to their shares in the first cost.

39. Each State will supply annually, as required, the whole of the funds for maintenance of the work, etc., appertaining to its own territory, as well as a share of the estimated cost of maintenance of the branches, *plus* the portion of the maintenance expenses of the main canal referred to in paragraph 23 : these last in shares proportioned to their shares in the first cost.

40. The British Government reserves to itself the right of extending or altering the canal at any future time in any way it pleases, on the understanding that the share of the water first assigned to the Puttiala branches, and the other rights of the States concerned under this agreement shall not be interfered with or diminished without their consent being first obtained. And the expenses of such extension or alteration will be distributed in proportion to the advantages expected to accrue from such action to any of the parties concerned under this agreement.

41. So long as the original construction of the Puttiala branches shall be in progress, it shall be the duty of the officers in charge to pay due attention to any representations of the Chiefs of the States concerned or their officers, and to carry out their wishes as far as may be practicable or advisable.

42. In consideration of the advantages given by the canal from the Sutlej, the Puttiala State will allow the British Government, if it desires to do so, to take a small water-course from the Guggur to supply the cantonment and

town of Umballa, the water-course to carry about 20 cubic feet per second. A proportion of the charge for seigniorage on the Sutlej water shall be remitted to compensate for the grant of the Guggur water if this water-course be made; no other claim to lie against the British Government in connection with the construction of the water-course.

43. In case of any difference of opinion arising between any officers of the States concerned and the British Canal Officers on any matter relating to the management of the canal, it shall be referred to the Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab, whose decision shall be final. If any difference of opinion shall arise between any of the States concerned and the Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab, as to the construction of this agreement, a reference may be made to the Governor-General in Council, whose decision shall be final.

44. It shall at any time be competent for the British Government to resume the entire management of the canal works or irrigation in the territories of any of the States concerned, if it shall consider that that State has not properly fulfilled the obligations which attach to the discharge of the duties which will devolve on it under the arrangement detailed above.

45. These obligations may be summed up as follows :—

1st.—Complete regularity in the payment of the salaries of all persons employed on the canals and in the provision of the funds necessary for carrying out the works which will be needed for the proper maintenance of the canals.

If from any want of proper attention on the part of any of the States concerned, the British Government is at any time forced to advance money for the due performance of works or payments of salaries, etc., which will properly fall on that State under these arrangements, then the British Government must be understood to have the right to take complete charge of the whole administration of the canal, channels, and irrigation pertaining to that State, and to retain them under its own officers until the evil complained of be corrected and matters be placed on a sound footing. But in such case, out of the income from the canal after deducting expenses, any surplus which may accrue shall be made over to that State concerned in whose territory such administration may have been assumed.

2nd.—Complete impartiality in the distribution of the water among the villages along the canals, so that the British villages and those of other Native States shall, if required, share the water equally with the villages of the States concerned; also an equal administration of justice to all persons over whom the officers of the States concerned may exercise jurisdiction, so that the subjects of the British Government or of any Native State shall be dealt with according to the same principles of law as are respected by the officers of the British Government.

3rd.—Ready and friendly compliances on the part of the Governments of the States concerned with those requests of the Punjab Government and its superior officers, who have chief charge of the Irrigation Department in the

Punjab, which shall be declared by them to be essential for the proper maintenance and satisfactory working of the canals as a whole.

The Governor-General in Council will at all times be ready to receive any representation from the Government of any of the States concerned, if that Government considers that the spirit of the present proposals are from any cause not fully acted up to by the officers of the Punjab Government on whom the immediate duty of carrying them out will devolve.

Executed at Umballa this eighteenth day of February 1873.

(Sd.) GORE OUSELEY,
Commissioner, Umballa Division.

Seal. (Sd.) NORTHBROOK.

Ratified by His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General of India at Calcutta on the twenty-sixth day of March 1873.

(Sd.) C. U. AITCHISON,
Secretary to the Government of India,
Foreign Department.

Similar engagements were entered into by the Chiefs of Jheend and Nabha.

No. XXX.

POSTAL CONVENTION for the EXCHANGE of CORRESPONDENCE, PARCELS, INSURED and VALUE-PAYABLE ARTICLES, MONEY ORDERS and INDIA POSTAL NOTES, between the IMPERIAL POST OFFICE OF BRITISH INDIA and the POST OFFICES in the TERRITORIES of HIS HIGHNESS the MAHARAJA of PATIALA—1884.

ARTICLE 1.

There shall be a mutual exchange of correspondence, parcels, money orders and India postal notes between the Imperial Post Office of British India, hereinafter termed the "Imperial Post," and the Post Offices in the territories of His Highness the Maharaja of Patiala, hereinafter termed the "Patiala State Post." This exchange, which shall also include registered,

insured and value-payable articles, shall be governed by the rules given in the Indian Postal Guide for the time being. The term "correspondence" shall include letters, post-cards, newspapers, and book and pattern packets.

ARTICLE 2.

There shall be two Offices of Exchange, *viz.*, the Imperial Post Office at Umballa, on the side of British India, and the Patiala State Post Office at Patiala, on the side of the Patiala State. These Offices of Exchange shall alone be authorised to deal with articles giving rise to accounts.

ARTICLE 3.

Indian postage stamps, post-cards and embossed envelopes overprinted with the words "Patiala State," shall be supplied on indent by the Government of India to the Patiala State at cost price. They shall be sold by the Patiala State to the public at the value marked on each postage stamp, post-card or embossed envelope. Indian postage stamps overprinted with the word "Service," in addition to the words "Patiala State," shall also be supplied on indent by the Government of India to the Patiala State at cost price, and these overprinted stamps shall be used solely for the purpose of prepaying correspondence on the service of the Patiala State posted in that State.

ARTICLE 4.

These overprinted postage stamps, post-cards and embossed envelopes, overprinted with the words "Patiala State" shall alone be used in the Patiala State for the prepayment of INLAND correspondence, and they shall be recognized by the Imperial Post only when attached to inland correspondence posted within the limits of the State of Patiala.

ARTICLE 5.

The rates of postage, fees or commission charged by the Patiala State Post on all classes of correspondence, paid and unpaid, registered and unregistered, insured and value-payable, on all parcels, and on all money orders, and on all India postal notes, shall not be in excess of the rates charged by the Imperial Post.

ARTICLE 6.

Responsibility for articles insured, and for payment of compensation under the rules given in the Indian Postal Guide for the time being, shall rest with the Imperial Post Office while the articles concerned are in its custody; and with the Patiala State while the articles concerned are in its custody.

ARTICLE 7.

Articles of all kinds superscribed "On Postal Service," and franked by the signature and official designation of an officer of the Imperial Post or an

officer of the Patiala State Post, shall be exchanged free of all charge as respects postage.

ARTICLE 8.

The Government of India shall bear the cost of conveying mails within the limits of British territory, and the Patiala Darbar shall bear the cost of conveying mails within the limits of the State of Patiala. But the Imperial Post shall be entitled to the free conveyance of mails over postal lines in the Patiala State, whether such mails be intended for transmission to a Patiala State Post Office or an Imperial Post Office, and similarly the Patiala State Post shall be entitled to the free conveyance of mails over Imperial postal lines whether such mails be intended for transmission to an Imperial Post Office or a Patiala State Post Office.

ARTICLE 9.

Inland correspondence, registered and unregistered, received from the Patiala State Post, fully prepaid with the overprinted postage stamps described in Article 3, including correspondence prepaid by Patiala State Service Stamps, shall be delivered in British India free of all charge on account of postage.

ARTICLE 10.

Inland correspondence received from the Patiala State Post, not fully prepaid with the overprinted postage stamps described in Article 3, shall be treated by the Imperial Post as though originally posted in British India, and charged on delivery with the usual rates for inland unpaid postage, which shall be retained by the Imperial Post.

ARTICLE 11.

Fully prepaid inland correspondence, registered and unregistered (including correspondence prepaid by service stamps), transferred by the Imperial Post, shall be delivered by the Patiala State Post, free of all charge on account of postage.

ARTICLE 12.

On inland correspondence, not fully prepaid, transferred by the Imperial Post for delivery through the Patiala State Post, the latter shall retain the postage it realizes.

ARTICLE 13.

Unclaimed and refused inland correspondence shall be exchanged in both directions, but the exchange shall be accompanied by no accounts.

ARTICLE 14.

Fully prepaid foreign correspondence, addressed to any place in the Patiala State, shall be delivered by the Patiala State Post free of all charges

on account of postage; but if such correspondence be unpaid or insufficiently paid, it shall be delivered on payment of the amount *taxed thereon by the Imperial Post*; and the amount so collected shall be remitted to the Imperial Office of Exchange (Umballa).

ARTICLE 15.

On foreign correspondence posted in the Patiala State postage can only be prepaid by means of Imperial postage stamps, not bearing the overprint "Patiala State." Postage stamps overprinted with the words "Patiala State" shall not be recognized in payment of postage on foreign correspondence.

ARTICLE 16.

Prepayment of inland parcel postage between the Imperial Post and the Patiala State Post, in both directions, shall be compulsory.

ARTICLE 17.

Inland parcels, received from the Patiala State Post, shall be delivered in British India free of all charge on account of postage.

ARTICLE 18.

Inland parcels, transferred by the Imperial Post for delivery through the Patiala State Post, shall be delivered free of all charge on account of postage.

ARTICLE 19.

Fully prepaid foreign parcels, addressed to any place in the Patiala State, shall be delivered by the Patiala State Post free of all charge on account of postage; but if such parcels be unpaid, they shall be delivered on payment of the amount *taxed thereon by the Imperial Post*, and the amount so collected shall be remitted to the Imperial Office of Exchange (Umballa).

ARTICLE 20.

Prepayment in cash of postage, at the rates published in the Indian Postal Guide, is compulsory in the case of all foreign parcels posted in Patiala. The postage so collected shall be remitted to the Imperial Office of Exchange (Umballa).

ARTICLE 21.

The Imperial inland money order rules, as given in the Indian Postal Guide for the time being, shall be adopted by the Patiala State Post, and the Imperial inland form of money order shall be used.

ARTICLE 22.

Money orders, issued by the Patiala State Post for payment in British India, shall all be sent by the Patiala Office of Exchange to the Imperial Office of Exchange (Umballa). Such money orders shall be paid in full in British India free of all charges and without deduction on any account whatsoever. The entire commission on these money orders shall be retained by the Patiala State Post.

ARTICLE 23.

Money orders, issued by the Imperial Post for payment by the Patiala State Post, shall be transferred to the Patiala Office of Exchange by the Imperial Office of Exchange (Umballa). Such money orders shall be paid in full in the Patiala State free of all charges and without deduction on any account whatsoever. The entire commission on these money orders shall be retained by the Imperial Post.

ARTICLE 24.

India postal notes, bearing the words "Patiala State" stamped on them, shall be supplied free by the Government of India to the Patiala State.

ARTICLE 25.

The full value of every India postal note sold by the Patiala State Post shall be payable in British India at any Imperial Post Office named, no charge being levied for payment.

ARTICLE 26.

The full value of every India postal note sold by the Imperial Post shall be payable in the Patiala State at any Patiala State Post Office named, no charge being levied for payment.

ARTICLE 27.

The Imperial Post shall retain the entire commission on the India postal notes which it sells, and the Patiala State Post shall retain the entire commission on the India postal notes which it sells.

ARTICLE 28.

Monthly lists shall be rendered by the Patiala Office of Exchange to the Umballa Office of Exchange showing the India postal notes sold and the India postal notes paid during each month, the vouchers for payments consisting of the original paid notes.

ARTICLE 29.

A monthly account current showing the amount to be credited to the Patiala State on account of money orders and India postal notes paid by the Patiala State Post, and the amount to be debited to the Patiala State on ac-

count of money orders issued and India postal notes sold by the Patiala State Post, shall be rendered by the Imperial Office of Exchange (Umballa) to the Patiala Office of Exchange. If the balance of this account is in favour of the Patiala State Post, it shall be paid at once by the Imperial Office of Exchange (Umballa), and if it is in favour of the Imperial Post, it shall be paid by the Patiala Office of Exchange immediately after the monthly account current is rendered.

ARTICLE 30.

The Director-General of the Post Office of India and the Patiala Darbar shall have authority to draw up, in direct communication with one another, detailed regulations for giving effect to this convention, and to settle all matters of detail and procedure connected with the exchange of articles between the Imperial Post and the Patiala State Post, including the selection of Post Offices, situated in British India or in the Patiala State, between which postal communication shall be maintained. The detailed regulations so drawn up shall be subject to such modification as may, from time to time, be mutually agreed to by the said authorities.

Signed by the Director-General of the Post Office of India on the 15th day of September 1884.

(Sd.) A. U. FANSHAWE,

Offg. Dir.-Genl., Post Office of India.

Signed by the Motamid of the Patiala State on the 15th day of September 1884.

NANAK BAKHSH,

Motamid, Sarkar Patiala.

(Signed in Persian character.)

RIPON,

Viceroy and Governor-General of India.

This convention was ratified by His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General of India at Simla on the 3rd day of October, A.D. one thousand eight hundred and eighty-four.

(Sd.) C. GRANT.

Secy. to the Govt. of India, Foreign Department.

Similar conventions have been executed with the following States in the Punjab, being ratified by the Viceroy on the dates stated :—

Nabha	on the 23rd March	1885.
Jind	on the 3rd June	1885.
Faridkot	on the 30th November	1886.
Chamba	on the 4th December	1886.

No. XXXI.

SUNNUD to the RAJAH OF JHEEND, dated 22nd September 1847.

The Right Honorable the Governor-General having resolved to bestow certain lands on the Rajah of Jheend, as a mark of consideration for his attachment and services to the British during the late war with the Lahore State, and the Rajah of Jheend having requested that he may at the same time receive a renewed assurance of protection and guarantee of his rights in his former possessions, the Governor-General is pleased to confer this assurance in the form of a Sunnud or Grant as follows, in order that the Maharajah and his successors after him may, with perfect confidence, continue to exercise the same rights and authority in his possessions as heretofore.

The Maharajah's ancient hereditary estates, according to annexed Schedule, shall continue for ever in the possession of himself and his successors, with all Government rights thereto belonging of Police jurisdiction and collection of revenue as heretofore. The Maharajah's chaharumians, feudatories, adherents, and dependants will continue bound in their adherence and obligations to the Rajah as heretofore. His Highness will exert himself to do justice, and to promote the welfare and happiness of his subjects, while they, on their part, considering the Rajah as their true and rightful lord, must obey him and his successors accordingly, and pay the revenue punctually, and be always zealous to promote the cultivation of their lands, and testify their loyalty and obedience. The Maharajah has relinquished for himself and his successors for ever all right to levy excise and transit duties which have been abolished throughout the Jheend territory. His Highness also binds himself and his successors to the suppression of suttee, infanticide, and slave-dealing within his territories. If, unknown to the Maharajah's authorities, any persons should be guilty of these acts, the Maharajah's authorities will, on conviction, punish them with such severity as to deter others. The British Government will never demand from the Maharajah and his successors and their dependants above named anything in the way of tribute or revenue or commutation in lieu of troops or otherwise, for the reason that His Highness will ever continue as heretofore sincerely devoted to the service and interests of the British. The British authorities will not entertain complaints of the Maharajah's subjects or dependants, or interfere with the Maharajah's authority. Should an enemy approach from any quarter to this side the Beas or Sutlej, for the purpose of conquering this country, the Rajah will join the British Army with his forces, and exert himself in expelling the enemy and act under discipline and obedience, and in time of war place the resources of his country at the disposal of the British Government. His Highness engages to have made and to keep in repairs, through his own officers, the military roads through his territory for the passage of British troops from Umballa and other stations to Ferozepore, of a width and elevation to be determined on by the Engineer Officer charged with the duty of laying down the roads. His Highness will also appoint encamping grounds for British troops at the different stages, which shall be marked off, so that there be no claims made hereafter on account of damaged crops.

No. XXXII.

TRANSLATION of the SUNNUD given to the RAJAH of JHEEND by HIS EXCELLENCY the VICEROY and GOVERNOR-GENERAL, SIMLA, 5th MAY 1860.

Since the establishment of British authority in India, the present Rajah of Jheend and his predecessors have always been steady in their allegiance. They have frequently received rewards for their fidelity in the accession of fresh honors, dignity, and territory. More recently the present ruler of Jheend has surpassed the former achievements of his race, by the constancy and courage he evinced during the mutiny of 1857-58. In memory of this unswerving and conspicuous loyalty, His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General of India has conferred additional honors and territory upon the Rajah for himself and his heirs for ever, and has graciously acceded to the Rajah's desire to receive a Sunnud or Grant under the hand and seal of the Viceroy, guaranteeing to the Rajah the free and unreserved possession of his ancient territories, as well as of those tracts bestowed on the Rajah and his predecessors at various times by the British Government.

Clause 1.—The Rajah and his heirs for ever will exercise full sovereignty over his ancestral and acquired dominions according to the annexed list. All the rights, privileges, and prerogatives which the Rajah enjoys in his hereditary territories he will equally enjoy in his acquired territories. All feudatories and dependents of every degree will be bound to render obedience to him throughout his dominions.

Clause 2.—Except as provided in Clause 8, the British Government will never demand from the Rajah, or any of his successors, or from any of his feudatories, relations, or dependents any tribute on account of revenue, service, or any other plea.

Clause 3.—The British Government cordially desires to see the Noble House of Jheend perpetuated, and in this spirit confers upon the Rajah and his heirs for ever, whenever male issue may fail, the right of adopting a successor from among the descendants of the Phoolkeean family. If, however, at any time any Rajah of Jheend should die without male issue and without adopting a successor, it will still be open to the Maharajah of Puttialla and the Rajah of Nabha, in concert with the Commissioner or Political Agent of the British Government, to select a successor from among the Phoolkeean family; but in that case a nuzzuranah or fine, equal to one-third of the gross annual revenue of the Jheend State, shall be paid to the British Government.

Clause 4.—In 1847 the British Government empowered the Rajah to inflict capital punishment, after reference to the Commissioner. It now removes the restriction imposed by this reference, and invests the Rajah with absolute power of life and death over his own subjects. With regard to British subjects committing crime and apprehended in his territory, the Rajah will be guided by the rules contained in the Despatch of the Honourable the

Court of Directors, to the Madras Government, No. 3, dated 1st June 1836. The Rajah will exert himself to execute justice, and to promote the happiness and welfare of his people. He engages to prohibit suttee, slavery, and female infanticide throughout his territories, and to punish with the utmost rigor those who are found guilty of any of these crimes.

Clause 5.—The Rajah will never fail in his loyalty and devotion to the Sovereign of Great Britain.

Clause 6.—If any force hostile to the British Government should appear in the neighbourhood, the Rajah will co-operate with the British Government and oppose the enemy. He will exert himself to the utmost of his resources in providing carriage and supplies for the British troops according to requisitions he may receive.

Clause 7.—The British Government will not receive any complaints from any of the subjects of the Rajah, whether maafeedars, jaghiredars, relatives, dependents, servants, or other classes.

Clause 8.—The British Government will respect the household and family arrangements of the Rajah, and abstain from any interference therein.

Clause. 9.—The Rajah, as heretofore, will furnish at current rates, through the agency of his own Officers, the necessary materials required for the construction of Railroads, Railway Stations, and Imperial Roads and Bridges. He will also freely give the land required for the construction of Railroads and Imperial Lines of Road.

Clause 10.—The Rajah and his successors, etc., will always pursue the same course of fidelity and devotion to the British Government, and the Government will always be ready to uphold the honour and dignity of the Rajah and his house.

Copy of Schedule of the Territories belonging to the Rajah of Jheend.

Ancestral possessions.

1. Pergunnah Jheend and the villages surnamed the Punjgraon Circle.
2. Pergunnah Sufeedoon.
3. Pergunnah Lujwanah.
4. Pergunnah Balewallee.
5. Pergunnah Lungroor, with the villages Mahlan and Ghabdan.

6. Pergunnah Bazeedpoor, with Mouzah Laloda.
7. A share in the village of Bhaeeroopa.

Acquired Possessions.

Mouzah Dalumwalla (now in Pergunnah Jheend).

Mouzah Baroda . . . Mouzah Busseinee . . . Mouzah Khatla . . .	Now in Pergunnah Sufeedoon, granted by Sunnud, dated 22nd September 1847, signed by Viscount Hardinge, Governor-General.
Pergunnah Dadree . . . 14 Villages of Pergunnah Kool-aram	By letter from Secretary to Government of India, dated 2nd June 1858, No. 1549 A.

Jagheer Feudatories.

Dyalpoora Sikhs.

No. XXXIII.

To Furzund Dilbund Rasekool Itahqad Dowlut-i-Englishia Rajah Suroop Sing Bahadoor, of Jheend, dated 5th March 1862.

Her Majesty being desirous that the Governments of the several Princes and Chiefs of India who now govern their own territories should be perpetuated, and that the representation and dignity of their Houses should be continued, I hereby, in fulfilment of this desire, repeat to you the assurance which I communicated to you in the Sunnud under my signature, dated 5th May 1860, that, on failure of natural heirs, the perpetuation of your family by your adoption of an heir from the Phoolkeean House will be in accordance with the wishes of the paramount power, and will be gladly recognized and confirmed; and that if at any time any Rajah of Jheend should die without male issue, and without adopting a successor, it will still be open to the Maharajah of Putialla and the Rajah of Nabha, in concert with the Commissioner or Political Agent of the British Government, to select a successor from among the Phoolkeean family; but in that case a nuzzuranah, or fine, equal to one-third of the gross annual revenue of the Jheend State, shall be paid to the British Government.

Be assured that nothing shall disturb the Engagement thus made to you so long as your House is loyal to the Crown and faithful to the conditions of the Treaties, Grants, or Engagements which record its obligations to the British Government.

(Sd.) CANNING.

No. XXXIV.

TRANSLATION of a SUNNUD or GRANT of portions of the Pergunnah of BOODWANAH, DISTRICT JHUJJUR, bestowed on the RAJAH OF JHEEND by His EXCELLENCY EARL CANNING, G. C. B., VICEROY and GOVERNOR-GENERAL of INDIA.

Preamble.

Whereas the devotion and loyalty of the Rajah of Jheend and of his ancestors have always been conspicuous since the establishment of British supremacy in India, His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General, being desirous of marking his high appreciation of these qualities, has been pleased to bestow upon the Rajah portions of Pergunnah Boodwanah, of the District of Jhujjur, containing nineteen villages, according to vernacular list annexed, assessed at a yearly revenue of (eighteen thousand five hundred and twenty Rupees) 18,520 Rupees, and to accept from the Rajah a "nuzzuranah" of (Rupees 3,70,004) three lakhs seventy thousand and four. It is accordingly ordained as follows:—

ARTICLE 1.

The territory above mentioned is conferred upon the Rajah of Jheend and his heirs for ever.

ARTICLE 2.

The Rajah and his successors will exercise the same rights, privileges, and prerogatives in this newly-acquired territory as he at present enjoys in his ancestral possessions, according to the terms of the Sunnud, dated 5th May 1860, and signed by His Excellency Earl Canning, Viceroy and Governor-General of India.

ARTICLE 3.

The Rajah and his successors will continue to maintain the same loyal relations with the British Government, and to fulfil the same obligations, with regard to this newly-acquired territory, as were imposed on him by the terms of the Sunnud, dated 5th May 1860, relating to the Rajah's ancestral possessions.

No. XXXV.

AMENDED TERMS of AGREEMENT between the BRITISH GOVERNMENT and the STATE of JIND, for regulating the supply of water for irrigation from the Western Jumna Canal, executed at Simla on behalf of the BRITISH GOVERNMENT by C. L. TUPPER, ESQ., CHIEF SECRETARY to the GOVERNMENT of the Punjab, duly empowered by HIS EXCELLENCY the VICEROY and GOVERNOR-GENERAL in COUNCIL, and at SANGRUR on behalf of the JIND STATE by SARDAR RATAN SINGH, President, Council of Regency, duly empowered by HIS HIGHNESS the RAJA of JIND—1892.

The terms of agreement* executed on the 29th April 1875 are hereby cancelled.

2. In lieu of the cuts from the canal, by means of which irrigation was originally effected, ten main distributaries with proper masonry heads taking out of the Hansi Branch of the Western Jumna Canal, and four masonry heads for water-courses taking out of the Butana distributary, shall be provided for the irrigation of the State from the Western Jumna Canal.

3. The said distributaries and the said water-course heads taking out of the Butana distributary shall be constructed at the cost of the British Government, but when completed shall be handed over to the Jind State, with the exception of the masonry heads and the portions of the channels within canal limits.

4. The distributaries so made over shall be kept in repair by the Jind State, a deduction being made on this account from the annual charge for water. The deduction shall be calculated at a certain rate for irrigated area fixed with reference to the average cost per acre for maintenance of distributaries elsewhere in British territories.

5. So soon as the ten main distributaries taking out from the Hansi Branch are made over to the Jind State, the British Canal Officer shall thenceforth exercise no interference in regard to the internal management and the distribution of water from them, nor shall he, unless at the request or with the consent of the Jind Canal Officer, reduce the supply entering the heads, provided the full gauge readings specified in Article 7 be not exceeded; but the British Canal Officer shall have full power to shut off or to reduce the supply entering the Hansi Branch under the following circumstances:—

(*a*) As part of a general closure of the Western Jumna Canal for necessary or emergent repairs, of which due notice will be published in the *Punjab Gazette* for closures of more than ten days' duration.

* Not printed.

(*b*) For purpose of repairs to any canal work or for usual or necessary silt clearances on the Hansi Branch.

(*c*) On occasions of excessive rainfall or general reduction of the demand for canal water, that may render a reduction of the supply necessary, either for the safety of the canal banks or works or to prevent undue flooding or waste of water.

(*d*) For the purpose of a more effective distribution of the supply available for the distributaries on the New Main Line, and for the Delhi and Hansi Branches and the Butana distributary, all closures and reductions of the supply to the Hansi Branch being as far as possible compensated for by an immediately previous or subsequent increase of the supply which would otherwise be due to that branch.

(*e*) In the event of the supply available for the distributaries on the New Main Line and for the Delhi and Hansi Branches and Butana distributary falling below the demand, in which case the supply to the Hansi Branch shall either be rateably reduced or shall be regulated as provided in clause (*d*) of this Article.

As long previous notice as possible shall be given to the Jind Canal Officer of all closures or reductions of the supply ordered under clauses (*a*), (*b*), (*d*), and (*e*).

Immediate notice of all closures or reductions of the supply ordered under clause (*e*) shall also be given to the Jind Canal Officer, who will be consulted as to the length of the period during which the reduction of the supply should be maintained.

6. The British Canal Officer shall have full power to shut off or reduce the supply to the Butana distributary at his discretion in accordance with the exigencies of irrigation, and the outlets provided on that distributary for the irrigation of Jind territory shall be subject to such periodical and special closures as may be ordered from time to time for British outlets in accordance with Rule 15, passed under Act VIII of 1873, due intimation of such orders being given to the Jind Canal Officer, but no closure shall be ordered on account of alleged wastage of water owing to disrepair of irrigating channels.

7. The distributaries shall be constructed of sufficient capacity, when running to a full gauge, to irrigate, in combination with the four water-courses from the Butana distributary, an aggregate area of 60,000 (sixty thousand) acres per annum, but in order to compensate for all irregularities or deficiencies in the supply passed into them, the annual charge for the water supplied shall be calculated on an irrigated area of 50,000 (fifty thousand) acres only, and no claims shall be raised by the Jind State for reduction of such annual charge on the grounds of short supply.

8. Gauges shall be placed at the head of each distributary for the determination of full supplies, the zero of the gauge in each case being placed on

the level of the bed of the distributary. The following gauge readings shall be held to represent full supplies in the case of each distributary :—

Number of distributary.	Full supply gauge reading.
I	4·0
II	2·0
III	3·5
V	3·5
VI	2·0
VII	4·5
VIII	4·0
IX	3·5
X	3·5
XI	3·0

NOTE.—(No. IV is a branch of No. III and has no separate head in the canal.)

No. I distributary having been constructed to carry double the full supply sufficient for the irrigation of the area dependent on it shall be closed at the head during every alternative week or other convenient interval of time, and shall be opened in the correspouding alternative intervals. The remaining nine distributaries shall be allowed to run constantly, subject to temporary closures of the Hansi Branch under Article 5 of this agreement. Every distributary, when open, shall be entitled to as full a supply as the supply in the Hansi Branch will permit without being headed up, provided that the above-mentioned gauge readings shall, in no case, be exceeded.

8(*a*). The heads of all the Jind distributaries shall remain under the sole control of the British Canal Officer, who will arrange for the maintenance of the supply in each at the gauge indented for by the Jind Canal Officer, if not in excess of the full supply gauge reading prescribed in Article 7 and, as far as the available depth of water in the Hansi Branch will permit. In the event of a breach or sudden cessation of the demand on a Jind distributary, the supply entering at the head shall not be reduced except in accordance with the general or special orders in this regard that may be issued from time to time by the British Canal Officer, but all reductions of supply applied for by the Jind Canal Officer will be effected after due and sufficient notice has been given.

9. Masonry diaphragms shall be constructed in the first two miles of each distributary, which shall be held to indicate the normal bed-levels and

cross-sections of the channel in which they are situated. The Jind State shall make all clearances of these channels as nearly as may be in conformity with the levels and cross-sections thus indicated, and shall not increase the capacity of any of the channels beyond the limits indicated by the said diaphragms without the consent of the British Government. The British Canal Officers shall be at liberty to inspect the said diaphragms and to repair them at the cost of the British Government should they be found to require it.

10. The amount payable annually by the Jind State for the supply of water for irrigation shall be calculated on an area of 50,000 (fifty thousand) acres, the rate per acre being the average of some few years of measured irrigation in lands similarly situated in British territory, but the amount shall be subject to deduction on account of—

(1) Cost of repairs and maintenance of distributaries as provided in Article 4.

(2) Reduction of canal establishment resulting from the transfer of sole management of the distributaries to the State.

(3) Fees to Lambardars and Patwaris at the rate of 5 (five) per cent. on the amount payable.

Note.—The net amount payable by the State, after making the stipulated deductions, has been fixed for the present at Rs. 1,05,500 (one hundred and five thousand five hundred) as detailed below. The rate of 2·4 (two and four-tenths) rupees per acre was obtained by striking a mean for five years ending 1883-84 of actual realizations per acre irrigated in the Jind State :—

Gross sum payable—		Rs.
50,000 acres at Rs. 2·4 per acre		1,20,000
Deductions—		
	Rs.	
(1) Maintenance and repairs . . .	5,000	
(2) Establishment savings . . .	3,500	
(3) Fees to Lambardars and Patwaris . .	6,000	
		14,500
Net amount payable per annum		1,05,500

11. In the event of there being a general reduction of water-rates on the canal, a rateable reduction shall be made in the amount payable by the State; and in the event of the rates being increased, a rateable increase shall be demandable from the State.

12. In case of any difference of opinion arising between any officers of the Jind State and the British Canal Officers relating to the supply of water, it shall be referred to the Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab, whose decision shall be final. If any difference of opinion shall arise between the Jind State and the Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab as to the construction of this agreement, a reference may be made to the Governor-General in Council, whose decision shall be final.

Executed at Sangrur this twenty-fourth day of July 1892 on behalf of His Highness the Raja of Jind by Sardar Ratan Singh, President, Council of Regency, in presence of me, L. Chandu Lal, Mir Munshi.

(Sd.) C. L. TUPPER,
Chief Secretary to the Government of the Punjab.

The 10th August 1892.

Approved and confirmed by His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General of India.

(Sd.) H. M. DURAND,
Secretary to the Government of India.

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT;
SIMLA,
The 16th September 1892.

No. XXXVI.

TRANSLATION of the SUNNUD given to the RAJAH of NABHA by HIS EXCELLENCY the VICEROY and GOVERNOR-GENERAL.

Simla, 5th May 1860.

Since the establishment of British Supremacy in India, the present Rajah of Nabha and his ancestor, Rajah Juswant Sing, have given various proofs of their loyalty to the British Government. More recently the present Chief of Nabha has surpassed the former achievements of his race, by the constancy and courage he evinced during the mutiny of 1857-58. In memory of this unswerving and conspicuous loyalty, His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General of India has conferred additional honours and territory upon the Rajah for himself and his heirs for ever, and has graciously acceded to the Rajah's desire to receive a Sunnud or Grant under the hand and seal of the Viceroy, guaranteeing to the Rajah the free and unreserved possession of his ancestral territories, as well as of those tracts bestowed on the Rajah by the British Government.

Clause 1.—The Rajah and his heirs for ever will exercise full sovereignty over his ancestral and acquired dominions, according to the annexed list. All the rights, privileges, and prerogatives which the Rajah enjoys in his hereditary territories, he will equally enjoy in his acquired territories. All feudatories, and dependants, of every degree, will be bound to render obedience to him throughout his dominions.

Clause 2.—Except as provided in Clause 3, the British Government will never demand from the Rajah, or any of his successors, or from any of his feudatories, relations or dependents, any tribute on account of revenue, service, or any other plea.

Clause 3.—The British Government cordially desires to see the noble house of Nabha perpetuated, and in this spirit confers upon the Rajah and his heirs for ever, whenever male issue may fail, the right of adopting a successor from among the descendants of the Phoolkeean family. If, however, at any time the Rajah of Nabha should die without male issue, and without adopting a successor, it will still be open to the Maharaja of Putialla and the Rajah of Jheend, in concert with the Commissioner or Political Agent of the British Government, to select a successor from among the Phoolkeean family; but in that case a nuzzuranah or fine equal to one-third of the gross annual revenue of the Nabha State shall be paid to the British Government.

Clause 4.—In 1847 the British Government empowered the Rajah to inflict capital punishment after reference to the Commissioner. It now removes the restriction imposed by this reference, and invests the Rajah with absolute power of life and death over his own subjects. With regard to British subjects committing crime and apprehended in his territory, the Rajah will be guided by the rules contained in the Despatch of the Honorable Court of Directors, to the Madras Government, No. 3, dated 1st June 1836. The Rajah will exert himself to execute justice and to promote the happiness and welfare of his people. He engages to prohibit suttee, slavery, and female infanticide throughout his territories, and to punish with the utmost rigor those who are found guilty of any of these crimes.

Clause 5.—The Rajah will never fail in his loyalty and devotion to the Sovereign of Great Britain.

Clause 6.—If any force hostile to the British Government should appear in his neighbourhood, the Rajah will co-operate with the British Government and oppose the enemy. He will exert himself to the utmost of his resources in providing carriage and supplies for the British troops, according to requisitions he may receive.

Clause 7.—The British Government will not receive any complaints from any of the subjects of the Rajah, whether maafeedars, jaghiredars, relatives, dependents, servants, or other classes.

Clause 8.—The British Government will respect the household and family arrangements of the Rajah, and abstain from any interference therein.

Clause 9.—The Rajah, as heretofore, will furnish at current rates through the agency of his own officers the necessary materials required for the construction of railroads, railway stations and Imperial roads and bridges. He will also freely give the land required for the construction of railroads and Imperial lines of road.

Clause 10.—The Rajah and his successors, etc., will always pursue the same course of fidelity and devotion to the British Government, and the Government will always be ready to uphold the honor and dignity of the Rajah and his house.

SCHEDULE of the TERRITORIES belonging to the RAJAH of NABHA.

Ancestral Possessions.

Pergunnah Nabha Khas.
" Umloh.
" Bhadsoon.
" Kapoorgurh.
" Dhunowla.
" Pool with Dyalpoora.
" Jeytokee.
" Lotbuddee.

Share of Bhaeeroopa with right of jurisdiction and right over all subordinate rent-free holders residing therein.

Acquired Possessions.

Pergunnah Kantee .	By letter from Secretary, Government of India, dated 2nd June 1858, No. 1549A.
" Bawal .	

Feudatories and Tributaries.

The Sikhs of Sonthee.
The Sikhs of Ram Doss Boongguranwalla.
Lodh Kurreea Goomteewalla.

No. XXXVII.

TO FURZUND ARUJMUND EKEEDUT PYEBUND DOUWLUT-I-ENGLISHA BURARBIUNS SURMOUR RAJAH BHURPORE SING MAHENDER BAHADOOR of NABHA—1862.

Her Majesty being desirous that the governments of the several Princes and Chiefs of India who now govern their own territories should be perpetuated, and that the representation and dignity of their Houses should be continued, I hereby, in fulfilment of this desire, repeat to you the assurance which I communicated to you in the Sunnud under my signature, dated 5th May 1860, that on failure of natural heirs, your adoption of an heir from amongst the members of the Phoolkeean house will be gladly recognized and confirmed; and that if at any time the Rajah of Nabha should die without

male issue, and without adopting a successor, it will still be open to the Maharajah of Puttialla and the Rajah of Jheend, in concert with the Commissioner or Political Agent of the British Government, to select a successor from among the Phoolkeean family, but in that case a nuzzuranah or fine equal to one-third of the gross annual revenue of the Nabha State shall be paid to the British Government.

Be assured that nothing shall disturb the engagements thus made to you so long as your House is loyal to the Crown and faithful to the conditions of the Treaties, Grants or Engagements which record its obligations to the British Government.

(Sd.) CANNING.

Dated 5th March 1862.

No. XXXVIII.

TRANSLATION of a SUNNUD or GRANT of portions of the Pergunnahs of KUNOUDH and BOODWANAH, District JHUJJUR, bestowed on the RAJAH of NABHA by HIS EXCELLENCY EARL CANNING, G.C.B., VICEROY and GOVERNOR-GENERAL of INDIA.

Preamble.

Whereas the devotion and loyalty of the Rajah of Nabha and of his ancestor, Rajah Juswant Singh, have always been conspicuous since the establishment of British supremacy in India, His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General, being desirous of marking his high appreciation of these qualities, has been pleased to bestow upon the Rajah portions of Pergunnahs Kunoudh and Boodwanah, of the district of Jhujjur, containing forty-two (42) villages, according to a vernacular list annexed, assessed at a yearly revenue of forty-seven thousand five hundred and twenty-five (Rs. 47,525), and to accept from the Rajah a nuzzuranah of nine lakhs fifty thousand and five hundred (Rs. 9,50,500). It is accordingly ordained as follows:—

ARTICLE 1.

The territories above-mentioned are conferred upon the Rajah of Nabha and his heirs for ever.

ARTICLE 2.

The Rajah and his successor will exercise the same rights, privileges and prerogatives in these newly-acquired territories as he at present enjoys in his ancestral possessions, according to the terms of the Sunnud, dated 5th May 1860, and signed by His Excellency Earl Canning, Viceroy and Governor-General of India.

ARTICLE 3.

The Rajah and his successors will continue to maintain the same loyal relations with the British Government, and to fulfil the same obligations with regard to this newly-acquired territory, as were imposed on him by the terms of the Sunnud, dated 5th May 1860, relating to the Rajah's ancestral possessions.

No. XXXIX.

ADOPTION SUNNUD granted to the CHIEF of KULSEA—1862.

Her Majesty being desirous that the governments of the several Princes and Chiefs of India who now govern their own territories should be perpetuated, and that the representation and dignity of their Houses should be continued, in fulfilment of this desire, this Sunnud is given to you to convey to you the assurance that, on failure of natural heirs, the British Government will recognize and confirm any adoption of a successor made by yourself or by any future Chief of your State that may be in accordance with Hindoo law and the customs of your race.

Be assured that nothing shall disturb the Engagement thus made to you so long as your House is loyal to the Crown and faithful to the conditions of the Treaties, Grants, or Engagements which record its obligations to the British Government.

5th March 1862. (Sd.) CANNING.

Sunnuds in the same terms have been granted to the Chiefs of Dhamee, Bilaspore, Baghat, Bhajjee, Kothar, Durkoti, Bejah, Bulsun, Nalagurh, Suket, Chumba, Kunhiar, Mundee, Meilog, Nahun, Fureedkot, Keontul, Tiroj, Kumharsein, Mungul, Jubbal, Baghul, and Bashahr, in the Punjab.

No. XL.

ADOPTION SUNNUD granted to NAWAB and RAES SECUNDER ALI KHAN of MALEIR KOTLA.—1862.

Her Majesty being desirous that the governments of the several Princes and Chiefs of India who now govern their own territories should be perpetuated, and the representation and dignity of their Houses should be continued, in fulfilment of this desire, this Sunnud is given to you to convey to you the assurance that, on failure of natural heirs, the British Government will recognize and confirm any succession to your State which may be legitimate according to Mahomedan law.

Be assured that nothing shall disturb the Engagement thus made to you so long as your House is loyal to the Crown and faithful to the conditions of the Treaties, Grants or Engagements which record its obligations to the British Government.

Dated 5th March 1862. (Sd.) CANNING.

No. XLI.

SUNNUD granted to RAJAH WUZEER SING of FUREED KOTE, dated 21st April 1863.

Since the establishment of British supremacy in India Rajah Wuzeer Sing and his ancestors have given proofs of loyalty to the British Government, and have received rewards in the accession of fresh honours, dignity and territory. More recently the present chief of Fureed Kote evinced his adherence to the cause of the British Government during the mutiny of 1857-58, in consideration of which service the British Government has, out of Royal grace and condescension, remitted the service of ten sowars hitherto furnished by the Rajah; has added to the forms under which he is officially addressed; has increased the Khillut to which he is entitled, and raised the number of guns by which he is to be saluted to the number of eleven; and has graciously acceded to the Rajah's desire to receive a Sunnud or Grant under the hand and seal of the Viceroy, confirming and guaranteeing to the Rajah and his heirs for ever the possession of his ancient hereditary territory, as well as the territory acquired by the Rajah from the British Government by grant or exchange under the following provisions:—

Clause 1.—The hereditary domain now in the possession of the Rajah, and the country acquired by the Rajah by grant and exchange, according to the annexed list, are hereby confirmed and guaranteed to the Rajah and his male heirs lawfully begotten, for ever, together with all the powers and authority, civil, criminal and fiscal, at present exercised by the Rajah.

Clause 2.—With the exception of the unredeemed revenue-free holdings in Illaka Kotkupoora noted below, the British Government will never demand from the Rajah, or any of his successors, or from any of his feudatories, relatives, or dependants, any tribute on account of revenue, service, or any other plea.

	Rs.
Revenue-free holdings in Illaka Kotkupoora, which have lapsed or are resumable hereafter	4,238
Deduct yearly amount of compensation granted to the Rajah for the abolition of customs in his territory . . .	2,000
Balance .	2,238

Clause 3.—The Rajah has, in consideration of the compensation granted by the British Government, relinquished for himself and his successors for ever all right to levy excise or transit duties which have been abolished throughout the territory of Fureed Kote.

Clause 4.—The British Government desiring to see the House of Fureed Kote perpetuated, has conferred upon the Rajah and his successors for ever, whenever male heirs lawfully begotten may fail, the right of adopting a successor in accordance with the customs of his race.

Clause 5.—With regard to British subjects committing crime and apprehended in his territory, the Rajah and his successors will exercise the powers provided for in the despatch of the Honorable Court of Directors to the Madras Government, No. 3, dated 1st June 1836.

The Rajah and his successors will exert themselves to execute justice and promote the happiness and welfare of their people. They will, in accordance with the terms of a previous engagement, prohibit "suttee," slavery, and female infanticide throughout their territory, and punish with exemplary rigor those who are found guilty of these crimes.

Clause 6.—The Rajah and his successors will never fail in their devotion and loyalty to the Sovereign of Great Britain.

Clause 7.—If at any time any force hostile to the British Government should appear in this direction, the Rajah will co-operate with the British Government and oppose the enemy. He will exert himself to the utmost of his resources in providing carriage and supplies according to requisitions he may receive from the officers of the British Government.

Clause 8.—The Rajah as heretofore will furnish at current rates, through the agency of his own officers, the necessary materials required for the construction of railroads, railway stations, and Imperial roads and bridges. He will also freely give the land required for the construction of railroads and Imperial lines of road.

Clause 9.—The Rajah and his successors will always pursue the same course of fidelity and devotion to the British Government, and the Government will always be ready to uphold the honour and dignity of the Rajah and his house.

SCHEDULE of the TERRITORIES belonging to the RAJAH of FUREED KOTE.

Ancestral Possessions.

Pergunnah . . . . . . Fureed Kote.

" . . . . . . Deep Singwalla.

Acquired Possessions.

Villages of Pergunnah Kote Kupoora, given to the Rajah in exchange for Pergunnah Sultan Khanwalla.

Villages of Kote Kupoora and Bhugtah granted by the British Government, excepting the village of Sibbian, included in British territory under

the orders of the Chief Commissioner of the Punjab, No. 345, dated 4th May 1858.

Feudatories and Tributaries.

Mouza Mamosuna, Pergunnah Fureed Kote.

No. XLII.

Sunnud conferring the Fief of Mumdote upon Nawab Jellal-ood-deen—1864.

Having taken into consideration the position of yourself and relatives in consequence of the death of your late brother, Nawab Jumal-ood-deen, I hereby confer on you the fief of Mumdote and the title of Nawab, with succession to your male issue according to the rules of primogeniture.

This grant is subject to the following conditions:—

ARTICLE 1.

You and your successors in the fief must provide a reasonable maintenance for your relations, the descendants of yourself and Jumal-ood-deen.

ARTICLE 2.

You will exercise no magisterial authority within the fief, nor will you interfere in the management of the estate. You will behave properly to the proprietors and cultivators, so far as you may have intercourse with them.

ARTICLE 3.

		Annually.
1. Beebee Ranee, widow of Kootub-ood-deen and mother of Jumal-ood-deen and Jellal-ood-deen .	Rs.	1,200
2. Booboo Taleb, widow of Kootub-ood-deen, a step-mother of the above	„	600
3. Parsa Begum, widow of the late Nawab and mother of his children	„	1,200
4. Mussumat Tajan, widow of the late Nawab (has no children)	„	600
5. Booboo Shah, daughter of Kootub-ood-deen and sister of the late Nawab	„	1,200
Total .	Rs.	4,800
6. Khan Bahadoor . Rs. 6,000 / 7. Mahomed Khan . „ 4,000 } Sons of the late Nawab	„	10,000
Total .	Rs.	14,800

You will not interfere with the pensions of the parties named in the margin, which will be paid through Officers of the British Government; but you will receive the benefit of all lapses or reductions in pensions to the issue of present incumbents, which may be sanctioned by the Governor General of India in Council.

ARTICLE 4.

The Government demands on the fief of Mumdote are fixed at one-third the income of the estate, in lieu of all claim for expenses of management,

commutation for service, police charges, and the like ; to commence from the beginning of the next Fuslee year.

ARTICLE 5.

You will at all times conduct yourself as a good and faithful subject of the British Crown, and will, when required, render service to the satisfaction of the British Government.

Be assured that so long as the above conditions are fully and faithfully fulfilled the fief of Mumdote will remain to yourself and your male issue a perpetual possession.

(Sd.) JOHN LAWRENCE.

The 5th December 1864.

over to the Rana of Keonthal; and the parganas of Jaunsar and Bawar, in the Dehra Dun district, annexed to the British dominions.

The present Raja, by name Shamsher Parkash, is about fifty years of age. In recognition of his services during the mutiny he received a khilat of the value of Rupees 5,000, and a salute of seven guns, which was increased to eleven in 1867, and again increased to thirteen guns in 1886, on the latter occasion as a personal distinction. On the 1st January 1876 he was invested at Calcutta by His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales in person with the Insignia of a Knight Commander of the Most Exalted Order of the Star of India, and again in 1888 he was invested at Simla by Lord Dufferin with the Insignia of a Grand Commander of the same Order.

On the outbreak of war in Afghanistan in 1878 the Nahan State placed its troops at the disposal of the British Government, and they were employed in the Kuram Valley.

By article 4 of the sanad of 1815 the Raja of Sirmur was bound to consult the British Government before appointing a Diwan or Mutsaddi. In 1872 this clause was cancelled at the request of Raja Shamsher Parkash and a revised Sanad (No. XLV) was issued to him.

The revenue of Sirmur is estimated at Rupees 2,10,000 a year. The Raja keeps up (1891) a small force of drilled sepoys, numbering 100 cavalry, 408 infantry, and 10 field guns. He has offered a body of 150 sappers for Imperial service. The population, according to the census of 1891, amounts to 124,134. The area of the State is 1,108 square miles. The Raja pays no tribute, but is bound to render feudal service.

2. KAHLUR OR BILASPUR.

The Chief of this State belongs to a Rajput family said to have come from the Deccan. One of the sons of Harihar Chand, fourteenth in descent from the founder of the family, conquered Chamba, and Bilaspur was founded by Bir Chand, another son. Ajit Chand, twelfth in descent from Bir Chand, founded the State of Nalagarh, and bestowed it on his brother, Ajai Chand. The Raja of Kahlur had estates on both sides of the Sutlej, but the Sanad (No. XLVI) given to Raja Maha Chand, in 1815, confirmed to him the eastern portion only. Raja Kharak Chand died in 1839, and was succeeded by a collateral, Jagat Chand; the claims of an alleged posthumous son, Garab Chand,

were rejected after a full enquiry. A second Sanad (No. XLVII) was granted to Kahlur in 1847 for the territories pertaining to that State on the right bank of the Sutlej, which had been up to that time subject to the Lahore Darbar. The abolition of transit duties was one of the conditions of this sanad, and the Raja's application for compensation was rejected by the Governor-General, partly on the ground that the Kahlur State had, by the transfer of its Trans-Sutlej possessions to the British Government, no longer to pay tribute, amounting to about Rupees 4,000, to the Lahore Darbar. The Raja pays no tribute to the British Government, but is bound to render feudal service.

In 1850, at the request of Raja Jagat Chand, the administration was made over to his grandson, Hira Chand. In acknowledgment of his services during the mutinies of 1857, Raja Hira Chand received a khilat of the value of 5,000 Rupees, and a salute of seven guns, which was increased to 11 guns in 1867.

In 1867 the request of Raja Hira Chand for the restoration of the parganas of Basse and Bachretu, which had originally belonged to the Kahlur family, was granted on the condition of his paying an annual nazarana of Rupees 8,000. These parganas had been seized by Ranjit Singh in 1819, and conferred on the Majithia family; the grant was continued by the British Government at the close of the first Punjab war to Laihna Singh Majithia for his life aud lapsed at his death.

Hira Chand was succeeded in January 1883 by his son Amar Chand, then 23 years of age. Amar Chand died on the 2nd February 1889. His son Bijai Chand, a lad of fifteen, was formally installed as Raja in the June following, and a Council of Regency of three members was appointed for the conduct of affairs during his minority.

The revenue of the State is not less than Rupees 1,00,000; its area is 451 square miles; the population, according to the census of 1891, amounts to 91,760. The Raja keeps up (1891) a force of 40 cavalry and 620 infantry, with 11 guns.

3. HINDUR OR NALAGARH.

The Chief of Hindur belongs to a younger branch of the Kahlur family. Raja Ram Singh was the Chief to whom a Sanad (No. XLVIII) was granted in 1815. With reference to this sanad it should be noted that the con-

dition, "excepting the half share of Faizullapura," is no longer necessary, a tract of land equivalent to this half share having been transferred to British dominions in the year 1852, with the consent of the Raja of Hindur and the Britishauthorities.

Another Sanad (No. XLIX) was given to the Rana, conferring on him the Thakurai of Bharauli in lieu of the fort of Malaun, which was retained as a post for British troops. The fort, however, was restored under a separate Sanad in 1846 (No. L). Bharauli (near Kot Khai) was afterwards transferred to the Rana of Balsan, whose territory it adjoins, on a payment of Rupees 8,000, and it is now a part of the Balsan State.

Rana Bije Singh, son of Rana Ram Singh, died in 1856, leaving no direct heirs, but in consideration of the eminent services of his father, the Government were pleased to place Mian Aggar Singh, one of the illegitimate sons of Rana Ram Singh, in power. The payment of Rupees 5,000 a year on account of tribute was required from Aggar Singh and his heirs under the Sanad (No. LI) conferred on him on the 19th January 1860, and the jagirs of his brothers are guaranteed.

Aggar Singh, who died on the 16th December 1876, was succeeded by his son Tika Isri Singh, the present Raja.

The population of Hindur at the census of 1891 was 54,032. The revenue amounts to Rupees 90,000; the area of the State is 248 square miles. The Raja keeps up (1891) a force of 375 infantry, with 4 guns.

4. BASHAHR.

The Sanad (No. LII) granted to Raja Mahendar Singh of Bashahr required the payment of Rupees 15,000 a year in tribute. This is the only instance in which tribute, properly so called, was exacted by the British Government on the restoration of their States to the Hill Rajas. In 1847 the tribute was reduced to Rs. 3,945 as compensation for the abolition of transit duties.

Several forts, &c., were retained for the location of troops, which have been since restored to Bashahr. The district of Rawain or Rawin on the left bank of the Pabar, was transferred to Keonthal. The Thakurais of Kotkhai and Kumharsain were declared independent of Bashahr.

In 1864 the Raja of Bashahr leased his forests to the British Government for a period of fifty years (No. LIII), and by a supplementary Agreement, executed in 1871 (No. LIV), his rights to waif and drift timber. The terms of

These agreements were in 1877 embodied in a single Agreement (No. LV) which, besides securing to the Raja an annual payment of Rs. 10,000 in consideration of the rights conceded, made more definite provision for the conservancy of the forests granted.

The present Raja, Shamsher Singh, succeeded to the gadi in 1849, being then eleven years of age. He is of a Rajput family.

In 1886 the Raja, who had long been the victim of intemperate habits, delegated the management of affairs to his son Tika Raghnath Singh, whom he styled Mukhtar-ul-Maham or Siri Wazir, and by whom the State is now administered.

Adjoining the Bashahr territory is the tract which formed the small principality of Sairi, with a net rental of about Rupees 400 per annum. The last Chief, Dharam Singh, died in 1813. At the death of his widow, in October 1864, the Raja of Bashahr claimed the estate as an escheat in default of lineal heirs in virtue of his being suzerain of Sairi. The claim was allowed, and the nearest representative of the Sairi family was granted an allowance of Rupees 150 per annum from the income of the estate. Nazarana of a year's revenue of Sairi was at the same time imposed on the Bashahr State as a punishment for having attempted to establish its claim by fraudulent interpolations in the sanad of 1815.

The population of Bashahr by the census of 1891 was 75,727; the revenue is about Rupees 50,000, but is likely to be increased under the land revenue settlement now in progress; and the area of the State 3,300 square miles. There is (1891) a military force of 100 infantry and 2 guns in this State.

The Thakur of Kanaiti and the Thakur of Dalthi are Zaildars of Bashahr, Kanaiti pays Rupees 900 and Dalthi Rupees 150 annually to the Bashahr State.

5. KEONTHAL.

After the Gurkha war a portion of the territory of Keonthal was sold to the Maharaja of Patiala. In consideration of this, no tribute is paid by the Keonthal Raja for the remainder of the State, which was restored to him by Sanad (No. LVI) in 1815.

The Raja holds another Sanad (No. LVII), dated September 1815, conferring on him and his heirs for ever paramount authority over the petty estates

of Theog, Koti, Ghund, and Kiari or Madhan, the Chiefs of which, with their descendants, are bound to regard the Chief of Keonthal as their liege lord, and pay an annual tribute as follows:—Theog, Rupees 500; Koti, Rupees 500; Ghund, Rupees 250; Kiari, Rupees 250.

There is one other petty Chief subordinate to Keonthal, *viz.*, Ratesh.

A third Sanad (No. LVIII) was granted to this Chief, conferring Punnar on him and his heirs. It is dated 5th April 1823, though the transfer was authorised in 1816. The reasons given for this measure were the isolated position of Punnar, the turbulent character of its inhabitants, the indisposition of the Government to extend its territories in the hills, and a desire to confer a benefit on Keonthal.

On the 7th September 1830 the district of Raingarh, or Rawin, which had been retained by the British Government in 1815 (see Bashahr Sanad No. LII) was given to the Raja of Keonthal in exchange for Simla; the jagirdars of Rawin, Dhadi and Nandpur in the Raingarh district were excepted from this exchange, and consequently remain British subjects;* they exercise revenue, civil, and magisterial powers under the supervision of the Superintendent, Hill States. A sanad was promised to the Raja of Keonthal on the occasion of this exchange, but does not appear ever to have been issued.

The present Chief is Balbir Sen, of Rajput family. He is bound to render feudal service. In 1858 the grandfather of the present Chief was created a Raja, and received a khilat worth Rupees 1,000 for his services during the mutinies.

In 1884 the Raja of Keonthal granted to the British Government full jurisdiction within a portion of the tract of land called Kasumti, adjoining the municipality of Simla, on payment of a quit-rent of Rs. 3,500 per annum. The tract measures 49 acres 1 pole.

The revenue of the State is Rupees 60,000, and the population by the census of 1891, 37,320. The area of Keonthal is 286 square miles. The Raja keeps up (1891) a force of 108 infantry, with 2 guns.

Theog.—Hari Chand, Thakur of Theog, belongs to the Bilaspur family. The area of Theog is 10 square miles; population 3,000; revenue Rupees 3,300.

Koti.—Bishan Chand, Rana of Koti, is a Rajput. His father Hari Chand received the title of Rana for his services during the mutiny. The area of Koti is 36 square miles; the population 2,500; and revenue Rupees 6,000.

* Correspondence on the subject of the precise position of these jagirdars is now in progress.

Ghund.—The Thakur of Ghund is Kishan Singh. The area of Ghund is 3 square miles; population 1,000; revenue Rupees 1,000.

Madhan.—Thakur Bishan Chand of Madhan belongs to the Bilaspur family. The area of Madhan is 13 square miles; population 1,000; revenue Rupees 1,600.

Ratesh.—The Thakur of Ratesh is Ram Singh. His ancestors came from Sirmur. The area of Ratesh is nine square miles; population 437; revenue Rupees 200.

These petty Chiefs enjoy the same powers of punishment within their territories as are exercised by the superior Chiefs.

6. BAGHAL.

The Sanad (No. LIX) in favour of this Chieftainship is dated 3rd September 1815. The only modification which has occurred in regard to its terms is the commutation of begar, or forced labour, for an annual tribute of Rupees 3,600, being calculated at the rate of Rupees 3 a man per month.

In 1875 the Chief of the State, Kishan Singh, was created Raja. He was the grandson of Jagat Singh to whom the sanad was granted in 1815. He died in July 1877 and was succeeded by his infant son, on whose death, in October following, Mian Dhiyan Singh, nephew of Raja Kishan Singh, was selected as Chief of the State. The family is of the Puar Rajput caste.

The revenue of the State is Rupees 60,000; population by the census of 1891, 24,545; area, 122 square miles; military force (1891), 150 infantry, and one field gun.

7. BAGHAT.

During the Nepal war the conduct of Rana Mahendar Singh had been unfriendly, and on the restoration of peace three-fourths of the Baghat State were sold to Patiala for Rupees 1,30,000. The remaining fourth was granted (No. LX) to Rana Mahendar Singh and his heirs. He died without issue on the 11th July 1839. The State was treated as a lapse, and pensions to the extent of Rupees 1,282 were assigned to the family.

The State, however, was restored by Lord Ellenborough in 1842 to Bijai Singh, brother of Mahendar Singh. The cantonment of Kasauli had in the meantime been built within the State, and Bijai Singh offered the hill on which it stands to the British Government, but the gift was declined. Bijai Singh

died in January 1849. He left no direct heir. The nearest claimant was a cousin, Umed Singh, and Government again treated the State as a lapse. In 1861 Lord Canning procured the restoration of the State to Umed Singh. Before the sanad conferring the grant could be prepared Umed Singh died, and his last request was that his son, Dalip Singh, might be allowed to succeed to the Baghat State. In January 1862 a Sanad (No. LXI) was issued in favour of Dalip Singh, conferring the State on him and the heirs of his body in perpetuity, subject to specified conditions. By this sanad the tribute of Rupees 2,000 was secured by reserving lands yielding a gross rental of Rupees 2,500, including the estates of General Innes. The family complained of the total loss of vassalage and cesses to which they were subjected by this arrangement; and as General Innes engaged to pay the revenue on his estates, *viz.*, Rupees 1,002-15, without cost to Government, the British Government consented to retain only those estates and to restore the other lands to Baghat, receiving the balance of the tribute, Rupees 997-1, in money. These new arrangements were embodied in a fresh Sanad (No. LXII), dated 18th July 1864, in which also an additional clause was inserted binding the Chief to respect the revenue settlements made and the rights of the under-tenants recognised while the estate was under British administration. The Rana purchased the estate of General Innes (known as Salogra) from the executors for a sum of Rupees thirty-five thousand. Of the Rupees 2,000 tribute, Rupees 900 has been remitted on account of Solon cantonment lands, and Rupees 497 on account of Kasauli lands. The Rana now pays Rupees 603 yearly.

Rana Dalip Singh is the present Chief. The ancestors of the family were Deccan Rajputs. The revenue of Baghat is Rupees 8,500 after deducting the tribute of Rupees 2,000; its population by the census of 1891 is 8,668; area, 33 square miles; military force (1891), 25 men.

8. JUBBAL.

Originally this Rajput State was tributary to Sirmur, but after the Gurkha war it was made independent, and the Rana, Puran Singh, received a Sanad (No. LXIII) from Lord Moira on the 18th November 1815.

The Rana misgoverned his State, and in 1832 abdicated in favour of the British Government. He very soon, however, repented the act, and refused the allowance of Rupees 4,400 a year which was made for his support. After

a lengthy correspondence it was resolved (in 1840) to restore the State. In that year, however, the Rana died, and Government decided on restoring the State to his son and heir, Karam Chand, in the event of his proving fit to govern it on attaining his majority. During the minority till 1853 the State was managed by Government. In 1859 the misgovernment of the Rana led to the restriction of his powers. In 1862 an enquiry was held into the conduct of the hereditary ministers; they were found guilty of inciting the people to rebellion, and expelled the country. Full powers were restored to the Rana in May 1862. Rana Karam Chand was succeeded in 1877 by his son Padam Chand. The family claim descent from the former rulers of Sirmur.

The revenue of the State is Rupees 30,000 (in addition to a large forest income); the population by the census of 1891 is 21,412; the area is 289 square miles. The Rana pays Rupees 2,520 tribute, and is bound to render feudal service. He keeps up (1891) an infantry force of 50 men.

9. BHAJJI.

Rana Rudar Pal received a Sanad (No. LXIV) in 1815. In 1842 he abdicated in favour of his son Rana Ran Bahadur Singh, who was installed on the 25th April 1844. He was succeeded by his son Durga Singh. The quota of begar or forced labour furnished was commuted (No. LXV) to an annual payment of Rupees 1,440.

Revenue of State Rupees 23,000; population by the census of 1891, 12,205; area, 91 square miles; military force (1891), 60 men.

10. KUMHARSAIN.

This State, formerly a feudatory of Bashahr, was declared independent after the Nepal war. The Sanad (No. LXVI) is dated 7th February 1816, and binds the Chief and his heirs to render feudal service to the British Government. Begar or forced labour was commuted for an annual payment of Rupees 1,440.

Rana Kehar Singh died without heirs in 1839, and in consideration of his early attachment to British interests during the Gurkha campaign the Governor-General renewed the grant in favour of a collateral heir of the family named Pritam Singh, subject to the payment of a higher rate of tribute or commutation tax. Some disturbances which in the meantime took

place caused a suspension of the above orders, but they were eventually carried into effect on the 23rd June 1840, when a sanad was granted to Rana Pritam Singh. The terms of this instrument are, in every respect, the same as those contained in the original grant, with this exception that the tribute is fixed at Rupees 2,000 in lieu of Rupees 1,440.

The present Rana is Hira Singh.

Revenue of State, Rupees 10,000; population by the census of 1891, 10,416; area, 87 square miles. The family is Rajput, of not very high pretensions, and is said to have come originally from Gaya. The number of sepoys in the State is (1891) 45.

11. KOTHAR.

The Sanad (No. LXVII) of this State bears date the 3rd September 1815 and confirms to Rana Bhup Singh and his heirs the hereditary possessions of his ancestors, subject to the performance of feudal service, and supplying a contingent of forty begaris. This number was subsequently reduced to thirty, and commuted to a payment of Rupees 1,080 per annum.

The present Rana is Jai Chand. The family, which is Rajput, is said to have come from Kishtwar in the Jammu hills.

Revenue of State, Rupees 5,000; population by the census of 1891, 3,947; area, 19 square miles. There are 40 sepoys maintained (1891) by the State.

12. DHAMI.

This old Rajput State, which was founded in the fourteenth century, became independent of Kahlur after the Gurkha war. A Sanad (No. LXVIII) was granted to Rana Govardhan Singh on the 4th September 1815, containing the usual conditions of feudal service, and of supplying forty begaris, subsequently commuted to a payment of Rupees 720. In 1858 this sum was further reduced to Rupees 360 for the life of the Rana as a reward for his services during 1857.

The present Chieftain is Rana Fateh Singh, who in 1888 obtained a similar concession as regards tribute, half his tribute being remitted for life. He thus pays Rupees 360 per annum.

Revenue of States, Rupees 8,000; population by the census of 1891, 3,985; area, 27 square miles; military force (1891), 60 men.

13. BALSAN.

This State was originally a feudatory of Sirmur, but a separate Sanad (No. LXIX) was granted to it in September 1815. The engagement to supply thirty begaris was commuted afterwards to an annual payment of Rupees 1,080.

Thakur Jograj was created a Rana in 1858 for services rendered during the mutiny. He was succeeded by Bhup Singh, who died in 1884, aged 64. The present Rana is Bir Singh, the great-grandson of Jograj. He is of Rajput family.

The revenue of the State is Rupees 7,000; the population by the census of 1891, 5,496; its area is 49 square miles; military force (1891), 50 men.

14. MAILOG.

The Sanad (No. LXX) of this Rajput State is dated 4th September 1815. It contains the usual conditions. The quota of forty begaris was commuted to a payment of Rupees 1,450 per annum.

The present Chief is Thakur Raghunath Chand. The revenue of the State is Rupees 10,000; population by the census of 1891, 9,329; area, 52 square miles; military force (1891), 30 men.

15. BEJA.

The Sanad (No. LXXI) granted to the petty Chief of Beja is dated 4th September 1815, and is in the usual terms. The number of begaris is fixed at five, commuted to an annual payment of Rupees 180. An allowance of Rupees 100 a year is made to him as compensation for lands taken up for the Kasauli cantonment, including the Nahri spur which was restored to the Chief in 1863 and re-acquired from him in 1892.

The present Thakur is Udai Chand. The family is Rajput and is said to have come from Ujjain. The revenue is Rupees 1,000; population (1891), 1,171; area, 4 square miles; military force (1891), 10 men.

16. TARHOCH.

Tarhoch formerly constituted a part of the Sirmur State; at the time it fell under the dominion of the British, Karam Singh was the nominal Chief, but on account of his great age and infirmities his brother, Jhobu, held the executive administration of the country.

On the death of Thakur Karam Singh a Sanad (No. LXXII), dated the 31st January 1819, under the seal and signature of Captain Ross, Agent to the Governor-General in these hills, was bestowed on Jhobu, conferring Tarhoch on him and his heirs, subject to the performance of feudal service and to the furnishing of eight begaris, commuted to a payment of Rupees 288 per annum. No superior authority was cited for the above act, nor was the title of Mian Jhobu questioned till 1838, when Ranjit Singh, his nephew, set up his claims and formed a strong party in his own favour.

A lengthy correspondence ensued, which ended in Jhobu being compelled to abdicate in favour of his son, Syam Singh. This arrangement did not long stand, owing to the incompetency of Syam Singh and the intrigues set on foot by Jhobu and Ranjit Singh, and in 1841 it was found necessary to depose Syam Singh after which the State was incorporated with Jubbal, then under British administration.

Tarhoch continued under British management until April 1843, when Ranjit Singh's claims were finally acknowledged, an Agreement (No. LXXIII) was taken from him, and a Sanad (No. LXXIV), dated 27th June 1843, was furnished to him, conferring the State on him and his heirs for ever, subject to the usual conditions of vassalage, and a payment of Rupees 280 in lieu of begaris. Thakur Ranjit Singh died in 1871, and was succeeded by his grandson, Kidar Singh, the present Thakur, then five years of age. He was invested with full powers in 1884.

The revenue of Tarhoch is Rupees 6,000; population (1891), 3,938; area, 70 square miles; military force (1891), 50 men. There is in this State a large and growing forest income.

17. KUNHIAR.

Tej Singh is the present Thakur of Kunhiar. The Sanad (No. LXXV) of this Chieftainship is dated 4th September 1815, contains the usual conditions of vassalage, and requires five begaris, commuted to Rupees 180.

The present Rana is Tilok Singh, who succeeded his father Jit Singh in November 1892. Revenue Rupees 700; population (1891) 1,091; area about 14 square miles; military force (1891) 25 men.

20. DARKOTI.

This petty Chieftainship is held under a Hukmnama (No. LXXVIII) granted to Rana Sutes Ram by Lieutenant Ross, Governor General's Agent: the terms of which are that he is to pay allegiance to the British Government, and that he is exempted from all pecuniary liability.

The founder of this Rajput family is said to have come from Marwar. The present Rana is Ram Saran Singh, who succeeded Rana Ram Singh, who died in 1884. Revenue Rupees 600; population (1891) 595; area 5 square miles; military force (1891) 10 men.

successors in perpetuity a grant of the lands, commonly called the Keardadoon, to form part of the Raj of Sirmoor; Be it known unto all that the aforesaid lands, namely, those of Keardadoon, are given up to Futteh Pergass and his heirs and successors for ever under the following conditions:—

1st.—That Futteh Pergass and those who follow him in possession shall respect the rights of the people, and administer justice with impartiality to all, of whatever class or persuasion.

2nd.—That the said Futteh Pergass and his successors shall levy no transit or customs duties on any species of merchandize which may pass through, or be exported from, or imported into, the aforesaid lands.

3rd.—That the said Futteh Pergass and his successors shall keep in repair the roads which at present exist in the aforesaid lands, and render such further assistance in constructing and repairing new roads as the British Government may at any future period, or from time to time, think proper to direct.

4th.—That the said Futteh Pergass and his successors shall maintain a sufficient police, and erect towers at convenient distances for the protection of travellers and merchants passing through the aforesaid Keardadoon.

5th.—That the said Futteh Pergass and his successors shall, at no time, or under any pretence, levy from his subjects dues or bounties or forced contributions of any sort, usually known by the name of Roomalee Nuzzuranah and the like, or any other fines or arbitrary exactions or impositions.

Given under the seal and signature of the Right Hon'ble the Governor General in Council, this fifth day of September 1833 A.D.

L. S.

(Sd.) W. C. Bentinck.
" C. T. Metcalfe.
" A. Ross.

No. XLV.

Sunnud granted to Rajah Shamsher Parkash of Nahun—1872.

Whereas in the sunnud, bearing date the 21st September 1815, granted to Rajah Futteh Sing, of Nahun, conferring on him and his heirs for ever the land of Sirmoor, with all the rights and appurtenances belonging thereto, a clause was inserted to the effect that Rajah Futteh Singh must not appoint a Dewan or Mutsuddees, or do anything in the management of the Raj of Sirmoor without communicating and consulting with the officer who will be stationed there on the part of the British Government; and whereas Rajah Shamsher Parkash, the present Chief of Nahun, has represented that

such clause as aforesaid was only inserted by reason of his ancestor Rajah Futteh Sing being, at the time of the grant of the Sunnud, a minor, a child of tender years, and that the restriction contained in such clause was removed by the Political Agent on Rajah Futteh Singh attaining his majority; and further that no British Officer is now stationed at Nahun, and has accordingly applied for the grant of a revised Sunnud from which the restrictive clause abovementioned may be excluded; His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General in Council, recognizing the reasonable grounds of Rajah Shamsher Parkash's representation, has been pleased to cancel in the Sunnud, dated 21st September 1815, the following paragraph—" Further, he must not appoint a Dewan or Mutsuddees, or do anything in the management of the Raj of Sirmoor without communicating and consulting with the Officer who will be stationed there on the part of the British Government."

No. XLVI.

Sunnud to Rajah Maha Chund of Belaspore, dated 6th March 1815.

Whereas Rajah Maha Chund of Belaspore has, with sincerity of heart, professed obedience and submission to the British Government, and become a dependent of the Honorable Company, and has cast off all connection with the Goorkha State; therefore, in conformity with the tenor of the Proclamation issued under the authority of His Excellency the Governor-General on the 17th of October 1814, the Rajah is hereby confirmed in the possession of the lands of his ancient territory of Kyloor, actually occupied by him on this side of the River Sutledge, subject to the following conditions:—He shall never openly or secretly ally himself with the Goorkha State, or with any enemy of the Honorable Company, but remaining steadfast in the path of obedience and submission to the orders of the British Government, shall at all times be prepared, with the force which he may have, to render useful service to the British troops, providing supplies of grain and furnishing begars (for the conveyance of burdens), and generally performing whatever may be entrusted to his charge. He shall ever be ready to obey such orders as may be signified to him at the present period, or which may be given to him at any future time, more especially on the occasion of any British force being sent against an enemy in that quarter, when he shall not fail to discharge to the utmost of his ability the obligations of fidelity and attachment to the British Government. Exclusive of the stipulations above-mentioned, the British Government, in its liberality and favor, will not require from the Rajah any tribute or pecuniary indemnification of any kind. And in the event of a peace between the British Government and the Goorkha State, provided the Rajah shall have rendered faithful service, the British Government engages

that nothing contrary to the conditions of protection as affecting the Rajah shall be listened to by the British Government. Moreover, the terms of the replies to the Rajah's requests, bearing the signature of Major-General Ochterlony, and dated on the 18th of February 1815, are approved and ratified by the Governor-General. It becomes the duty of the Rajah, therefore, that being firmly fixed and established in his Raj, he set his mind at rest on that point, and divesting himself of all apprehension, devote his time to the promotion of the happiness and comfort of his subjects, and consider this as a valid Sunnud for his country.

TRANSLATION of PAPER of REQUESTS presented by the AGENTS of RAJAH MAHA CHUND, and answers by MAJOR-GENERAL OCHTERLONY, 18th February 1815.

Requests.	*Answers.*
1st.—Since I have withdrawn from my connection with the Goorkhas, and attaching myself to the British Government, consider my connection with it the same as my honor and my life, I hope that I shall be continued in possession of my ancient territory, and that it shall be under the protection of the Honorable Company, and that if at any time when the Goorkhas shall submit to the British Power, they shall propose anything to my disadvantage from a spirit of revenge for my having abandoned their cause, it shall not be listened to.	If the Rajah shall have really and truly withdrawn himself from his connection with the Goorkhas, and shall attach himself to the British Government, he shall undoubtedly be confirmed in the possession of his ancient territory of Khyloor, lying on this side of the River Sutledge, agreeably to the terms of the Proclamation which was issued under the authority of the Governor-General, on the 17th of October last, and it shall, in every respect, be considered to be under the protection of the British Government. In the event of peace between the British Government and the Goorkhas, no representation of the Goorkhas against the Rajah, at variance with the dues of protection, shall be attended to. But on the subject of guaranteeing the country of Khyloor a reference shall be made to the Governor-General.
2nd.—It is well known that the Forts of Futtehpore, Mundgur, Behadurpoor, and Ruttunpoor, constructed	*2nd.*—I am also acquainted with the fact of the Forts of Futtehpoor, Mundgur, Behadurpoor, and Ruttun-

by my ancestors, were held by me; suddenly, however, they were seized by Rajah Ram Surn, who held them for seven months, when I caused them to be restored to me. I hope that in continuing to me my ancient possessions, those Forts will be included therein.

poor, being of old dependencies of the country of Khyloor. Provided the Rajah shall withdraw from the Goorkhas, and connect himself with the British Government, they shall remain to him as heretofore.

3rd.—With respect to the affair of the twelve Thakoors, although they of old belonged to me, yet owing to my weakness, the Surmoreea Rajah sometimes got possession of them and sometimes they were held by Rajah Ram Surn. When the Goorkhas came here I was re-established in the possession of the twelve Thakoors. On the return of the Goorkhas from the Fort of Kangra they required that I should assign something out of the twelve Thakoors for the maintenance of the troops. In consideration of my connection with them, and also of my inability to oppose their requisition, nine of the twelve Thakoors were given to them. The Thakoors of Dhamee, Buhjee, and Kotee, are still in my possession. I have stated this merely in the way of information. Otherwise in every respect I am submissive to the pleasure of the British Government in this affair, and consider it a happiness to conform to its orders.

3rd.—Any proposition by the Rajah regarding the twelve Thakoors is improper, for the real state of the case is very different. Although I must give a positive refusal to this request, for when the time for the settlement of the twelve Thakoors shall come they must be adjudged to the real proprietors, yet should the Rajah render good service to the British Government, and abandon the cause of the Goorkhas, the same consideration which he experienced with respect to one or two of the Thakoors from the Goorkhas, may, in my opinion, be also shown to him by the British Government.

4th.—The Goorkhas gave several places to me besides those included in my original possessions. The Major-General is now vested with the same authority which they exercised. As he shall order, so will I consider it as happiness to act. Be pleased now to show me favour, or when I shall have rendered good service to the Government. The Major-General is my friend and patron on the part of the British Government.

4th.—No claim to any places which the Goorkhas gave to the Rajah, besides his ancient territory of Khyloor, can be listened to. In conformity with the terms of the Proclamation of the 17th October, no tribute nor pecuniary demand of any kind shall be exacted from the Rajah. In return for all the benefits which the Rajah will enjoy, the British Government only requires that while the war with the Goorkhas shall last, the Rajah shall cooperate with the British Troops, and that in future also, on every occa-

sion of a British Force coming into this quarter to act against an enemy, the Rajah shall be ready to join and to afford every assistance in his power, by providing supplies of grain and discharging all the other obligations of fealty and submission.

No. XLVII.

TRANSLATION of a SUNNUD granting territories to RAJAH JUGGUT CHUND of KUHLOR (BELASPORE), dated 21st October 1847.

Whereas by the Treaty concluded between the British Government and the State of Lahore, on the 9th March 1846, the hill territories came into the possession of the Honorable Company, and whereas Rajah Juggut Chund of Kuhlor has always evinced his obedience and submission to the British Officers, the Government hereby confirms in perpetuity to Rajah Juggut Chund and the heirs male lawfully begotten of his body by his Ranee, the Territory of Kuhlor, with such boundaries as have been in his possession since the commencement of the British rule in the Trans-Sutlej States, with full administrative powers therein. In default of an heir of the above description, the territory, with full powers, will be conferred upon the male heir who may be proved to the British Government to be next of kin to the Rajah. Be it known to the Rajah, that if any of his successors is found incompetent and unable to administer the affairs of the State, the British Government reserves to itself the power of removing him and installing another heir next of kin to the Rajah, who may be found entitled to it, and capable of administering the territory. Whoever shall, according to the foregoing terms, succeed the Rajah, will remain in the undisturbed possession of his territory and State, on the conditions which are specified in the Agreement executed by the Rajah, and which are as follows:—

1st.—That he shall abolish all transit duties in his territory, and consider it incumbent upon him to afford protection to the bankers, tradesmen, and dealers in his State.

2nd.—That he shall construct roads not less than 12 feet broad in his State, and repair them when necessary.

3rd.—That on the occasion of a war, he shall, when directed, join the British Army with his own retainers and hill-porters, keep himself in readiness to execute the orders of the Officers of Government, and supply provisions according to his means.

4th.—That all disputes which may take place between the Rajah of Kuhlor and any other Chiefs shall be referred to the British Courts.

5th.—That he shall not alienate or mortgage any portion of his territory without the knowledge and permission of Government.

6th.—That he shall abolish in his territory slave-dealing, suttee, female infanticide, and the practice of burning or drowning lepers, as these practices are opposed to British law, and that he shall issue such strict orders in respect thereof that no one may venture to commit any of the said crimes.

The Rajah shall not encroach beyond the boundaries of his own territory or the territory of another. He shall consider this Sunnud as a ratified document, and use his exertions to fulfil the terms thereof, to promote the welfare of his people, to improve the condition of his country, to adopt measures for the increase of cultivation, to redress grievances, to maintain lawful rights, and to keep the roads secure. He shall not exact money from his subjects, but treat them with kindness, that they may always be thankful to him. It is the duty of the subjects to regard him and, after him, his successor, as above described, as their sole and lawful lord, to pay without fail the revenue due to him, to remain obedient to him at all times, and to behave themselves well.

No. XLVIII.

Sunnud to Rajah Ram Sing (or Ram Surrun) for Hindoor.—1815.

Whereas all the hill country has come into the possession of the British Government; and whereas Rajah Ram Sing has, during the present war, performed worthily the part of an ally of the British Government, joining the British troops in person with his forces, and furnishing begarees to level roads and to perform other work, wherefore, by order of the Right Honorable the Governor-General, this Sunnud is granted to the said Rajah, conferring on him and his heirs for ever Hindoor, &c., seven Pergunnahs; and Buhtowlee with twelve villages, and Munjhoolee with four villages (excepting, however, the half share of Fyzoollah-poora, in Pergunnah Khas Hindoor, and the Fort of Malown, with six villages of Mouzah Malown Chakiran, which are on the point [tegh] of the Hill of Malown, and Mouzas Malown-badhoo, Chulan dooaree-wallah, &c., the jumma of the whole seven villages being 118 rupees and 123¼ maunds of grain), together with all the rights and appurtenanees belonging thereto, and the sayer collections, and right of distributing justice to the ryots; without exaction of begarees, or of service, or of nuzzuranah, all these dues being remitted. Whatever number of begarees the Rajah shall furnish in case of war, shall be paid for by the British Government at the rate of 4 rupees per man. The Rajah, however, will not receive any pay for himself and his troops in joining the British Forces. The Rajah, considering this Sunnud a full and valid title for himself and his descendants, will exert himself to the utmost to promote the welfare of his subjects, and will abstain

from encroaching on the possessions of others; and being grateful for the favour which has been shown him by the British Government, he will continue firm in allegiance to it, and will conform to all the conditions of this Sunnud.

It will be the duty of the ryots on their part to consider the Rajah as their rightful lord, and to pay their revenue punctually, and show obedience to his authority, and to exert themselves to improve the cultivation of their lands and to augment the Rajah's resources.

20th October 1815.

No. XLIX.

Sunnud to Rajah Ram Sing (or Ram Surrun) for the Thakooraee of Burowlee.—1815.

Whereas all the hill country has come into the possession of the British Government, and many Chiefs have had their former possessions wholly restored to them; and whereas the Fort of Malown, with six villages, the estimated annual jumma of which is 118 rupees and 118 maunds of grain, has been withheld from Rajah Ram Sing, in order to be retained as a post for British troops; therefore, as a compensation for the said fort and six villages, this Sunnud is, by order of the Right Honorable the Governor-General, granted to Rajah Ram Sing, conferring on him and his heirs for ever the Thakooraee of Burowlee, with all the appurtenances belonging thereto, and the sayer collections. The said Rajah, considering this Sunnud to be a valid instrument, will, after leaving to the Ranee of the said Thakooraee four villages for her subsistence, take possession of the remainder. In case of war he will be bound to furnish begarees and sepoys, and to pay nuzzuranah according to the statement subjoined. He will make roads in all directions around the said Thakooraee, and he will be careful not to encroach on the possessions of others. He will promote the welfare of his ryots, and pay strict obedience to the British Government, to whom he will be grateful for the favours which he has received. The duty of the ryots, on the other hand, will be to consider the Rajah as their rightful lord, and to pay their revenue punctually, and to show obedience to his authority, and to exert themselves to improve the cultivation of their lands and to augment the Rajah's resources.

Statement alluded to above.

Begarees, remitted altogether: nuzzuranah, remitted altogether. Roads to be prepared in every direction around the Thakooraee.

20th October 1815.

No. L.

TRANSLATION of a SUNNUD granting the FORT of MALOWN, with its dependent villages, and two guns and ammunition, to RAJAH RAM SINGH of NALAGURH.

Dated 29th October 1846.

Whereas Rajah Ram Sing, the Rajah of Nalagurh, has always been firm in his attachment and devotion to the British Government, and whereas he was the only Cis-Sutlej Chief who evinced his fidelity by waiting on the Governor-General at Lushkurree Khan-ke-Seraie, on the eve of the Lahore Campaign, while the Seikh Army was crossing the Sutlej, the Fort of Malown, with its undermentioned six dependent villages, and the two 18-pounders and ammunition in the Fort are hereby granted to him by the British Government *nuslun badi nusulin* and *botunun badi botunin* (from generation to generation), on the following conditions specified in the ikrarnamah entered into by him, *viz.*—

1st.—That the Rajah binds himself and his successors to rule the people hereby transferred to his authority with justice and moderation, so that they may in no respect be sufferers by being transferred from the rule of the British Government to that of the Rajah.

2nd.—That the Rajah will recognize their right to appeal to the local British Agent against oppression or injustice.

3rd.—That he will, on pain of forfeiture of the grant, pay implicit attention to any advice or remonstrance which the British Agent may have occasion to offer on their behalf. It behoves the Rajah to consider this Sunnud a complete and valid document, and in return for this favour to remain ever firm in his loyalty towards the British Government.

1. Mouza Malown Chakran.
2. Mouza Malown Budhoo.
3. Mouza Chelan Duwuroowallah.
4. Mouza Soharghatty.
5. Mouza Malown.
6. Mouza Leig.

Dated 29th October 1846, corresponding with 10th Kartick Soodee 1903 Sumbut.

TRANSLATION OF AN IKRARNAMAH entered into by RAJAH RAM SINGH of NALAGURH.

Dated 29th October 1846.

Whereas the British Government has been pleased to grant me, under a Sunnud *nuslun badi nusulin* and *botunun badi botunin*, the Fort of Malown

and its six dependent villages specified in that Sunnud, together with the two 18-pounders and the ammunition in that Fort: I do hereby execute an ikrarnamah, binding myself and my successors to the following three conditions:—

1st.—I will rule the people transferred to my authority by virtue of the aforesaid Sunnud with justice and moderation, so that they may in no respect be sufferers by being transferred from the rule of the British Government to that of Hindoor.

2nd.—I will recognise their right to appeal to the local British Agent against oppression or injustice.

3rd.—I engage, on pain of forfeiture of the grant, to pay implicit obedience to any advice or remonstrance which the British Agent may have occasion to offer on their behalf.

No. LI.

TRANSLATION of a SUNNUD granting the State of NALAGURH with the title of RAJAH, to RAJAH UGUR SING.

Dated the 19th January 1860.

Whereas Rajah Bejey Sing, lawful son of Rajah Ram Sing, of Nalagurh, having died, leaving no legitimate male heir of his body, the territory of Nalagurh has lapsed to the British Government, and is entirely at its disposal; but in consideration of the fidelity of Rajah Ram Sing, and of the useful services which he rendered during the Goorkha War in 1813 and 1814, the Government wishes to grant the State of Nalagurh, which was in the possession of the late Rajah, to Ugur Sing, an illegitimate son of the said late Rajah Ram Sing: Accordingly the Government hereby confers the State of Nalagurh, with the title of Rajah, upon Ugur Sing and the heirs male of his body lawfully begotten.

Be it known that Rajah Ugur Sing and his heirs shall pay to the British Treasury an annual tribute of five thousand rupees; that the Government guarantees the jaghire of the brothers of Rajah Ugur Sing; that the Rajah shall allow the free access of British subjects, Native and European, into his territory, for commerce or otherwise, and treat them on an equal footing with the subjects of his own territory; and that Government has reserved to itself the power of making roads through the Nalagurh State.

Be it further known that the grant has been made on condition of good behaviour and of service, Military and Political, at any time of general danger or disturbance.

No. LII.

TRANSLATION of a copy of a SUNNUD, dated 8th February 1816, signed and sealed by LORD MOIRA, Governor General, conferring on RAJAH MUHENDRA SINGH, BUSSAHIRWALA, the Raj of Rampoor, Bussahir, and Thakuraees of Dulaitee, Kurangto, and Kanaitee.

Whereas all the hill territory has come into the possession of the Hon'ble Company, the Most Noble the Governor General hereby confers on Rajah Muhendra Singh in perpetuity, generation after generation, the Raj of Rampoor, Bussahir, and Thakuraees of Dulaitee, Kurangto, and Kanaitee, with all their revenues and internal and external rights, conditional on the said Rajah paying Rs. 15,000 (Kuldar) per annum tribute money, in instalments as detailed below, for defraying the expenses of the protecting English force, and conditional on his rendering personal service with his armed followers and begarees when called upon to do so, and constructing roads on all four sides of his territories.

The forts of Rawin, Salegan, Hatto, and Baghee, together with the lands attached to them, and pergunnah Saudbhoj and mouza Khepoo, etc., having been detached from the Rampoor Bussahir ilaka, and retained in possession and occupation of the British Government, he (the Rajah) should never ever think of advancing his claim to the said places, and being bound by the terms of this sunnud remain heartily submissive and obedient to the British authorities and not encroach beyond his territories.

The Rajah shall pay the tribute money by fixed instalments, and in time of war shall, on a requisition from the Superintendent of Hill States, join the British army in person with his armed retainers and hill porters, keep himself in readiness to execute orders, and remain submissive. He shall construct roads throughout his territory four yards wide.

If the Rajah neglects or hesitates in paying the fixed tribute; in joining the British army with his retainers on the occasion of war; in showing submission and obedience to the British authorities; and in constructing roads in his territory, or encroaches upon the territories of others, he shall incur displeasure and will be deposed.

The Rajah shall consider this sunnud as a ratified document, and use his exertions to fulfil the terms thereof, to promote the welfare of his people, to improve the condition of his country and cultivation, to redress grievances, and to keep the public roads safe.

The Rajah shall not extort money from his subjects, but treat them with kindness so that they may always be thankful to him. His subjects should regard him, and his (successors) as above described, as their sole and lawful lord, pay without fail the revenue due to him, remain obedient to him at all times, and behave themselves well.

Tribute money to be paid by instalments as follows :—

		Rs.
(1) In month of	Poos (December-January)	5,000
(2) „	Bysack (April-May)	5,000
(3) „	Sawun (July-August)	5,000

To join the British army with his armed retainers and hill porters when called upon to do so in time of war.

To construct roads on all four sides in his territory four yards in width.

No. LIII.

Agreement with Rajah of Bussahir for lease of his forests, 1864.

The Rajah of Bussahir having found the management of his forests troublesome, desires to lease them to the British Government for a term of fifty years, and requests the Superintendent, Hill States, to submit the following proposals for the approval of the Punjab Government :—

Article 1.

I make over the entire control of the whole forests of Bussahir to the British Government, who will appoint an English Officer to take charge of the said forests.

Article 2.

No contractor or other person shall be permitted to cut timber in any forest of my dominions, except in places and under conditions specified by the officer appointed to be Conservator of Forests.

Article 3.

For every tree felled in the forests of Bussahir by authority of the Conservator, the British Government shall pay at the following rates :—

Deodar (Kelu)	3	8	0
Walnut (Akhrot)	2	0	0
Birch (Bhojputea)	1	8	0
Other kinds	2	0	0

Article 4.

The accounts shall be made up quarterly or half-yearly and rendered, and payments made at the abovementioned rates quarterly or half-yearly.

ARTICLE 5.

I will have nothing to do with the establishments appointed by the Forest Officer. The British Government will defray all expenses connected with the conservancy of the forests, felling and transporting timber to the Sutlej, and floating down to the depôts.

ARTICLE 6.

I agree that the officer appointed to the forest should have power of a Subordinate Magistrate, 1st class, defined in Section 23 of Act XXV, 1861, to try and decide cases of offences against property and property marks.

ARTICLE 7.

I will give every assistance required by the Conservator in the exercise of the above powers for apprehending offenders, or supposed offenders, and for confirming the penalties awarded by him.

ARTICLE 8.

I hereby grant to the British Government a lease of the forests of Bussahir for (50) fifty years, commencing from such date as the Government may confirm the lease.

ARTICLE 9.

I will furnish an Indent to the Government for any timber I may require, specifying the amount and kinds of wood, and the purpose for which it is to be applied.

ARTICLE 10.

The Zemindars shall be permitted to cut timber for fuel, charcoal, house-building, and vine frames. They are not to be prohibited from cutting down the inferior forests for purposes of cultivation.

(Sd.) JOALLA DOSS, *Vuzeer.*
„ SURJEET, „
„ FUTTEHRAM, „
„ HEERANUND, „
„ JOALLA DOSS.
„ GOVERDHUN DOSS.
„ PETUMBER DOSS.

(Sd.) SHAM SHERE SING,
Rajah of Bussahir and Rampoor.

Simla, 28th June 1864.

In presence of
LT.-COL. R. C. LAWRENCE, C.B.,
Supdt., Hill States,
and DR. CLEGHORN, M.D.,
Conservator-Genl. of Forests.

No. LIV.

AGREEMENT—1871.

Whereas by an agreement, bearing date 28th June 1864, the Rajah Shumshere Sing of Bassahir and Rampoor has leased to the British Government, for a term of 50 years, all the forests under his control in the territories of Bassahir; and

Whereas the said Rajah Shumshere Sing is desirous of leasing to the British Government all rights within his territory to waif, drift, and windfall timber, both on land and in water; *and*

Whereas in the said agreement, dated 28th June 1864, the terms on which the British Government shall pay the said Rajah of Bassahir and Rampoor the exercises of the rights hereinbefore last mentioned have not been expressed:

It is agreed between the said Rajah Shumshere Sing of the one part, and Superintendent of the Simla Hill States on behalf of the British Government of the other part, as follows:—

This agreement shall commence to be in operation from and for the working season of the Christian year 1870-71.

The British Government shall, through such officers as it shall from time to time appoint in that behalf, and on the conditions hereafter agreed to, have the sole and entire control and management of, and the entire right and title to, all waif, drift, and windfall timber, both on land or in water, stranded or collected in the territories subject to the Rajah of Bassahir and Rampoor.

In lieu of such right to waif, windfall, and drift timber, the British Government shall and will pay to the said Rajah of Bassahir and Rampoor, or to such person as he shall appoint to receive the same, the yearly sums hereinafter stated, that is to say—

For each of the years 1870-71, 1871-72, and 1872-73 the sum of rupees fifteen hundred (1,500).

For each of the years 1873-74 and 1874-75 the sum of rupees twelve hundred (1,200).

And for the year 1875-76 and following years the annual sums of one thousand rupees (1,000).

The British Government shall not, in virtue of any right vested in it by this agreement, interfere with the privilege of villagers and others residing on or near the banks of the River Sutlej, or its tributaries, of collecting fragments and small pieces of timber to be used for fire-wood without payment for the same.

Provided always that the privilege aforesaid shall not be deemed to entitle any person to take any piece, fragment, or log of wood of any size larger than one man can himself and without assistance lift or carry.

In witness whereof the Rajah Shumshere Sing of Bassahir and Rampoor of the one part, and Superintendent of the Simla Hill States acting on behalf

of the British Government of the other part, have hereto set their hands this first day of August 1871.

Seal of Shumshere Sing, Rajah of Bassahir and Rampoor.	(Sd.) SHUMSHERE SING, *Rajah of Bassahir and Rampoor.*

In the presence of

(Sd.) C. BATCHELOR, *Major,*
Dy. Conservator of Forests, Sutlej Division.

(Sd.) J. PARSONS,
Supdt., Hill States.

In the presence of

(Sd.) A. CHISHOLM, *Head Clerk,*
Supdt., Hill States Office.

No. LV.

AGREEMENT with the RAJA of BASHAHR.—1877.

Whereas by the terms of an agreement having date at Simla, the twentieth day of June 1864, His Highness the Raja of Rampoor-Bashahr, having requested the aid of the British Government in the management of his forests, did for that purpose lease the said forests to the British Government; and

Whereas by a further agreement, dated the first day of August 1871, His Highness the said Raja did grant to the British Government (in consideration of certain payments therein provided to be made) his rights in waif and windfall timber; and

Whereas it is now desirable to embody the terms of the said agreements in one agreement, and further in such new agreement to secure to His Highness a more equitable remuneration in consideration of the grant of his forests and other rights, and at the same time to make more definite provision for the conservancy of the forests aforesaid:

The following Articles have been agreed upon between His Highness the Raja of Rampoor-Bashahr of the one part, and Captain Robert Parry Nisbet, Superintendent of Hill States, Simla, on behalf of the British Government, of the other part:—

1. From and after the date of the execution of this present agreement, the former agreements, bearing date at Simla, the 20th June 1864 and 1st August 1871, respectively, shall cease to be of force, and shall be deemed to be cancelled and superseded by this present agreement.

2. The term "forest," as used in these Articles, shall mean and include—

(*a*) Those tracts of country covered with trees, or from which the trees have been felled, which pay no revenue as cultivated land to the Rampoor-Bashahr State.

(*b*) Such other tracts of land, cultivated or uncultivated, covered with trees or barren, as the Raja of Rampoor-Bashahr may from time to time consent to give up for the purpose of consolidating or extending the area of any existing forest, or of forming new plantations or forests.

3. In consideration of the sum of Rs. 10,000 to be paid in two half-yearly instalments, *viz.*, on the 30th April and 31st October in every year, His Highness the Raja of Rampoor-Bashahr hereby grants the entire and sole control of the whole forests of Bashahr to the British Government.

4. The Raja of Bashahr further grants to the British Government all his rights in unclaimed waif, drift, and windfall timber within his territory both on land and in water, and further grants to the said Government the entire control of the rivers and streams in Bashahr in so far as concerns the floating and management of timber in transit; and the Raja of Bashahr further agrees that the British Government shall have power to take up land not being forest when such land is required for timber slides and other necessary works :

Provided always that fair and equitable compensation shall be paid therefor to the persons entitled thereto.

5. The British Government shall on its part appoint and maintain at its own expense such officers and such subordinate establishments as to it may seem good for the purpose of controlling, managing, and working the said forests, and controlling and managing the transport and floating of timber as aforesaid.

The term "Forest Officer" when used in this agreement or the schedule thereto annexed, shall be deemed to mean any officer so appointed.

6. The rule set forth in the schedule annexed for the protection and management of the forests and for regulating the floating of timber and other matters shall be deemed to be in force throughout Bashahr, and the British Government may invest any Forest Officer with all or any of the powers of a Magistrate as described in the Code of Criminal Procedure in force in British India, to be exercised within the State of Bashahr for the purpose of trying and punishing offences against the rules aforesaid.

And the Raja of Bashahr engages to render every aid required by the officer or officers authorized to exercise such powers for bringing to justice all persons charged with offences against the rules, and for enforcing any lawful judgment awarded against them.

7. Further it is agreed that during the currency of this lease the whole preservation, control, and right of shooting game birds in the Bashahr forest shall exclusively belong to the British Government. Licenses to shoot

in the Bashahr forests shall be granted only by the Superintendent of the Hill States:

Provided always that the Raja of Bashahr may grant annually to residents of Bashahr licenses to shoot game birds for their own consumption, but not for sale. The number of such licenses shall not exceed thirty. Any person found shooting without a license, or netting, trapping, or snaring game birds shall be liable to the penalties mentioned for such offences in the rules forming a schedule to this lease.

8. The whole cost of conserving the forest in Bashahr under the rules annexed, together with all costs of felling and transporting timber for the use of the British Government, and of maintaining the necessary establishments in such forests, shall be borne by the British Government.

9. This agreement shall continue in force for a term of fifty years, commencing from the date of the present agreement. On the expiry of this term it shall be renewable at the pleasure of the British Government for a further term of fifty years. It shall be again renewable in like manner at the end of every term of fifty years:

Provided always that any alterations in the Forest Rules attached hereto that may be agreed to by both parties may be made at any time without affecting the continuance of this agreement.

Executed this first day of November 1877 at Simla.

(Sd.) SHAMSHER SING,
Raja of Bashahr and Rampoor.

„ ROBERT PARRY NISBET,
Superintendent, Hill States.

In presence of—

(Sd.) B. H. BADEN-POWELL,
Conservator of Forests

„ ABDULLA MAULVI.

SCHEDULE.

Rules for the Bashahr Forests.

1. Unless expressly permitted by the Chief Forest Officer, the following acts are prohibited in all forests of the Bashahr State:—

(*a*) Breaking up forest land for cultivation.

(*b*) Setting fire to grass tracts in the vicinity of forests or negligently permitting fire to extend thereto.

(*c*) Setting fire to trees, brushwood, or stumps.

(*d*) Cutting out slabs, torches, etc., from the stems of standing trees, barking or boring for turpentine, or otherwise injuring trees.

(*e*) Felling or lopping trees.

(*f*) Selling timber.

(*g*) Removing dead leaves and surface soil.

(*h*) Shooting without a license, netting, trapping, or snaring any game bird.

2. Permission free of charge shall be given by the Forest Officer of Bashahr to all zemindars, who may require it, to break up forest land for cultivation, to cut timber for fuel, charcoal, house-building, and vine frames, to cut and collect branches and leaves for cattle fodder and manure, to burn grass for pasture, to cut torches, and to collect turpentine, bark, roots, ringall, and other minor forest produce.

These privileges shall be exercised in such portions only of the forest as the Forest Officer shall from time to time assign.

The collection of the seeds of the Ri (Neoza) shall be free to all who have a right to collect them.

3. The British Government shall have power to demarcate or fence any portion or portions of the forest in Bashahr.

If the boundaries of any demarcated forest are not clearly indicated by roads, rivers, or other existing boundaries or landmarks, they must be marked out by permanent marks in such manner as the Punjab Government may direct.

4. In the demarcated or fenced forests grazing by cattle, except by permission of the Forest Officer of Bashahr, is prohibited, in addition to the prohibitions enumerated in rule 1.

5. The Raja of Bashahr will furnish an indent to the British Government for any timber he may require, specifying the amount and kinds of wood and the purpose for which it is to be applied. Such timber shall not be applied to other purposes than those specified in the indent, and shall not be sold.

It will rest with the Punjab Government to decide what quantity shall be given.

6. No person shall, without the permission of the Forest Officer of Bashahr, remove, cut up, burn, deface the marks of, or mark any timber in transit, whether stranded or floating, provided that this rule shall not interfere with the privilege of the villagers to take for firewood stranded pieces of broken timber, which are not, however, to be larger than one man can lift by himself.

7. Any person who breaks rule 1, 4, or 6 shall be liable, on conviction before a Magistrate, to fine not exceeding Rupees 200, or, in default of payment, to three months' imprisonment with or without hard labour.

No. LVI.

TRANSLATION of a SUNNUD granted to RANA SUNSAR SING for part of the THAKOORAEE of KEONTHUL—1815.

Whereas the Goorkhas have been completely expelled from these districts, and the whole of the hill country has come into the possession of the British Government: Wherefore, by order of the Right Honorable the Governor-General, this Sunnud is granted to Rana Sunsar Sing, conferring on him and his heirs for ever the Pergunnahs Goolhanj and eight Pergunnahs, with the sayer collections of the same. The Rajah, considering this a valid instrument, will take possession of the said Pergunnahs, paying strict allegiance to the British Government, and will promote the welfare of his ryots, and will abstain from encroaching on the other Pergunnahs of Keonthul, and will never at any time advance a claim to the other Pergunnahs. In case of war the Rajah will join the British Force with his troops.

The duty of the ryots and of the Thakooraee on their part will be, considering Rana Sunsar Sing as their rightful lord, to obey him accordingly and pay the revenues regularly.

If the Rajah should be wanting in obedience to Government, or should fail to join with his troops in case of war, the lands conferred on him by this Sunnud will be forfeited.

6th September 1815.

No. LVII.

TRANSLATION of a SUNNUD granted to RANA SUNSAR SING.—1815.

Whereas the Goorkhas have been completely expelled from these districts, and the whole of the hill country has come into the possession of the British Government: Wherefore, by order of the Governor-General, this Sunnud is granted to Rana Sunsar Sing conferring on him and his heirs for ever the Thakooraees of Bethook, Gootee, Khond, and Kyaree, which have been from of old comprehended within and subject to the Raj of Keonthul, the Ranas of which Raj have always received nuzzuranah from each. The Rana aforesaid will take nuzzuranah annually from the said Thakooraees by two instalments, in the following proportions:—

	Rs.
From Bethook	500
„ Gootee	500
„ Khond	250
„ Kyaree	250

And the said Rana shall promote the welfare of the ryots, and shall protect the Thakoors. The Rana shall also, on requisition from the British authorities, furnish begarees and sepoys from each Thakooraee. He shall also distribute justice to all, and shall oblige the Thakoors to keep the roads in repair. And considering this a valid instrument, he will always acknowledge his obligations to the British Government, and conform to the stipulations of the Sunnud. The Thakoors will consider the Rana aforesaid to be their rightful lord, and will obey him accordingly, and pay their nuzzuranah according to the amount above stated, or, failing in the performance of these duties, they will be ejected. Let them therefore conform to these injunctions and not encroach on the possessions of others.

11th September 1815.

No. LVIII.

TRANSLATION of a SUNNUD granting Pergunnah POONUR to RANA SUNSAR SING of KEONTHUL, under the seal and signature of CAPTAIN ROBERT ROSS, Deputy Superintendent of Sirhind and Hill States.

Dated 5th April 1823.

Whereas, by the grace of God the Goorkhas have been completely expelled from this country, and all the places of this district have come into the possession of the British Government, the Pergunnah of Poonur, which, agreeably to the Government orders of the 20th September 1816 received through General Sir David Ochterlony, was confirmed to Rana Sunsar Sing of Keonthul in perpetuity, with all the rights and appurtenances belonging thereto, is hereby annexed to the Thakooraee of Keonthul. It behoves the above-named Rana, considering this Sunnud as a valid deed, to hold possession of the said Pergunnah; to abstain from encroaching upon the territories of others; to improve the condition of the people; to distribute justice to the aggrieved; to evince his unswerving attachment to the Government, by executing all its orders with promptitute and zeal; to acknowledge his obligations for this favor; to join in person the British Forces with his retainers on the occasion of a war; and not to disregard orders of Government requiring begarees from his territory in time of need. He shall consider it incumbent upon him to construct roads fit for carts to pass at such places in his territory where the Huzoor (I) may stay. Excepting the above, no tribute or nuzzuranah shall be demanded from him.

It will be duty of the ryots of Pergunnah Poonur to consider Rana Sunsar Sing and his descendants as their rightful lord, and to obey his orders.

Dated 5th April 1823, corresponding with 22nd Rujub 1238 A.H.

No. LIX.

TRANSLATION of a SUNNUD granted to RANA JUGGUT SING of BAGHUL.

Dated 3rd September 1815.

Whereas the Goorkhas have been completely expelled from these districts and the whole of the hill country has come into the possession of the British Government: Wherefore, by order of the Right Honorable the Governor-General, this Sunnud is granted to Rana Juggut Sing, conferring on him and his heirs for ever the Thakooraee of Baghul, with all the rights and appurtenances belonging thereto, on condition of his paying annually the stipulated nuzzuranah for defraying the expense of protection by the British troops, and of his attending with begarees and sepoys, as specified below, in case of his being so required. The said Rana Juggut Sing will promote the welfare of his ryots, and the cultivation of the lands, and look to the security of the roads, and ensure the due payment of his nuzzuranah for defraying the expense of British troops, and be ready to attend with begarees and sepoys, as detailed below, when called upon; and will pay strict obedience to the British Government, and abstain from encroaching beyond his own limits. And if at any time the said Rana Juggut Sing fail in the performance of any of the above obligations (again enumerated) he will be dispossessed. Considering this Sunnud as a valid instrument, he will conform to its terms. The duty of the ryots of the Thakooraee, on their part, will be, considering Rana Juggut Sing as their rightful lord, to obey him accordingly, and pay the revenues regularly.

Detail.

Hundred begarees with Captain Ross at Subathoo; and in case of a war joining the British troops with his forces; and making roads 12 feet broad throughout his Thakooraee. Nuzzuranah remitted.

No. LX.

TRANSLATION of a SUNNUD granted to MOHINDER SING—1815.

Whereas the Goorkhas have been completely expelled from these districts and all the hill country has come into the possession of the British Government; and whereas, in consequence of Mohinder Sing's having failed to join the British forces during the war with the Goorkhas the whole country of Bughaut is entirely forfeited to the British Government, that Government, of which magnanimity is the characteristic feature, is pleased, as an act of pure favor and grace, to grant anew to Mohinder Sing the Pergunnahs

Kusowlee, Boohuj, Bewal, and Golee Masil, being four Pergunnahs of Bughaut which were forfeited along with the rest. Wherefore, by order of the Right Honorable the Governor-General, this Sunnud is given, conferring the four Pergunnahs aforesaid on Mohinder Sing and his heirs for ever. It is necessary therefore that he should reside at Dhurum Poorah and take possession of the said Pergunnahs, promoting the welfare of the ryots and dispensing justice to all. He must beware not to encroach beyond the ancient and fixed boundaries of the four Pergunnahs aforesaid on any of the other Pergunnahs of Bughaut, and he must never lay claim to any of the other Pergunnahs, or to the produce of the sayer collections of Bughaut, amounting to 1,300 rupees, which has been given to Maha Rajah Kurrum Sing. He must pay allegiance to the British Government, and in case of war must join the British troops with such a force as he is able to collect. He must moreover keep always twenty begarees with the Officer at Subathoo.

If at any time he shall depart from these engagements, he will be immediately dispossessed of the lands in question. The ryots of the said lands must, on their part, consider Mohinder Sing to be the rightful lord of the territory, and pay their revenue punctually, and show due deference to his just authority.

Dated 4th September 1815.

No. LXI.

SUNNUD granted to DULLEEP SING of BUGHAT.

Dated 31st January 1862.

On the death of Beeja Sing, the last Chief of Bughat, without issue the estate lapsed to the British Government. It was, however, the gracious intention of Her Majesty's Government to restore the estate in perpetuity to Sirdar Omeid Sing, cousin of Beeja Sing, and his descendants, on certain conditions; Omeid Sing died before this intention could be fulfilled, and I now hereby confer on you, his legitimate son, and on the heirs of your body in perpetuity, the estate of Bughat, subject to the following conditions :—

1st.—The estate of Bughat shall be chargeable with an annual tribute of Rupees 2,000.

2nd.—So much of the estate of Bughat (including the lands at present owned by Major-General Innes) as now yields a gross revenue of 2,500 rupees a year, shall be retained in perpetuity by the British Government in payment of this tribute.

3rd.—The remainder of the estate shall be free from payment of tribute.

Be assured that so long as you and your successors remain loyal to the British Crown and faithful in the discharge of your obligations to the British Government the estate of Bughat shall remain to your house a perpetual possession.

No. LXII.

SUNNUD granted to DULEEP SING of BUGHAT—1864.

On the death of Beejah Sing, the last Chief of Bughat, without issue, the estate lapsed to the British Government. It was, however, the gracious intention of Her Majesty's Government to restore the estate in perpetuity to Sirdar Oomeid Sing, cousin of Beejah Sing, and his descendants on certain conditions. Omeid Sing died before this intention could be fulfilled, and I now hereby confer on you, his legitimate son, and on the heirs of your body in perpetuity the estate of Bughat, subject to the following conditions :—

ARTICLE 1.

The estate of Bughat shall be chargeable with an annual tribute of Rupees 2,000.

ARTICLE 2.

So much of the estate of Bughat as has been acquired by Major-General Innes and is assessed at Rupees 1,002-15 a year shall be retained in perpetuity by the British Government in payment of so much of the tribute, and the remainder of the tribute, *viz.*, Rupees 997-1, shall be annually paid by the Chief of Bughat in cash to the British Government.

ARTICLE 3.

The Chief of Bughat shall respect the revenue settlements which were made, and the rights of the under-tenants which were recognised, by the British Government while the estate of Bughat was under its administration.

Be assured that so long as you and your successors remain loyal to the British Crown and faithful in the discharge of your obligations to the British Government the estate of Bughat shall remain to your House a perpetual possession.

JOHN LAWRENCE.

Dated 18th July 1864.

No. LXIII.

TRANSLATION of a SUNNUD granting THAKOORAEE JOOBUL to RANA POORUN CHUND of JOOBUL, under the Seal and Signature of CAPTAIN ROSS, dated 18th November 1815.

Whereas, on the expulsion of the Goorkhas, the whole of the hill territory has come into the possession of the British Government, this Sunnud agreeably to the orders of the Right Honorable the Governor-General, Lord Moira, received through General Sir David Ochterlony, is granted to Rana Poorun Chund, conferring upon him Thakooraee and Territory of Joobul, of which he shall hold possession in perpetuity, in the same manner as he did during the time of the Goorkhas. He shall exert himself to serve the Government in the following manner:—

1st.—He shall employ seventy begarees in the constant service of Government throughout the year.

2nd.—No nuzzuranah shall be taken from him.

3rd.—The armed retainers of Joobul shall join the British Force on the occasion of a war, and shall not serve any other power.

Begarees shall be supplied when required for the construction of roads.

Dated 3rd Ughan 1872 Sumbhut, corresponding with 18th November 1815.

No. LXIV.

TRANSLATION of a SUNNUD granted to ROODER PAUL of BUDJEE, dated 4th September 1815.

Whereas the Goorkhas have been completely expelled from these districts and the whole of the hill country has come into the possession of the British Government: Wherefore, by order of the Right Honorable the Governor-General, this Sunnud is granted to Rooder Paul, conferring on him and his heirs for ever the Thakooraee of Budjee, with all the rights and appurtenances belonging thereto, on condition of his paying annually the stipulated nuzzuranah for defraying the expense of protection by the British troops, and of his attending with begarees and sepoys, as specified below, in case of his being so required. The said Rooder Paul will promote the welfare of his ryots, and the cultivation of the lands, and look to the security of the roads, and ensure the due payment of his nuzzuranah for defraying the expense of British troops, and be ready to attend with begarees and sepoys, as detailed below, when called upon, and will pay strict obedience to the British Government, and abstain from encroaching beyond his own limits; and if at any

time the said Rooder Paul fail in the performance of any of the above obligations (again enumerated) he will be dispossessed. Considering this Sunnud as a valid instrument, he will conform to its terms. The duty of the ryots of the Thakooraee, on their part, would be, considering Rooder Paul as their rightful lord, to obey him accordingly and pay the revenues regularly.

Detail.

Forty begarees at Subathoo; to join with his force in case of war; to keep up roads throughout the Thakooraee. Nuzzuranah remitted.

No. LXV.

TRANSLATION of a SUNNUD granting THAKOORAEE BUDJEE to RANA RUN BAHADOOR SING, CHIEF of BUDJEE, dated 10th July 1845.

Whereas, on the 27th Kartick 1899 Sumbut, corresponding with 10th November 1841, Thakoor Rooder Paul, Chief of Budjee, of his own accord and free will, made over the administration of the affairs of Budjee to his son Rana Run Bahadoor Sing, and whereas a copy of a letter from the said Thakoor was transmitted in a report, No. 16, to Mr. Maddock, the Chief Secretary, for the orders of the Right Honorable the Governor-General, Lord Ellenborough, to which a reply, dated 12th November 1841, No. 1106, under the signature of the said Secretary, was received, granting the prayer of Thakoor Rooder Paul: This sunnud is granted to Rana Run Bahadoor Sing, conferring upon him in perpetuity the said Thakooraee, with all the rights and appurtenances belonging thereto, on the condition that he shall pay year after year, Fusul after Fusul, a nuzzuranah of one thousand four hundred and forty rupees in lieu of begarees, and that he shall, when required, appear in person with begarees and retainers as detailed below. It behoves him to promote the welfare of the people; to improve the cultivation; to secure the safety of the roads; to pay annually by instalments the fixed nuzzuranah; to appear in person with begarees and armed retainers when required; to show obedience to the British Officers; to abstain from encroaching on the territories of others; to obey the usual orders in respect to the supply of begarees and retainers from his ilaqua in time of need; and to consider himself bound to construct roads throughout his territory.

It will be the duty of the ryots of the said Thakooraee to consider Rana Run Bahadoor Sing as their rightful lord for ever, and not swerve from obedience to his orders.

Detail.

An annual nuzzuranah of one thousand four hundred and forty rupees to be paid by him by instalments.

On the occasion of a war he shall join the British Officers in person with all his retainers.

He shall construct roads 4 yards broad in his territory.

Dated 10th July 1845, corresponding with 4th Rujjub 1261 A.H., and 9th Assar 1902 Sumbut.

No. LXVI.

TRANSLATION of a SUNNUD granting THAKOORAEE KOMHARSEIN to RANA KHER SING, under the Seal and Signature of GENERAL SIR DAVID OCHTERLONY.

Dated 7th February 1816.

Whereas the Goorkhas have been completely expelled from the Hill States and the whole of the hill country has come into the possession of the British Government: this Sunnud is, by order of the Right Honorable the Governor-General, Lord Moira, granted under my seal and signature to the aforesaid Rana, conferring upon him in perpetuity Thakooraee Komharsein, with all the rights and appurtenances belonging thereto, on condition of his paying annually the stipulated nuzzuranah for defraying the expenses of protection by the British Troops, and of his attending with begarees and sepoys, as specified below, in case of his being so required. The said Rana will exert himself with zeal to promote the welfare of his ryots, to improve the cultivation of the lands, and to secure the safety of the roads, and ensure the due payment of his nuzzuranah for defraying the expenses of the troops protecting the hill country; and will be ready to appear in person when required, with begarees and armed retainers as set forth below, and will pay strict obedience to the British Government, and abstain from encroaching upon the lands of others. If at any time he shall fail in the performance of any of the above conditions he will incur the displeasure of Government, and be dispossessed of the grant. Considering this Sunnud as a valid instrument, he will conform to its terms in the administration of the affairs of his territory.

It will be the duty of the ryots of the aforesaid Thakooraee to consider the said Rana, and after him his descendants, as their rightful lord, to pay their revenue punctually; to show obedience to his authority, and not to swerve from obedience to his reasonable orders.

Detail.

Forty begarees to be supplied* throughout the year for the service of the Government.

He shall serve the Government in person with all his retainers on the occasion of war.

He shall construct in his territory roads 4 yards wide.

No nuzzuranah shall be taken.

Dated 7th February 1816.

* The Sunnud of 1840 prescribes that the R2,000 a year in lieu of these begarees shall paid in the following instalments :—

	R	a.	p.
In April	666	10	8
In August	666	10	8
In December	666	10	8

No. LXVII.

TRANSLATION of a SUNNUD granted to RANA BHOOP SING of KOTHAR.

Dated 3rd September 1815.

Whereas the Goorkhas have been completely expelled from these districts and the whole of the hill country has come into the possession of the British Government: Wherefore, by order of the Right Honorable the Governor-General, this Sunnud is granted to Rana Bhoop Sing, conferring on him and his heirs for ever the Thakooraee of Kothar, with all the rights and appurtenances belonging thereto, on condition of his paying annually the stipulated nuzzuranah for defraying the expense of protection by the British troops, and of his attending with begarees and sepoys, as specified below, in case of his being so required. The said Rana Bhoop Sing will promote the welfare of his ryots, and the cultivation of the lands, and look to the security of the roads, and ensure the due payment of his nuzzuranah for defraying the expense of British troops, and be ready to attend with begarees and sepoys, as detailed below, when called upon; and will pay strict obedience to the British Government, and abstain from encroaching beyond his own limits. And if at any time the said Rana Bhoop Sing fail in the performance of any of the above obligations (again enumerated) he will be dispossessed. Considering this Sunnud as a valid instrument, he will conform to its terms. The duty of

the ryots of the Thakooraee, on their part, will be, considering Rana Bhoop Sing as their rightful lord, to obey him accordingly and pay the revenues regularly.

Detail.

Forty begarees, and 'making roads throughout the Thakooraee; and in case of war, joining the British troops with his whole force.

Nuzzuranah altogether remitted.

No. LXVIII.

TRANSLATION of a SUNNUD granted to GOBURDHUN SING of DHAMEE.

Dated 4th September 1815.

Whereas the Goorkhas have been completely expelled from these districts and the whole of the hill country has come into the possession of the British Government: Wherefore, by order of the Right Honorable the Governor-General, this Sunnud is granted to Goburdhun Sing, conferring on him and his heirs for ever the Thakooraee of Dhamee with all the rights and appurtenances belonging thereto, on condition of his paying annually the stipulated nuzzuranah for defraying the expense of protection by the British troops, and of his attending with begarees and sepoys, as specified below, in case of his being so required. The said Goburdhun Sing will promote the welfare of his ryots, and the cultivation of the lands, and look to the security of the roads, and ensure the due payment of his nuzzuranah for defraying the expense of British troops, and be ready to attend with begarees and sepoys, as detailed below, when called upon; and will pay strict obedience to the British Government and abstain from encroaching beyond his own limits. And if at any time the said Goburdhun Sing fail in the performance of any of the above obligations (again enumerated) he will be dispossessed. Considering this Sunnud as a valid instrument, he will conform to its terms. The duty of the ryots of the Thakooraee on their part, will be, consid ering Goburdhun Sing as their rightful lord, to obey him accordingly and pay the revenues regularly.

Detail.

Twenty begarees at Subathoo; to make roads 12 feet broad; nuzzuranah remitted; to join in case of war with troops.

No. LXIX.

TRANSLATION of a SUNNUD granted to THAKOOR JOOG RAJ of BULSUN.

Dated 21st September 1815.

Whereas the Goorkhas have been completely expelled from these districts, and the whole of the hill country has come into the possession of the British Government: Wherefore, by order of the Right Honorable the Governor-General, this Sunnud is granted to Thakoor Joog Raj conferring on him and his heirs for ever the Thakooraee of Bulsun, with all the rights and appurtenances belonging thereto, on condition of his paying annually the stipulated nuzzuranah for defraying the expense of protection by the British troops, and of his attending with begarees and sepoys, as specified below, in case of his being so required. The said Thakoor Joog Raj will promote the welfare of his ryots and the cultivation of the lands, and look to the security of the roads and ensure the due payment of his nuzzuranah for defraying the expense of British troops, and be ready to attend with begarees and sepoys, detailed below, when called upon, and will pay strict obedience to the British Government and abstain from encroaching beyond his own limits. And if at any time the said Thakoor Joog Raj fail in the performance of any of the above obligations (again enumerated) he will be dispossessed. Considering this Sunnud as a valid instrument, he will conform to its terms; the duty of the ryots of the Thakooraee, on their part, will be, considering Thakoor Joog Raj as their rightful lord, to obey him accordingly and pay the revenues regularly.

Detail.

Thirty begarees at Subathoo; to attend with his force in case of war. Roads 12 feet broad. Nuzzuranah remitted.

No. LXX.

TRANSLATION of a SUNNUD granted to THAKOOR SUNSAROO of MYLOG.

Dated 4th September 1815.

Whereas the Goorkhas have been completely expelled from these districts, and the whole of the hill country has come into the possession of the British Government: Wherefore, by order of the Right Honorable the Governor-General, this Sunnud is granted to Thakoor Sunsaroo, conferring on him and his heirs for ever the Thakooraee of Mylog, with all the rights and appurte-

nances belonging thereto, on condition of his paying annually the stipulated nuzzuranah for defraying the expense of protection by the British troops; and of his attending with begarees and sepoys, as specified below, in case of his being so required. The said Thakoor Sunsaroo will promote the welfare of his ryots, and the cultivation of the lands, and look to the security of the roads, and ensure the due payment of his nuzzuranah for defraying the expense of British troops, and be ready to attend with begarees and sepoys, as detailed below, when called upon, and will pay strict obedience to the British Government, and abstain from encroaching beyond his own limits. And if at any time the said Thakoor Sunsaroo fail in the performance of any of the above obligations (again enumerated) he will be dispossessed. Considering this Sunnud as a valid instrument, he will conform to its terms; the duty of the ryots of the Thakooraee, on their part will be, considering Thakoor Sunsaroo as their rightful lord, to obey him accordingly and pay the revenues regularly.

Detail.

Forty begarees, nuzzuranah remitted; to keep up roads; to join with his troops in case of war.

No. LXXI.

TRANSLATION of a SUNNUD granted to MAUN CHUND of BEEJAH.

Dated 4th September 1815.

Whereas the Goorkhas have been completely expelled from these districts, and the whole of the hill country has come into the possession of the British Government: Wherefore, by order of the Right Honorable the Governor-General, this Sunnud is granted to Maun Chund, conferring on him and his heirs for ever the Thakooraee of Beejah, with all the rights and appurtenances belonging thereto, on condition of his paying annually the stipulated nuzzuranah for defraying the expense of protection by the British troops, and of his attending with begarees and sepoys as specified below, in case of his being so required. The said Maun Chund will promote the welfare of his ryots, and the cultivation of the lands, and look to the security of the roads, and ensure the due payment of his nuzzuranah for defraying the expense of British troops, and be ready to attend with begarees and sepoys, as detailed below, when called upon, and will pay strict obedience to the British Government, and abstain from encroaching beyond his own limits. And if at any time the said Maun Chund fail in the performance of any of the above obligations (again enumerated) he will be dispossessed. Considering this Sunnud as a valid instrument, he will conform to its terms. The duty of the ryots of

the Thakooraee, on their part, will be, considering Maun Chund as their rightful lord, to obey him accordingly, and pay the revenues regularly.

Detail.

Five begarees; roads; nuzzuranah remitted; to join with troops in case of war.

No. LXXII.

TRANSLATION of a SUNNUD conferring THAKOORAEE TUROCH upon THAKOOR JHOOBOO, son of THAKOOR LUGOOCHUND, under the seal and signature of CAPTAIN ROSS.

Dated 31st January 1819.

Whereas the Goorkhas have been completely expelled from the Hill States, and the whole of the hill country has come into the possession of the British Government, and whereas the aforesaid Rana being absent on the occasion of the settlement which was ordered by the Right Honorable the Governor-General, Lord Moira, to be made in the Hill Territories, the grant of a Sunnud for Thakooraee Turoch to the said Rana was delayed: Now from the commencement of the year 1819, corresponding with 1234 A.H. and 1875 Sumbut, the abovenamed Rana being present, this Sunnud is granted to him under my seal and signature, conferring upon him in perpetuity Thakooraee Turoch, with all the rights and appurtenances belonging thereto, on condition of his paying annually the stipulated nuzzuranah for defraying the expense of protection by the British troops, and of his attending with begarees and retainers, as set forth below, in case of his being so required, and of obedience to the British Government. It behoves him to exert himself in the administration of the affairs of his possessions; to consider himself a dependent of the Government, and not of any other power; to abstain from encroaching upon the territories of others; to promote the welfare of the people; to improve the cultivation of the land; and to secure the safety of the roads. If at any time he fail in the performance of any of the above conditions he shall be dispossessed of the grant. Considering this Sunnud as a valid instrument, he will conform to the foregoing conditions in the administration of the affairs of his territory. It will be the duty of the ryots of the said Thakooraee to regard the aforesaid Rana and his descendants as their rightful lord, to obey him accordingly, and pay the revenues regularly.

Detail.

Eight begarees to remain in attendance throughout the year.

No nuzzuranah shall be taken.

He shall construct roads throughout his territory.

He shall join the British Officers in person with his armed retainers and begarees on the occasion of war.

Dated 31st January 1819, corresponding with 1st Rubbeeoossanee 1234 A.H.

No. LXXIII.

Translation of an Agreement taken from Runjeet Sing to govern the Turoch State in justice and in equity—1843.

Whereas it having pleased the Right Honorable the Governor General of India to confer upon me the grant of the Thakooraee of the territory of Turoch; I, Runjeet Sing, son of Thakoor Kurrum Sing of Turoch deceased, do bind myself, my heirs and successors, to perform truly, diligently, and faithfully the whole of the several conditions specified in this agreement, *viz.*:—

1st.—That I will punctually pay into the Government Treasury the amount of tribute as heretofore.

2nd.—That I will without excuse or objection pay to Seyam Sing, pending further orders, the annual sum of five hundred Rupees allotted to Jhooboo and Seyam Sing by Government.

3rd.—That I will abolish the practice which hitherto prevailed of levying a fine from both parties in a suit after adjustment; and that the said practice shall only affect the guilty party in future.

4th.—I agree to discontinue the practice which has hitherto prevailed in Turoch, of wantonly dispossessing a subject of his patrimonial inheritance in land, and giving it to another in consideration of a nuzzuranah. Such an evil custom shall have no support from me.

5th.—I shall not adopt, nor permit, the improper practice which has prevailed in cases where a woman having been seduced and taken to the house of her seducer, the husband or plaintiff on suing for the recovery of the marriage portion or expenses does not receive justice, as the money in question is seized by the Chiefs and his followers. I shall do justice to all parties.

6th.—The practice which obtained of the Chieftain seizing entirely upon the goods and chattels of any of his subjects who may die without issue, thus leaving the widow and mother of the deceased destitute and without assistance, shall be henceforth put a stop to. I shall leave all the deceased's property whether in cash or kind for the maintenance of his mother and widow, to whom I will also extend my protection.

7th.—I will exterminate from Turoch the objectionable practice of female infanticide and punish severely all cases that may occur.

8th.—No suttees shall be permitted throughout the Turoch territory.

9th.—No dealings in slaves shall be permitted.

10th.—I further bind myself, my heirs and successors, to preserve the inhabitants in peace and contentment, avoiding all oppression and tyranny and preventing it in others. On the contrary I shall govern with justice and equity, and continue steadfast in my allegiance and loyalty to the British Government, and since it has pleased the Government to bestow the succession on me, I shall commit no act of injustice; but will cheerfully comply with all orders that may be conveyed to me, and lastly, I bind myself, my heirs and successors, to observe inviolate for ever the whole of the several conditions herein specified, in the fulfilment and performance of which there shall be no falling off whatsoever. In witness whereof I have hereunto set my hand and seal this 12th day of April 1843.

(True translation.)

(Sd.) JOHN C. ERSKINE,
Sub-Commr., N.-W. F.

LXXIV.

TRANSLATION of a SUNNUD granting THAKOORAEE TUROCH to THAKOOR RUNJEET SING, son of THAKOOR KURM SING, under the seal and signature of the HONORABLE JOHN ERSKINE, Sub-Commissioner and Superintendent of the N.-W. Frontier.

Dated 27th June 1843.

Whereas, in terms of a letter from Mr. Secretary Hamilton, No. 2, dated 6th July 1843, and also of paragraphs 38 to 40 of a letter from the Honorable Court of Directors, No. 15, dated 31st August 1842, Thakooraee Turoch was granted to the above Thakoor, this Sunnud is now given to him under my seal and signature, conferring upon him in perpetuity the aforesaid Thakooraee, with all the rights and appurtenances belonging thereto. It behoves him to consider himself a dependent of the British Government, and not of any other power; to promote the welfare of the people; to improve the cultivation of the lands; to look to the security of roads; to construct roads in

his Ilaqua; to appear in person with begarees and armed retainers according to his means when required; to pay annually by three instalments two hundred and eighty-eight Rupees, which have hitherto been paid into the Government Treasury, and also to pay by instalments an annual sum of two hundred and fifty Rupees, on account of Sheam Sing, a former Thakoor of Turoch; and not to deviate from the terms of the agreement which is on record in this office regarding the settlement of Thakooraee Turoch and the protection and safety of the people.

It will be the duty of the ryots of the said Thakooraee to consider him and, after him, his descendants as their rightful lord, to pay their revenue punctually, to be obedient to him, and not to refuse to execute his reasonable orders.

No. LXXV.

TRANSLATION of a SUNNUD granted to THAKOOR ROY MUNGREE DEO of KOONHIAR.—1815.

Whereas the Goorkhas have been completely expelled from these districts, and the whole of the hill country has come into the possession of the British Government: Wherefore, by order of the Right Honorable the Governor-General, this Sunnud is granted to Thakoor Roy Mungree Deo, conferring on him and his heirs for ever the Thakooraee of Koonhiar, with all the rights and appurtenances belonging thereto, on condition of his paying annually the stipulated nuzzuranah for defraying the expense of protection by the British troops, and of his attending with begarees and sepoys, as specified below, in case of his being so required. The said Thakoor Roy Mungree Deo will promote the welfare of his ryots, and the cultivation of the lands, and look to the security of the roads, and ensure the due payment of his nuzzuranah for defraying the expense of British troops, and be ready to attend with begarees and sepoys, as detailed below, when called upon, and will pay strict obedience to the British Government, and abstain from encroaching beyond his own limits. And if at any time the said Thakoor Roy Mungree Deo fail in the performance of any of the above obligations (again enumerated) he will be dispossessed. Considering this Sunnud as a valid instrument, he will conform to its terms. The duty of the ryots of the Thakooraee, on their part, will be, considering Thakoor Roy Mungree Deo as their rightful lord, to obey him accordingly, and pay the revenues regularly.

Detail.

Five begarees; roads, 12 feet; nuzzuranah remitted; to join with troops.

LXXVI.

TRANSLATION of a SUNNUD conferring the THAKOORAI of Sangri and the fort of KANGUL with the Pergunnah of Cheekul upon RAJA BIKERMAJEET of KULLOO—16th December 1815.

Whereas the Goorkhas have been completely expelled from the hill district, and all the places of this district have come into the possession of the British Government, and whereas the fort of Kangul with the Pergunnah of Cheekul and the Thakoorai of Sangri was during the time of the Goorkhas held by the Raja of Kulloo, therefore now, agreeably to the order of the Right Hon'ble Lord Moira, the Governor General, to General Sir David Ochterlony, the Fort of Kangul with the Pergunnah of Cheekul and the Thakoorai of Sangri with all the rights and appurtenances belonging thereto is conferred upon Raja Bikermajeet of Kulloo. It behoves the said Raja to consider this Sunnud as a valid instrument, to hold possession of the fort of Kangul, the Pergunnah of Cheekul, and the Thakoorai of Sangri, to abstain himself from encroaching beyond his own old limits in the possession of others, to improve the condition of the people, to distribute justice to the aggrieved, to obey the officers of the Company Bahadur, and to execute their orders with promptitude and zeal. On the occasion of a war, the troops and begarees of the Raja of Kulloo should be in attendance for the purpose of performing the work of Government. He shall consider it incumbent upon him to construct roads in all directions of the said Talooka, Pergunnah and Thakoorai whenever he is required to do so by the officers of the Company.

It will be the duty of the ryots of the pergunnah of Cheekul and the Thakoorai of Sangri to regard Raja Bikermajeet as their rightful lord, and leave nothing undone of their duty to him.

No. LXXVII.

TRANSLATION of a SUNNUD granting THAKOORAEE MANGUL to RANA BAHADOOR SING of MANGUL, under the seal and signature of CAPTAIN ROBERT ROSS, DEPUTY SUPERINTENDENT of SIRHIND and the HILL STATES.

Dated 20th December 1815.

Whereas, on the expulsion of the Goorkhas from the hill country, all these districts have come into the possession of the British Government, this Sunnud is granted to Rana Bahadoor Sing according to the orders of the Right Honorable the Governor General, Lord Moira, received through General

Sir David Ochterlony, conferring upon him Thakooraee Mangul. He shall hold possession of it in perpetuity in the same manner as he did during the time of the Goorkhas, and abide by the following terms, *viz.*:—

1st.—He shall supply begarees for the constant service of Government throughout the year.

2nd.—Nuzzuranah and Mamela should not be taken from him.

3rd.—On the occasion of war he shall join the British Army with his retainers.

4th.—He shall, on requisition, supply begarees from his Ilaqua for the construction of roads, and execute orders of the British authorities with zeal and alacrity.

Dated 20th December 1815, corresponding with 6th Poos 1872 Sumbut.

No. LXXVIII.

Translation of a Sunnud granting Thakooraee Durkotee to Rana Sutes Ram under the seal and signature of Captain Robert Ross—1815.

Dated 10th Ughan 1872 Sumbut.

Whereas all the Ranas of the hill country and its neighbourhood are under the rule of the British Government, and also the Thakoor of Durkotee is subject thereto, Captain Ross directs that Rana Sutes Ram of Durkotee shall always be under the control of the British Government, and shall not place himself under the authority of any other power. Other Ranas shall have no concern with Durkotee, and shall not dispute in any wise the right of the said Rana Sutes.

V.—TRANS-SUTLEJ STATES.

From Reports by the Punjab Government and Original Papers in the Foreign Office.

1. KAPURTHALA.

The Chief of Kapurthala at one time held possessions both in the Cis and Trans-Sutlej, and also in the Bari Doab. The scattered possessions in the Bari Doab were gained by the sword, and were the first acquisitions made by Sardar Jassa Singh, the founder of the family. In them lies the village of Ahlu, whence the family spring, and from which the style of Ahluwalia is derived, The Trans-Sutlej estates were also acquired by conquest, and from the chief city therein, Kapurthala, the family derives its general designation. Of the Cis-Sutlej possessions some were conquered and some were granted by Maharaja Ranjit Singh, prior to September 1808. The total value of the Cis-Sutlej possessions was estimated at Rupees 5,65,000.

By the treaty of the 25th April 1809 the Sardar of Kapurthala was pledged to furnish supplies to British troops moving through or cantoned in his Cis-Sutlej territory; and by article 5 of the Declaration of the 6th May 1809 he was bound to join the British standard with his followers during war.

In 1826 the Sardar, Fateh Singh, fled to the Cis-Sutlej States for the protection of the British Government against the aggressions of Ranjit Singh and protection was accorded. It was declared that the Ahluwalia Chief was under British protection in respect to his ancestral possessions east of the Sutlej, but dependent on Lahore for places conferred by the Lahore Government prior to September 1808, *viz.*, Bassi, Naraingarh, and Jagraon. The protection of the British Government, however, extended over both.

In the first Sikh war the troops of Kapurthala fought against the British at Aliwal, and in consequence of these hostilities and of the failure of the Sardar to furnish supplies from his Cis-Sutlej estates to the British army, his Cis-Sutlej estates were confiscated. When the Jullunder Doab came under the dominion of the British Government in 1846, the Trans-Sutlej possessions of the Ahluwalia Sardar were maintained in his independent possession, conditionally on his paying to the British Government a commutation in cash of the service engagements by which he had previously been bound to the Government of Lahore. The value of the Jullunder estates was estimated at

Rupees 5,77,763. The terms of the confirmation were in favour of the Sardar and the heirs of his body lawfully begotten, on condition of good conduct and good management, that no customs or duties of any kind be levied, and that he make and keep in repairs the high roads through his lands.

The commutation for military service in the Jullunder Doab was fixed at Rupees 1,38,000, but subsequently a reduction of Rupees 7,000 was made from this on account of the Nurmahal jagir, which was included with the Kapurthala territory when first calculating the tribute due by the Raja, but which was afterwards declared to be distinct therefrom. The Bari Doab estates, estimated to yield Rupees 25,270, but which have since been assessed at Rupees 16,742, were released to Sardar Nihal Singh on a life tenure, and subject to British jurisdiction.

In 1849 Sardar Nihal Singh was created a Raja. He died in September 1852, and was succeeded by his son, Randhir Singh. During the mutiny of 1857, and subsequently in Oudh in 1858, Raja Randhir Singh rendered service to the British Government. In recognition of the services performed by him at that time in the Jullunder Doab, the Government, among other rewards, remitted a year's tribute, and permanently reduced the tribute by Rupees 25,000. The Raja, however, requested that the hereditary jagir in the Bari Doab, which had been resumed on the death of Raja Nihal Singh in 1852, though of less present value, might be restored to him in lieu of the remission of tribute. This request was complied with, and the jagir was released to the Raja in perpetuity, the civil and police jurisdiction remaining in the hands of the British authorities. The tribute payable by the Raja accordingly stands at its former amount, *viz.*, Rupees 1,31,000.

For his services in Oudh, where, at the head of his contingent, Randhir Singh took part in several engagements with the enemy, some valuable Talukdari estates in that province were conferred upon him (No. LXXIX).

(1) The Baundi and Bithauli estates on the Ghagra, in the Bahraich and Barabanki districts, granted at a favourable assessment fixed in perpetuity. The revenue demand on these estates is Rupees 59,950.

(2) The Akona and Dongapur estates in the Bahraich district granted at ordinary rates and temporarily settled.

By a Sanad (No. LXXX) the Raja was guaranteed the right of adoption.

Raja Nihal Singh shortly before his death in 1852 executed a will empowering his two younger sons, Bikrama Singh and Suchet Singh, to claim a partition of the fief. Dissensions arose among the brothers, and in 1853 Suchet Singh demanded and received his share, which he held independently of the Raja and as a jagirdar of the British Government.

In 1859 Suchet Singh having become reconciled to his brothers desired that the arrangement ordered by his father's will might be set aside, and the lands restored to the Kapurthala State, to be held by him in subordination to the Raja. This request was sanctioned by the British Government, and the dismemberment of the State having thus been prevented by voluntary agreement between the brothers, the cancelment of the will and the restoration to the Raja of his territory on the same footing as it existed in former times were announced by Lord Canning at a Darbar held on the 31st January 1860, at which all the brothers were present. In 1866 dissensions again arose among the brothers, and Bikrama Singh and Suchet Singh claimed the execution of their father's will. It was decided, however, that Lord Canning's order should be upheld, that the Raja should exercise paramount authority over the whole of the Kapurthala State, and that the younger brothers should each receive Rupees 60,000 per annum in cash, the net annual value of the property bequeathed to them.

In 1862 the title of Raja-i-Rajagan was conferred upon Randhir Singh as a hereditary distinction. In 1864 he was created a Knight of the Star of India.

Raja Randhir Singh died on the 2nd April 1870 whilst on a voyage to England, and was succeeded by his eldest son, Kharak Singh, then 21 years of age. In a few years this prince showed signs of insanity, and in 1874 became incapable of conducting the administration, which was then entrusted to a Council composed of the Wazir and the Diwan of the State, and an officer in the service of the British Government. This arrangement failed to work satisfactorily, and it was found necessary in 1875 to appoint a British officer as Superintendent of the State, under the general control of the Commissioner of the Jullunder Division. Kharak Singh died in 1877, and his only son, Raja Jagatjit Singh, then five years old, was installed as his successor. During the Raja's minority the State continued under the administration of the British Superintendent, but on his coming of age he was invested with full powers of government on the 24th November 1890.

In 1878-79 the State furnished a contingent of 500 infantry, 100 cavalry and 3 guns, which served during the campaign of that year in Afghanistan.

In 1883 an Act of the Legislature, No. X of that year, was passed to confirm and give effect to an award made by the Viceroy and Governor-General regarding certain matters in dispute between the Kapurthala State and Sardar Bikrama Singh, touching a grant of land in Oudh received by the Sardar from the British Government in recognition of his services.

The area of the Punjab possessions of the Raja of Kapurthala is 598 square miles; that of the Oudh estates 700 square miles. The population in the estates in Oudh, and in the territories in the Punjab, respectively, are estimated (1891) at 253,000 and 299,690. The revenue from the Punjab possessions is about 12 lakhs of rupees, while the Oudh estates yield a gross revenue of about 9¼ lakhs. The military force consists (1891) of 202 cavalry, and 1,000 infantry, including gunners, with 13 guns. A force of 150 cavalry and 600 infantry has been offered by the Raja to Government for Imperial service. The Raja receives a salute of eleven guns.

2. MANDI.

This ancient Hindu Rajput principality came into the possession of the British Government by the Lahore treaty of the 9th March 1846. The State, with full administrative powers within the same, was conceded (No. LXXXI) to the Raja Balbir Sen, his heirs, and those of his brothers, according to seniority, on condition of their abiding by the terms entered in the sanad. The Government also reserved liberty to remove from the gadi any one who might prove incapable or might be of worthless character, and to appoint such other heir entitled to succeed as might be competent to administer the State.

On the death of Raja Balbir Sen in 1851 a Council of Regency was appointed to conduct the administration during the minority of his son, Bijai Sen, the present Raja, who was then four years old.

Raja Bijai Sen was entrusted with the administration of the State in 1866, but its affairs soon fell into such disorder that it was found necessary to address a severe warning to the Raja and to appoint a British officer as Councillor. Under his advice reforms were carried out, and the administration having been put on a satisfactory footing, he was withdrawn in 1873.

In consequence of the loss of revenue produced by the introduction into British territory of untaxed salt from the Mandi mines, an arrangement was made with the Raja in 1870, by which the price of salt at the Mandi mines was doubled, and the increase made over to the British Government as compensation for the loss of revenue. A customs establishment for registering the sale and destination of the salt was stationed at the mines. This arrangement was modified in 1875, and the establishment withdrawn, the Raja agreeing to pay an annual sum of Rupees 50,000, to keep up an efficient registering establishment, and not to lower the existing price of Mandi salt without the consent of the British Government.

These arrangements have been modified more than once at the instance of the Raja, but at the close of the year 1883-84 the procedure was this: The salt was sold at the mines at a fixed price of 10 annas per maund, and a duty of similar amount was levied upon it. The whole of the price and one-third of the duty were received by the Raja, while two-thirds of the duty were credited to the British Government.

From the commencement of the year 1884 a further modification in the system was introduced. By the existing arrangement, which is intended to be permanent, the duty has been reduced to 6 annas per maund, and for the future this duty is to vary as the duty on salt in British India may vary, in the proportion of 1 to 5, that is, whenever the duty in British India is raised or lowered by 2½ annas, that on Mandi salt will rise or fall by ½ an anna; it being also a condition that the price, 10 annas per maund, is not to be reduced without the previous sanction of the British Government.

The right of adoption was conferred on the Raja by Sanad (No. XXXIX).

On the 1st of January 1885 the Raja leased to the British Government the right to collect drift and waif timber on the River Beas in Mandi territory for a period of five years on a payment of Rupees 500 per annum, and this lease is about (1892) to be renewed for a further period of five years.

A Telegraph line has been constructed between Palampur in the Kangra district and the Raja's capital.

The area of Mandi is 1,131 square miles; its population, according to the census of 1891, is 166,923; and its revenue Rupees 4,06,075. The State pays a tribute of Rupees 1,00,000. The Raja has (1891) a military force of 20 cavalry and 169 infantry, including gunners, with 5 serviceable and 11 other guns. He receives a salute of eleven guns.

3. CHAMBA.

This is an ancient Hindu Rajput principality, which came into the possession of the British Government in 1846, and part of which was made over to Maharaja Gulab Singh.

By an agreement with the Maharaja of Kashmir in 1847, Chamba came again entirely under the British Government, and a Sanad (No. LXXXII) was given to the Raja, Sri Singh, assigning the Chamba territory to him and to his male heirs who are entitled to inherit according to the Shastras, and, on failure of direct issue, to the heirs of the brothers according to seniority. If under any of the Rajas misgovernment should exist, the Government may depose that Raja, and place on the gadi any other of the family.

In 1854 the sanitarium of Dalhousie, in the Chamba territory, was made over to Government by the Raja, the stipulation being that Rupees 2,000 should be remitted from the yearly tribute, which then stood at Rupees 10,000, until 1867. In that year a further remission of Rupees 5,000 per annum was made in compensation for lands taken up for military purposes.

A Sanad (No. XXXIX) was given to the Raja conferring on him the right of adoption. In 1864 the Raja of Chamba leased (No. LXXXIII) all the forests in his territories to the British Government. In 1872 the above agreement was revised (No. LXXXIV) with a view to the better conservancy of the forests in Chamba. The lease of 1864 expired in 1884 and has been renewed for a further period of 20 years.

In 1862, at the request of the Raja, who had become deeply involved in debt, a British officer was appointed Superintendent with the most beneficial results to the State, the revenue having risen in eight years from Rupees 1,20,000 to Rupees 1,73,000. It now amounts to Rupees 2,35,000.

Raja Sri Singh died, without issue, in October 1870; and as by the terms of the sanad the succession, in default of legitimate heirs, devolved upon the eldest of the surviving brothers, Gopal Singh, half-brother of Raja Sri Singh, was recognised as Chief of Chamba, to the exclusion of his younger brother, Suchet Singh, who claimed the Chiefship on the ground of his being the full brother of the late Raja.

In April 1873 Gopal Singh, finding himself incapable of governing the country, abdicated in favour of his son, Sham Singh, then a boy of eight

years of age. Suchet Singh renewed his claims to the Chiefship, but they were again rejected.

The administration of Chamba was carried on during the young Raja's minority by a British officer in concert with officials of the State. Sham Singh attained the age of 18 years in 1884 and was invested with full powers in October of that year. The conditions which have been attached to his investiture are—

(1) That the Raja shall appoint a suitable Wazir, the nominee to be approved by the Commissioner of the Division;

(2) That the appointment of Superintendent be temporarily maintained, and that in all matters affecting the administration in which the Superintendent sees occasion to give the Raja authoritative advice, that advice shall be followed.

A postal Convention (note to No. XXX), similar to that with Patiala, was concluded in 1886 between the British Government and the Chamba State, under which an exchange of postal communication has been established between British territory and Chamba.

The area of Chamba is 3,126 square miles; the population by the census of 1891, 124,032; the revenue is now about Rupees 3,50,000. The military force consists (1891) of 12 cavalry and 206 infantry including gunners, with three guns. The Raja receives a salute of eleven guns.

4. SUKET.

This ancient Hindu Rajput principality also came into the possession of the British Government by the treaty of Lahore. In 1846 the State, with full administrative powers, was conceded to the Raja, Ugar Sen, in a Sanad (No. LXXXV), embodying conditions similar to those in the sanad granted to the Chief of Mandi.

The right of adoption was conferred on the Raja by Sanad (No. XXXIX). Raja Ugar Sen died in 1875 and was succeeded by his son Rudar Sen.

After a rule of some three years' duration Raja Rudar Sen was deposed in April 1878, his incapacity to govern being proved. His eldest son, Ari Mardan Sen, whom the Government of India had proposed to recognise as his successor if found fit on attaining majority, died in November 1878, before

reaching the age of 18 years; the second son, Dusht Nikandan Sen, was accordingly allowed to succeed, and was installed as Raja on the 29th March 1879. The ex-Raja Rudar Sen died in November 1886.

The government of the State was carried on by a Council of Regency, assisted by a Government official as Manager, until Raja Dusht Nikandan Sen attained his majority. On the 1st May 1884 full ruling powers were committed to him.

The administration of Raja Dusht Nikandan Sen has been so unsatisfactory as to give rise to numerous complaints and to call for the interference of the Punjab Government. The Raja has been given a year's trial to enable him to retrieve his position as a Ruler, and at his own request an Assistant Commissioner has been deputed to act as his counsellor and adviser during that period.

The area of Suket is 404 square miles, with a population, by the census of 1891, of about 52,403. The revenue amounts to about one lakh of rupees. The Raja keeps up (1891) a force of 12 cavalry and 26 infantry, including gunners, with four field guns. He receives a salute of eleven guns.

5. TRANS-SUTLEJ JAGIRDARS WITH ADOPTION SANADS.

Sanads (No. LXXXVI) granting the right of adoption were also given to Sardar Shamsher Singh, Sandhanwalia, and Raja Tej Singh. These, however, were ordinary jagirdars, having ordinary magisterial and revenue powers within their estates, but no powers of government. Raja Tej Singh died in December 1862, and was succeeded by his adopted son, now Raja Harbans Singh. Sardar Shamsher Singh, who has also died, has been succeeded by his adopted son, Sardar Bakhshish Singh.

No. LXXIX.

TRANSLATION of a SUNNUD granting the ESTATES of BOUNDEE and BITHOWLEE to RAJAH RUNDHEER SING BAHADOOR of KUPPOORTHULLA.

Dated 15th April 1859.

Whereas it appears from the report of the Chief Commissioner of Oudh that during the disturbances Rajah Rundheer Sing Bahadoor Ahloowalla, from loyalty to the British Government, came in person to Lucknow at the head of his troops and rendered valuable service: as a mark of satisfaction, I hereby confer upon Rajah Rundheer Sing Bahadoor the zemindaree of Boundee and Bithowlee at half revenue in istumraree tenure, on the condition that in time of difficulty and danger the Rajah shall render military and political service. It is understood that this grant confers on the Rajah only the rights enjoyed by the former proprietors of the above zemindaree, and nothing more.

A khillut of the value of Rupees 10,000 (ten thousand Rupees) is bestowed upon the Rajah.

No. LXXX.

To FURZUND DILBUND RASEKOOL ITEHQAD RAJAH RAJEGAN RAJAH RUNDHEER SING BAHADOOR, of KUPPOORTHULLA. —1862.

Her Majesty being desirous that the Governments of the several Princes and Chiefs of India who now govern their own territories should be perpetuated, and that the representation and dignity of their Houses should be continued, I hereby, in fulfilment of this desire, convey to you the assurance that, on failure of natural heirs, the adoption by yourself and future Rulers of your State of a successor, according to Hindoo Law and to the customs of your race, will be recognized and confirmed.

Be assured that nothing shall disturb the Engagement thus made to you so long as your House is loyal to the Crown and faithful to the conditions of the Treaties, Grants, or Engagements which record its obligations to the British Government.

5th March 1862. (Sd.) CANNING.

No. LXXXI.

TRANSLATION of a SUNNUD from the GOVERNOR-GENERAL, granting the STATE of MUNDEE to RAJAH BULBEER SEIN of MUNDEE.

Dated 24th October 1846.

Whereas by the Treaty concluded between the British and Sikh Governments, on 9th March 1846, the hill country has come into the possession of the Honorable Company; and whereas Rajah Bulbeer Sein, Chief of Mundee, the highly dignified, evinced his sincere attachment and devotion to the British Government: the State of Mundee, comprised within the same boundaries as at the commencement of the British occupation, together with full administrative powers within the same, is now granted by the British Government to him and the heirs male of his body by his Ranee, from generation to generation. On failure of such heirs, any other male heir who may be proved to the British Government to be next of kin to the Rajah, shall obtain the above State with administrative powers.

Be it known to the Rajah, that the British Government shall be at liberty to remove any one from the Guddee of Mundee who may prove to be of worthless character and incapable of properly conducting the administration of his State, and to appoint such other nearest heir of the Rajah to succeed him, as may be capable of the administration of the State and entitled to succeed. The Rajah or any one as above described, who may succeed him, shall abide by the following terms entered in this Sunnud, *viz.* :—

1st.—The Rajah shall pay annually into the treasury of Simla and Subathoo, one lakh of Company's Rupees as nuzzuranah by two instalments, the first instalment on the 1st of June, corresponding with Jeth, and the second instalment on the 1st November, corresponding with Kartick.

2nd.—He shall not levy tolls and duties on goods imported and exported, but shall consider it incumbent on him to protect bankers and traders within his State.

3rd.—He shall construct roads within his territory not less than 12 feet in width, and keep them in repair.

4th.—He shall pull down and level the Forts of Kumlagurh,* Anundpore, &c., and never attempt to re-build them.

5th.—On the breaking out of disturbances, he shall, together with his troops and hill porters, whenever required, join the British army, and be ready to execute whatever orders may be issued to him by the British authorities, and supply provisions according to his means.

* The condition regarding the Fort of Kumlagurh was afterwards modified and the Rajah was allowed to preserve the upper buildings of the principal height, which contain shrines and temples; but the buildings on the other heights, not close to the temples, and especially the tombs, were to be destroyed. Not more than twenty men and six light guns for salutes were to be kept in the fort.

6th.—He shall refer to the British Courts whatever dispute may arise between him and any other Chief.

7th.—In regard to the duties on the iron and salt mines, &c., situated in the territory of Mundee, rules shall be laid down after consultation with the Superintendent of the Hill States, and those rules shall not be departed from.

8th.—The Rajah shall not alienate any portion of the lands of the said territory without the knowledge and consent of the British Government, nor transfer it by way of mortgage.

9th.—He shall so put a stop to the practices of slave-dealing, suttee, female infanticide, and the burning or drowning of lepers, which are opposed to British laws, that no one shall venture in future to revive them.

It behoves the Rajah not to encroach beyond the boundaries of his State on the territory of any other Chief, but to abide by the terms of this Sunnud and adopt such measures as may tend to the welfare of his people, the prosperity of his country, and the improvement of the soil, and ensure the administration of even-handed justice to the aggrieved, the restoration to the people of their just rights, and the security of the roads. He shall not subject his people to extortion, but keep them always contented. The subjects of the State of Mundee shall regard the Rajah and his successors as above described to be the sole proprietor of that territory, and never refuse to pay him the revenue due by them, but remain obedient to him, and act up to his just orders.

No. LXXXII.

TRANSLATION of a SUNNUD from the GOVERNOR-GENERAL, granting the Territory of CHUMBA to RAJAH SREE SING, dated 6th April 1848.

Whereas all the northern and eastern hill territory, between the Rivers Sutlej and Sindh, formerly attached to the territory of the Punjab, has been transferred to the British Government by the Treaty of the 9th March 1846, concluded between the Honorable Company and the Government of Lahore, the country of Chumba, which at the time the above Treaty was concluded was in the possession of the Rajah of the place, is hereby conferred in perpetuity upon him and his heirs male, who, according to the shastres, may be deemed his rightful successors. In the event of the Rajah leaving no male heirs, his next brother, who may be the eldest of the surviving brothers, will succeed him. The Rajahs of Chumba will retain full administrative powers within the limits of their own country, on the following conditions, *viz.*:—

1st.—The Rajah shall pay every year into the treasury of Kangra an annual sum of twelve thousand Rupees by two instalments: the first instalment to be paid in the month of Cheit; the second in the month of Magh.

2nd.—The Rajah shall at once abolish in his country the suttee rites, female infanticide, the slave trade, and the practice of mutilation.

3rd.—The Rajah shall protect merchants and travellers, and abolish sayer duties, &c., in his territory.

4th.—The Rajah shall cause roads 12 feet wide to be constructed through his country, and shall keep them in good repair.

5th.—On the occasion of war, the Rajah shall join the British army, furnish provisions, and supply soldiers on a monthly pay of five Rupees each, and bearers to carry baggage on a salary of four Rupees each per mensem. Should any of the Rajahs of Chumba mismanage the affairs of the country, the British Government will remove him and appoint in his place another of the family. It is not the object of the British Government to take the country into its hands : the only thing which it has in view is that, from the good management of the territory and the impartial administration of justice, the people should continue to enjoy peace and happiness.

6th.—If a dispute of any kind arise between the Rajah of Chumba and any other chief, the case shall be laid before the British Government, and the Rajah shall abide by the decision which the Government shall pass thereon. Without the consent of the British Government, the Rajah shall enter into no negotiations with any other Chief, but shall confine himself to his own country, and exert himself to the utmost to promote the welfare and happiness of his people, to increase the cultivation of the territory, and to administer justice to all.

No. LXXXIII.

Agreement for the Lease of the Chumba Forests.—1864.

The Rajah of Chumba finding great difficulty in arranging for the preservation of the forests in his territory has requested the aid of the British Government and has agreed to give to the British officer whom the Government may appoint for this purpose the sole control of the forests in the territory of Chumba. To give effect, therefore, to the wishes of the Rajah, the following arrangements are agreed to by the Rajah of Chumba on the one hand and by and on behalf of the British Government on the other hand :—

Article 1.

The sole control of all forests in the territory of Chumba is vested in the British Government, who shall appoint an officer to be Conservator of the same.

Article 2.

The British Government shall be at liberty to place under strict conservancy management such forest tracts as it shall from time to time select, and to lay down such general rules as it thinks proper for the control of all forests.

ARTICLE 3.

Such exemption from these rules shall be granted, or such other arrangements shall be made as shall be necessary to prevent interference with any acknowledged or established rights of the inhabitants of Chumba to cut wood for their own use.

ARTICLE 4.

No contractor or other person shall be allowed to cut timber in any of the forests within the Rajah's territories, except with the express permission of the Conservator, and on the rates and under the conditions fixed by him.

ARTICLE 5.

For every Deodar (Kelu) tree felled on the Chenab and its tributaries, and within the Chumba territory by authority of the Conservator, the British Government shall pay to the Rajah of Chumba four (4) Rupees, and on the Ravee and its tributaries for each Deodar (Kelu) five (5) Rupees, and for other trees as follows:—

Akhrot, Walnut, three (3) Rupees per tree.

Boorj, Birch, one Rupee eight annas (1-8) per tree.

Susoon, Ash, and all other descriptions, including inferior sorts of pine, two (2) Rupees.

The above rates shall be understood to refer to trees above six (6) feet in girth, measured at man's height from the ground; for trees of a smaller size half rates shall be paid.

Out of this sum one (1) Rupee per tree is to be set aside for conservancy purposes, of which the following is to be considered a detail:—

1.—Planting trees, fencing in young plantations, and arboriculture generally.

2.—For local daks.

The expenditure for such conservancy to be entirely under the control of the Conservator, and that of the daks under the Rajah's agency.

3.—The balance from this fund after paying expenses as above to be divided evenly between the Forest Department and the Rajah, and to be expended at the discretion of each on the construction and improvement of roads and communication generally.

4.—That for each of the two official years, namely, 1864-65 and 1865-66, the Rajah will receive from the Conservator of Forests the sum of Rupees one thousand (1,000) in lieu of all his claims to waif timbers on the Ravee within his territories, and that after that period and during the currency of this lease he will receive five hundred (Rupees 500) per annum on this account, all such timber becoming from date of said lease the property of the British Government.

ARTICLE 6.

The accounts shall be made up half-yearly to 30th April and 31st of October, and shall be rendered to the Rajah, and the payments made at the above-mentioned rates half-yearly in the months of May and November.

ARTICLE 7.

The British Government shall manage the Chumba forests in accordance with the general system of forest management which may be in force for similar forests within the territories of the British Government, and for the preservation of the same shall maintain such establishments as it shall consider suitable in each case. The British Government will defray all the expenses of these establishments connected with the conservancy of forests except as provided for in paragraph 5, Clauses 2 and 3.

ARTICLE 8.

The British Government, or the contractors employed by it, will defray all expenses of felling and transporting the timber, and they shall be at liberty to dispose of it by sale or otherwise at their pleasure, subject to no other claim from the Rajah than the payments referred to in paragraph 5 of the present Agreement; and it is distinctly understood that any former or customary charge on the *employés* of the British Government, such as "Dulalee," &c., is now abolished.

ARTICLE 9.

All timber passing down the Rivers Chenab and Ravee across the boundary of the Chumba territory, unless covered by a pass from the Conservator and duly marked in the manner described in the pass, shall be presumed to be the property of the British Government, and may be taken possession of as such by the Conservator or his Agents, and the onus of proving the timber to belong to any other person shall rest upon such person.

ARTICLE. 10.

The Conservator shall be authorized to exercise within the Chumba territory the powers of a Subordinate Magistrate of the 1st Class, as described in Act XXV. of 1861, for the trial of offences against property, and relating to property marks, mischief, assaults, and contravention of such forest rules as may from time to time be in force in the territories under the Government of the Punjab.

ARTICLE 11.

The Rajah engages to render every aid required by the Conservator in the exercise of the above powers for apprehending offenders or supposed offenders and for enforcing the penalties awarded by him.

ARTICLE 12.

This agreement shall continue in force for a period of twenty (20) years from the 1st of May 1864, but on the expiry of that term shall be renewable

at the pleasure of the British Government for a further period of (20) twenty years, and shall then be again renewable in like manner until the term of ninety-nine (99) years from the original date (1st May 1864) shall have expired. At the expiry of that period it shall be at the option of the Rajah to renounce the agreement or enter into a fresh one.

Provided that any revision or modification of the rates and mode of payment described in Clauses 5, 6, and 13 that shall be agreed to by both contracting parties may take place at any time without affecting the continuance of the agreement or any of its provisions.

ARTICLE 13.

In order to secure to the Rajah a fixed moderate income from his forests, the British Government agree that a minimum payment of Rupees twenty thousand (20,000) per annum be fixed, and that in the event of its not cutting wood to that amount in any year, the Rajah will still receive from the said Government this sum as rent, and in event of the value of annual cutting being in excess of twenty thousand (Rupees 20,000) the British Government agree to pay amount at the rates fixed and as in this lease.

Executed this the tenth (10th) day of September 1864 (eighteen hundred and sixty-four), 27th Badon 1921, at Dalhousie, in presence of the undersigned.

(Sd.) C. V. JENKINS, *Asst. Commr.,*
Offg. Supdt. of Chumba State.

Signature of Rajah fixed in my presence.

(Sd.) EDWARD PRINSEP, *Settlement Commr.*
(Sd.) GEORGE MCANDREW, *Major,*
Depy. Inspr.-Genl. of Police.

Certified that the word additional, and as noted in the terms of this lease and in paragraph 13, having been erroneously entered in this and 13th paragraph of this lease, is hereby erased by me and altered as above, and in compliance with docket memo. No. 3761, Public Works Department, dated 19th November 1864, Lahore.

(Sd.) C. V. JENKINS, *Asst. Commr.,*
Offg. Supdt. of Chumba.

CHUMBA,
November 22nd, 1864.

No. LXXXIV.

REVISED AGREEMENT for the lease of the CHAMBA FORESTS—1872.

Whereas, by the terms of an agreement bearing date at Dalhousie the tenth day of September 1864, His Highness the Raja of Chamba, having

requested the aid of the British Government in the management of his forests, has, for that purpose, leased the said forests to the British Government; and whereas certain additions to, and alterations in, the said agreement having been from time to time consented to by the parties thereto: it is advisable now to embody the said additions and alterations in a new form of agreement, and also, at the same time, to make more definite provision by the terms of such agreement for the proper conservancy of the forests aforesaid.

The following articles have been agreed upon between His Highness the Raja of Chamba, of the one part, and Major-General Reynell George Taylor, C.B., C.S.I., Commissioner, at present, for the Amritsar Division of the Punjab, on behalf of the British Government, of the other part:—

1. From and after the date of the execution of this present agreement, the former agreement bearing date at Dalhousie the 10th day of September 1864, shall cease to be of force, and shall be deemed to be cancelled and superseded by this present agreement.

2. The term "Forest," as used in these articles, shall mean and include—

(*a*) Those tracts of country covered with trees, or from which the trees have been felled, which, for seven years past and upwards, have paid no revenue as cultivated land to the Chamba State.

(*b*) Such other tracts of land, cultivated, or uncultivated, covered with trees or barren, as the Raja of Chamba may from time to time consent to give up for the purpose of consolidating or extending the area of any existing forest, or of forming new plantations or forests.

3. With the exception of the forests enumerated in Article 6, all forests in territories subject to His Highness the Raja of Chamba shall be preserved, worked, and managed according to the rules set forth in the schedule hereto annexed, and the right to the produce thereof shall vest in the several parties therein declared to be entitled thereto.

Provided that the said rules shall be in force for three years from date of this agreement, at the end of which time the British Government may call for a report thereon and decide whether they shall continue as they are or be in any respect added to, modified, or amended.

4. The Raja of Chamba agrees to grant to the British Government, during the currency of this agreement, all his rights in unclaimed, waif and wind-fall timber on the rivers "Chenab" and "Ravi" and their several tributaries, and in all other parts of his territories; and further to grant to the said Government the entire control of rivers and streams coming from and passing through the forests in so far as concerns the floating, management, or collection of timber in transit to the timber depôts.

5. The British Government may invest all or any of the officers in whom, under the said rules, the control of any forest, or of timber-floating operations, is vested with all or any of the powers of a Magistrate as described in the Code of Criminal Proceedure in force in British India, to be exercised

within the Chamba territory, for the purpose of trying and punishing offences against the rules aforesaid.

And the Raja of Chamba engages to render every aid required by the officer or officers authorized to exercise such powers for bringing to justice all persons charged with offences against the rules, and for enforcing the judgment awarded against them.

6. The following forests, groves, and trees shall be excluded from the operation of Article 3, that is to say—

(1) The forests known as "Jamwar and Kajjia," as demarcated and defined according to the terms of a letter from the Superintendent of the Chamba State to the Secretary to the Government of the Punjab in the Department of Public Works, No. 22, dated July 5th 1869.

(2) Two hundred trees (200) of "Kelu" (*Cedrus deodara*) around the temple at Kilar; 20 of the same kind at Baira; 15 at Kothair, 60 at Bassu, 60 at Pieura of the same kind; at Chanota also sixty of the same kind.

Provided always, as regards trees mentioned in the preceding clause, that they shall not be felled, but that such trees as fall by natural causes shall be at the disposal of the managers of the shrine or temple for which they are set apart for the purposes of repairing the same.

Provided also that such excepted trees may, where necessary, be marked, or the area in which they stand demarcated.

(3) All trees growing on village or other lands under cultivation, not being forest lands within the meaning of Article 2.

(4) Certain groves in the vicinity of the town of Chamba, *viz.*, a grove of *Chil* trees between the River Ravi and Sao; and a grove of *Shisham* trees, about two miles from Chamba, between the river Ravi and the new road to Dalhousie.

(5) All trees growing within 200 feet on either side of the public roads hereinafter enumerated, or in the vicinity of any spring or well.

Provided that, when such road or spring or well passes through, or is situated within, a forest which is reserved under the rules hereto annexed, this clause shall not be held to affect such forest, but it shall remain in all respects as a "reserved forest" under the rules,—the British Government on their part engaging not to fell trees in such forest within 200 feet of such public road, or in the vicinity of such spring or well, without the previous consent of the Superintendent of the Chamba State.

The public roads are as follows :—

1. Chamba to Pangi.
2. Chamba to Dalhousie *viá* Chil.
3. Chamba to Barmour and Jurma, in British Lahoul.
4. Kilar, in Pangi, to Padar, in Kashmir territory.
5. Kilar, in Pangi, to Jurma, in British Lahoul.
6. Chamba to Nurpur.

7. Chamba to Dharmsala.
8. Chamba to Badrwar, in Kashmir territory.
9. Dalhousie to Dharmsala and Nurpur.
10. Chamba to Madhopur, at the head of the Bari Doab Canal.
11. Chamba to Dalhousie, *viâ* the Kujjiar Forest.
12. Chamba to Dalhousie, by the new level road.
13. Chamba to Jumwar.
14. Chamba to Sao.
15. Dalhousie to Danera through the Chamba territory.
16. Chamba to Shahpur, on the Ravi.

7. In consideration of the rights and privileges conveyed to the British Government by the preceding articles, the British Government agree to pay to His Highness the Raja of Chamba seigniorage for every tree felled for the use of the British Government at the following rates :—

Kelu (*Cedrus deodara*), if felled on the Chenab and its tributaries	Rs.	4	0	0
Kelu (*Cedrus deodara*), if felled on the Ravi or its tributaries	,,	5	0	0
Akrot (Walnut)	,,	3	0	0
Burj (Birch)	,,	1	8	0
Sunnoon (Ash)	,,	2	0	0
All other trees (including all conifers except Kelu)	,,	2	0	0

Provided always that, if the number of trees felled by the British Government in any one year is not sufficient to make the seigniorage thereon amount to the sum of twenty thousand rupees, the seigniorage payable in such year to the Raja shall be twenty thousand rupees and not less.

And, in consideration of the right to waif and windfall conveyed by Article 4, the British Government further agree to pay to the Raja the sum of one thousand rupees annually.

8. One-fourth part of all sums paid to the Raja in respect of trees felled under Article 7 shall be set aside and devoted to the following special purposes, that is to say :—

Twenty rupees per centum of the said fourth part shall be for the Raja of Chamba to expend upon local postage service; thirty rupees per centum of the said fourth part shall be for the Raja of Chamba to spend upon making and repairing roads and bridges; fifty rupees per centum of the said fourth part shall be returned to the British Government to be expended on the planting, restoration and conservancy of forests.

9. The accounts shall be made up half-yearly to the 31st of March and the 30th of September, and shall be rendered to His Highness the Raja of Chamba, and the payments agreed upon in Article 7 shall be made

half-yearly in the months of April and October, on or before the 5th day of the month.

10. No fees or other payments except those agreed upon in Article 7 shall be demanded or be payable by the British Government or its servants on account of any forest produce. Provided that nothing in this clause shall be held to prevent the levy of tolls at bridges and ferries, or roads, lawfully payable to the Chamba State.

11. Except as provided by Article 8, the whole cost of conserving the forests which are "reserved" under the rules, together with all costs of felling and transporting timber for the use of the British Government and of maintaining the necessary establishments in such forests, shall be borne by the British Government.

12. This agreement shall continue in force for a term of 20 years, commencing from the first day of May 1864.

On the expiry of this term, it shall be renewable at the pleasure of the British Government for a further term of 20 years, on expiry whereof it shall be again renewable in a like manner until the term of 99 years, counting from the first day of May 1864, shall have expired.

At the expiry of such term it shall be at the option of the Raja of Chamba to renew this agreement or enter into a fresh one.

Provided always that any revision or modification of the rates and mode of payment described in Articles 7, 8, 9 that may be agreed to by both parties may be made at any time without affecting the continuance of this agreement or any of its provisions.

Executed this eighth day of July 1872 at Chamba.

In the presence of
J. MONTGOMERY,
Assistant Commissioner.

(Sd.) REYNELL G. TAYLOR,
Commr. and Supdt., Amritsar Division,
on behalf of the British Government.

In the presence of
GEORGE MCANDREW, *Colonel,*
Political Superintendent of Chamba.

GOPAL SING,
Raja of Chamba,
&c., &c.

SCHEDULE 1.

RULES FOR CHAMBA FORESTS.

CHAPTER 1.

Of the Division of Forest Land into Reserved and Unreserved.

1. *Classification of Forests.*—There will be two classes of forests, to be called reserved and unreserved. The Conservator of Forests or such other

officer as he may authorize in that behalf may from time to time, but subject always to the exceptions agreed to by the terms of the lease, declare that any forests shall be "reserved."

2. *Selection and demarcation of reserved forests.*—The Conservator of Forests, or other officer as aforesaid, may indicate by posts or other temporary marks the boundaries which, after local enquiry in concert with an official of the Chamba State deputed for the purpose, are in his opinion the true limits of the tract to be reserved. But it shall rest with the Superintendent of the Chamba State, in concert with the Conservator of Forests, to determine finally the boundaries of such tracts.

3. *Procedure after final demarcation.*—When the boundaries have been finally determined as aforesaid, the Forest Officer shall, if the tract is not already defined by natural boundaries, demarcate the same by conspicuous boundary marks according to the final decision aforesaid.

Record of boundaries.—A record of the boundaries shall be then prepared, accompanied by such maps as may be necessary. The record shall be signed by the Conservator of Forests, and an attested copy of it shall be sent for deposit to the Superintendent of the Chamba State.

4. *After final demarcation public notice to be given.*—Wherever any forest is reserved and finally demarcated under this rule, due notice shall be publicly given in the vicinity of such forest, and the inhabitants be warned against trespass or other infringement of the forest rules.

5. *Procedure in including waste or cultivated land for plantations, &c.*—If in any case it is desired to include in a reserved forest area any waste or cultivated land which is not forest within the meaning of Article 2 of the agreement, or to take up a plot of such land for the purpose of plantation, such plot shall only be included or taken up with the consent of the Superintendent of the Chamba State, and after payment of such compensation, if any, as he may award. After declaration of such consent and the determination of compensation, if any, the plot may be included in the area of a reserved forest or demarcated as a separately reserved forest, as the case may be.

6. *Control of reserved forests.*—Reserved forests shall be under the exclusive control of the officer appointed by the British Government to be Conservator of Forests in the Punjab, and of such officers subordinate to the Conservator as may be appointed by the said Government to the charge of any divisions of the forests.

7. *General rights to produce in reserved forests.*—Except where otherwise expressly provided, the British Government shall have the exclusive right to the produce of such forests.

8. *Management of unreserved forests.*—All other forests to which these rules apply are called "unreserved" forests. They will be under the management of the Superintendent of the Chamba State.

9. *Right to produce in unreserved forests.*—Subject to the protective provision hereinafter contained, the unreserved forests are open to the Raja of Chamba for his own use for the exercise of such forest privileges as are allowed by His Highness, but not for the purpose of sale or merchandize.

CHAPTER 2.

Of the protection of Unreserved Forests.

10. *Conservancy of unreserved forests ; acts prohibited.*—Unless expressly permitted by the Superintendent of the Chamba State, the following acts are prohibited in all unreserved forests:—

(*a*) Breaking of forest land for cultivation.

(*b*) Setting fire to grass tracts in the vicinity of forests, or negligently permitting fire to extend thereto.

(*c*) Setting fire to trees, brushwood, or stumps.

(*d*) Cutting out slabs, torches, etc., from the stems of standing trees, barking or boring for turpentine, or otherwise injuring standing trees.

(*e*) Lopping the branches of the *valuable* kinds of trees afterwards enumerated; cutting young trees of the *valuable* kinds if less than four feet in girth at three feet from the ground.

(*f*) Selling standing trees.

(*g*) Cutting the *valuable* kinds of trees hereafter enumerated without the written permission of the Superintendent of the Chamba State, or of some one authorized by him to grant such permission. The valuable kinds of trees alluded to in the foregoing rules are—

Kelu (*C. deodara*).

Darchil (*C. excelsa*).

Chil (*P. longifolia*) (in tracts where the Superintendent may specially order).

Akrot, walnut (*Juglans regia*).

Sunnu, ash (*Fraxinus floribunda*).

Tun or dour, hill tun (*Cedrela serrata*).

Chinar, plane (*Platanus orientalis*).

Permission shall not be given for the felling of more than an aggregate number, in all the unreserved forests together, of 300 Kelu trees in any one year, and return of Kelu trees so felled shall be annually rendered by the Superintendent of Chamba State to the Conservator of Forests.

CHAPTER 3.

Of the Protection of "Reserved Forests."

11. *Conservancy of Reserved Forests.*—All the prohibitions enumerated in Rule 10 shall (*mutatis mutandis*) be enforced in reserved forests. In addition thereto, the following acts are prohibited in reserved forests:—

(*h*) Traversing a forest except on authorized or public roads and pathways.

(*i*) Grazing or trespass by cattle or flocks and driving of cattle or flocks except on authorized or public roads and pathways.

(*k*) Collecting grass, brushwood, or fodder.

(*l*) Collecting fallen timber.

(*m*) Collecting gums, resins, wax, honey, or other forest produce.

(*n*) Kindling a fire in the forest or carrying fire except on an authorized road or pathway.

(*o*) Carrying any implements or cutting wood or grass except on an authorized public road or pathway, and except it is carried in pursuance of a license to cut.

And generally no forest rights or privileges of any kind shall be exercised in reserved tracts.

Proviso for cases where privileges are to be allowed in Reserved Forests.—Provided always that, if in any case it has not been found practicable, when making the selection of reserved forests, to leave a sufficient or conveniently situated area of forest as unreserved for the exercise of forest privileges, or if there are no sufficient grazing grounds in the vicinity, or if in any other special case it shall be deemed desirable, the exercise of certain forest privileges may be allowed in the " Reserved " Forests.

Privileges allowed.—But in such cases the privileges to be allowed are—

(*a*) Cutting wood for necessary building and agricultural purposes.

(*b*) Cutting grass.

(*c*) Grazing of cattle.

(*d*) Fuel.

12. *Definition of such privileges and conditions of exercise.*—When any privileges are allowed in a reserved forest under the proviso to the last preceding rule, such privileges shall be defined by the Superintendent of Chamba in concert with forest officers and recorded, and the signature of the headmen of the village shall be affixed to such record.

Conditions of felling.—All trees felled under such circumstances shall be so pursuant to a written permit granted by the forest officer, which shall specify the place and other conditions of felling, and shall fix a fair and sufficient time within which such license must be exercised. Permits to fell must be returned to the forest officer as soon as the time mentioned therein has expired, or as soon as the trees have been felled, if felled before the expiry of the time.

Of other privileges.—Cutting grass, grazing, and the collection of fuel to be practised in such portion of the forest as the forest officers shall assign for the purpose.

13. *Timber required for public works in special cases.*—If in any case, in the execution of any public work, or in the making of any road or bridge, His Highness the Raja shall require timber which cannot conveniently be taken from an unreserved forest, the forest officer shall, if the amount be reasonable, and can be spared without injury to the forest, give a written permit authorizing the timber to be felled in a reserved forest in a suitable and proper locality.

14. *Closing unnecessary footpaths in Reserved Forests.*—Whenever any unnecessary footpath or road passes through a reserved forest, thereby rendering its proper conservancy difficult to maintain, the forest officers may, with the consent of the Superintendent of Chamba, close it against traffic. Due notice of the closing of such road or pathway shall be publicly given in the vicinity.

CHAPTER 4.

Of Timber in transit.

15. *Right to timber in transit not covered by a pass.*—All timber passing down the rivers Chenab and Ravi across the boundary of the Chamba territory, unless covered by a pass from the Conservator of Forests, or one of his subordinates authorized to grant such passes, and unless marked in the manner described in the pass, shall be deemed to be the property of the British Government, and may be taken possession of by the Conservator of Forests or his subordinate as aforesaid: such timber shall not be released until the claimant proves his title to the satisfaction of the Conservator of Forests, or of his subordinate as aforesaid, and pays such expenses as may have been incurred in catching and keeping the timber.

Proof of ownership.

16. *Removal, destruction, and defacement of logs.*—No person shall, without the permission of the Conservator of Forests, or his subordinate, remove, cut up, burn, deface the marks of, or mark again, any timber whether stranded or floating, provided that this rule shall not interfere with the privilege of the villagers to take for firewood stranded pieces of timber, which are not, however, to be larger than *one man* can lift by himself.

CHAPTER 5.

Of the Punishment of Forest Offences.

17. *Offences in Unreserved Forests.*—Any person who breaks any rule relating to Unreserved Forests shall be liable to the jurisdiction of the Raja of Chamba for punishment according to law.

18. *In Reserved Forests.*—Any person who breaks any rule relating to the "Reserved Forests" shall be liable, on conviction before the Superintendent of Chamba State, or before a forest officer invested with magisterial powers under Article 5 of the Agreement, to fine not exceeding one hundred rupees, or in default of payment, to three months' imprisonment with or without hard labour.

Proviso where act in breach of rules also constitutes a serious offence.—Provided always that when the act which is a breach of the rules amounts to a serious offence, such as mischief or theft, if the case is brought before the Superintendent, he may try the case as for such grave offence instead of proceeding under these rules; and if the case is brought before a forest officer with powers as aforesaid, he may, instead of proceeding as for a breach of the rules, forward the case with written report to the Superintendent of the Chamba State, who may try the case and award such punishment as may be proper.

No. LXXXV.

TRANSLATION of a SUNNUD from the GOVERNOR-GENERAL granting the State of SOOKEIT to RAJA OOGER SEIN, dated 24th October 1846.

Whereas by the Treaty concluded between the British and Sikh Governments on 9th March 1846, the hill country has come into the possession of the Honorable Company; and whereas Raja Ooger Sein, Chief of Sookeit, the highly dignified, evinced his sincere attachment and devotion to the British Government; the State of Sookeit comprised within the same boundaries as at the commencement of the British occupation, together with full administrative powers within the same, is now granted by the British Government to him and the heirs male of his body by his Ranee, from generation to generation. On failure of such heirs, any other male heir who may be proved to the British Government to be next of kin to the Raja shall obtain the above State, with administrative powers.

Be it known to the Raja that the British Government shall be at liberty to remove any one from the Guddee of Sookeit who may prove to be of worthless character and incapable of properly conducting the administration of his State, and to appoint such other nearest heir of the Raja to succeed him as may be capable of the administration of the State and entitled to succeed. The Raja, or any one as above described who may succeed him, shall abide by the following terms entered in this Sunnud, *viz.*:—

1st.—The Raja shall pay annually into the treasury of Simla and Subathoo eleven thousand Company's Rupees as nuzzuranah by two instalments; the first instalment on the 1st of June, corresponding with Jeth, and the second instalment on the 1st of November, corresponding with Kartick.

2nd.—He shall not levy tolls and duties on goods imported and exported, but shall consider it incumbent on him to protect bankers and traders within his State.

3rd.—He shall construct roads within his territory not less than 12 feet in width, and keep them in repair.

4th.—On the breaking out of disturbances he shall, together with his troops and hill porters, whenever required, join the British army, and be ready to execute whatever orders may be issued to him by the British authorities and supply provisions according to his means.

5th.—He shall refer to the British Courts whatever dispute may arise between him and any other chief.

6th.—The Rajah shall not alienate any portion of the lands of the said territory without the knowledge and consent of the British Government, nor transfer it by way of mortgage.

7th.—He shall so put a stop to the practices of slave-dealing, suttee, female infanticide, and the burning or drowning of lepers, which are opposed to British laws, that no one shall venture in future to revive them.

It behoves the Raja not to encroach beyond the boundaries of his State on the territory of any other Chief, but to abide by the terms of this Sunnud, and adopt such measures as may tend to the welfare of his people, the prosperity of his country, and the improvement of the soil, and ensure the administration of even-handed justice to the aggrieved, the restoration to the people of their just rights, and the security of the roads. He shall not subject his people to extortion, but keep them always contented. The subjects of the State of Sookeit shall regard the Raja and his successors as above described to be the sole proprietor of that territory, and never refuse to pay him the revenue due by them, but remain obedient to him and act up to his just orders.

No. LXXXVI.

Copy of Sunnud granted to Sirdar Shamshere Sing Sindhanwalla.

Her Majesty being desirous that the Governments of the several Princes and Chiefs of India who now govern their own territories should be perpetuated, and that the representation and dignity of their Houses should be continued, in fulfilment of this desire this Sunnud is given to you to convey to you the assurance that, on failure of natural heirs the British Government will permit and confirm any adoption of a successor made by yourself or by any future Chief of your State that may be in accordance with Hindoo law and the customs of your race.

Be assured that nothing shall disturb the Engagement thus made to you so long as your House is loyal to the Crown and faithful to the conditions of the Treaties, Grants, or Engagements which record its obligations to the British Government.

Note.—A similar Sunnud was granted to Rajah Tej Sing.

VI.—BAHAWALPUR.

From Original Papers in the Foreign Office and Reports by the Punjab Government.

The rulers of Bahawalpur assumed independence during the dismemberment of the Durani empire, which followed the expulsion of Shah Shuja from Kabul. On the rise of Ranjit Singh, the Nawab, Bahawal Khan, made several applications to the British Government for an engagement of protection. These, however, were declined, although the result of the treaties of Lahore, whereby Ranjit Singh was confined to the right bank of the Sutlej, in reality effected his protection.

The first Treaty with Bahawalpur was that of 1833 (No. LXXXVII), which was negotiated at the same time as the treaty with Ranjit Singh for regulating traffic on the Indus. It secured the independence of the Nawab within his own territories, and opened the traffic on the Indus and Sutlej, at a fixed tariff to be levied at Mithankot and Hariki. In 1835 a toll on boats was by Treaty (No. LXXXVIII) substituted for a tariff; in 1838 the schedule of tolls was revised (No. LXXXIX); and again in 1840 (No. XC); and in 1843 the tolls were by Agreement (No. XCI) reduced one-half, and a scale of duties was fixed on merchandise in transit through Bahawalpur by land. In 1847 the Nawab, at the instance of the Resident at Lahore, remitted all duties on boats passing through his territory and refused to take any compensation. In 1855, when the Sind postal authorities proposed to establish a camel train through Bahawalpur, the Nawab reduced the duty on goods passing by the land route, and shortly afterwards he consented to revise the ferry rates on the Sutlej, which were formerly a customs duty, and to reduce them to what ought to be remuneration for the labour of crossing passengers and goods over the river.

When arrangements were made in 1838 for the restoration of Shah Shuja, a Treaty (No. XCII) was concluded with the Nawab, by which he placed himself under the supremacy of, and bound himself to act in subordinate co-operation with, the British Government, receiving its protection and being recognised as the absolute ruler of his country. During the Afghan war the Nawab rendered assistance, both in facilitating the passage of troops and furnishing supplies, for which he was rewarded by the grant of the districts of Sabzalkot and Bhaung Barra.

In carrying out the provisions of Act XIV of 1843, it became desirable to extend the British customs line as far as the Sutlej; and for this purpose, in 1844, the Nawab made over in free gift the strip of land required.

In 1847-48 Bahawal Khan, the Nawab, co-operated heartily in the operations against Multan, and was rewarded by the grant of a life pension of a lakh of rupees per annum, commencing from the date of our assuming the government of the Punjab.

In 1850 the Nawab proposed to supersede his eldest son, Muhammad Fateh Khan, and to appoint his third son, Saadat Khan, to be his heir. The Governor-General decided that the Government of India was not called upon to interfere in any way with the selection of a successor by His Highness. When Bahawal Khan died the heir-select succeeded him, but he was deposed by the eldest son with the aid of the Daudputras. In his difficulties the Nawab solicited the aid of the British Government, but the Governor-General decided that, according to the treaties with Bahawalpur, the British Government was bound to support the Chief against his external enemies, but was not bound to aid him against intestine commotions. The victorious brother having accepted the treaties existing between the British Government and the Bahawalpur State, was recognised as Chief of Bahawalpur, and the deposed Nawab, through the mediation of the British Government, obtained asylum in British territory, and was assigned a cash allowance of Rupees 1,600 per mensem from the Bahawalpur Government, the claim to which principality he relinquished for ever on the part of himself and his heirs. The Agreement (No. XCIII) then executed was guaranteed by the British Government.

But within a year the ex-Chief violated his engagement. He addressed the Chief Commissioner of the Punjab soliciting a re-consideration of his case, stated that he would never during his life renounce his claim to the Chiefship, and begged permission to proceed to Bahawalpur to recover the masnad. In consideration of the guarantee of the British Government to cause the observance of the agreement by both parties, the Governor-General directed the ex-Chief to be placed under strict surveillance. He was detained in custody in the fort at Lahore, and died in 1863.

Nawab Muhammad Fateh Khan died on the 3rd October 1858, and was succeeded by his eldest son, Rahim Yar Khan, under the title of Bahawal Khan.

In 1863 an insurrection, caused by the tyranny and cruelty of the Nawab, broke out among the Daudputra Chiefs. It was suppressed, but not until

the Nawab had put to death three of his uncles through fear of their being released by the rebels from their imprisonment in the fort of Derawar. For this atrocious crime the Nawab incurred the severe displeasure of the British Government, and was subsequently required to make over to the protection of the British authorities others among his relations who had suffered from his harsh treatment. Some of the rebels took refuge in British territory, where they remained unmolested as long as they refrained from hostilities against the Nawab. An attack on a Bahawalpur village was, however, organised, and on its failure the leaders again sought refuge in British territory, but were placed in confinement for abuse of the asylum formerly afforded them. The misgovernment of Bahawalpur continued to endanger the peace of the country, and a formidable insurrection took place in March 1866, which was with difficulty suppressed. On the 25th March 1866 the Nawab died suddenly, not without suspicion of having been poisoned, and was succeeded by his son, Sadik Muhammad Khan, then a minor of four years of age. A rival claimant appeared in the person of Jafar Khan, half-brother of Nawab Bahawal Khan, who had been kept a close prisoner during the lifetime of the late Nawab. At the same time the leader of the troops sent by the late Nawab to quell the insurrection threw off his allegiance and marched on the capital. As the British Government were under no treaty obligation to interfere in the internal affairs of Bahawalpur, intervention was at first limited to a declaration that the British Government recognised the succession of the young Nawab and intended to accord him full moral support. The presence of the Native Agent of Government at the capital, where he had been instructed to reside in order to give the Nawab and his advisers the benefit of his counsel, was sufficient to secure the dispersion of the rebels; their leader was taken prisoner, and all overt resistance ceased.

The state of affairs, however, continued to be very unsatisfactory. Many influential men had been alienated by the conduct of the late Nawab; the army was discontented, and there was no party of sufficient influence to carry on the administration. Under these circumstances the Bahawalpur Darbar preferred a formal request that the British Government would undertake the administration of the State during the minority of the Nawab. Convinced of the impossibility of otherwise maintaining order and security for life and property, Government consented, on the understanding that the British officer appointed should have full powers; and a Proclamation (No. XCIV) was issued explaining fully the reasons which had compelled the British Government to interfere. Shortly after the management of the country had been

assumed, a plot for the elevation of Jafar Khan to the masnad was discovered, and at the request of the Darbar he was removed to Lahore as a State prisoner. An attempt was made in 1867 by Muhammad Nizam Khan, the former minister of Bahawalpur, to excite disaffection among the soldiery, and he was therefore removed from Bahawalpur and not permitted to return. The country has not since been disturbed by political troubles.

In 1872 the Nawab ceded lands in perpetuity for railway purposes together with full proprietary and sovereign rights therein (No. XCV).

The present Nawab, Sadik Muhammad Khan, attained the age of 18 years in November 1879 and was then invested with full powers over his State, the British Agency in Bahawalpur being abolished; but the Council of experienced officials who had been associated with the Political Agent, and latterly with the Nawab himself, in the conduct of affairs, was declared, as a special case, to be irremovable, except with the consent of the Punjab Government, until the Chief completed his twenty-first year.

In 1877 the Bahawalpur State abolished customs duties on salt and other articles, and suppressed the local manufacture of salt in its territory, and the British Government agreed to pay Rupees 80,000 per annum to the State as compensation for the loss incurred. An Agreement to this effect (No. XCVI) was concluded in 1879.

On the outbreak of the war in Afghanistan in 1878, the Nawab placed a military contingent at the disposal of the British Government, and the troops were employed on the frontier.

The Nawab was created a Knight Grand Commander of the Most Exalted Order of the Star of India on the 9th November 1880.

The Chief receives a salute of 17 guns.

The territory of Bahawalpur, exclusive of the desert portion, is a narrow strip of country of an average width of eight miles, extending for 300 miles along the left banks of the Sutlej, Chenab, and Indus successively. The population by the census of 1891 is 650,042. The prosperity of the country under British management is evinced by its revenue having increased from less than ten lakhs in 1866 to twenty lakhs in 1875. The present revenue is estimated at about sixteen lakhs. The military force of the State, as now re-organised, consists (1891) of 455 cavalry and 1,414 infantry, including gunners, with 10 serviceable and 5 other guns. Of these, 150 cavalry and 300 infantry have been placed by the Nawab at the disposal of Government for Imperial service.

No. LXXXVII.

TREATY concluded between the HONOURABLE the EAST INDIA COMPANY and NAWAB BHAWUL KHAN, the RULER of BHAWULPORE, dated the 2nd of February 1833.

By the blessing of God the friendly connection between the Honorable the East India Company and the State of Bhawulpore, which commenced on the occasion of the Honourable Mr. Elphinstone's visit to Cabul in 1808-9, has continued uninterrupted to the present time; and now that Captain C. M. Wade, Political Agent at Loodianah, has arrived at Bhawulpore on the part of the Right Honorable Lord W. C. Bentinck, G.C.B. and G.C.H., the Governor-General of British India, in order to improve these amicable relations and concert the opening of the navigation of the rivers Indus and Sutlej, with a view to promote the general interests of commerce, which is pleasing to God, and the prosperity of the surrounding States, the following are the Articles of a Treaty which has been concluded through the agency of that Officer between the Honourable the East India Company on the one part, and Nawab Ruken-ud-Dowlah Hafizul-Mulk Mukhlisud Dowlah Mahomed Bhawul Khan Abbassee Nusret Jung Behauder, the Chief of the Daoodpootras, on the other, for the purpose of confirming the friendship of the two States, the opening of the trade by the above-mentioned rivers and regulating the manner in which the arrangements connected with it are to be carried into effect:—

ARTICLE 1.

There shall be eternal friendship and alliance between the Honorable the East India Company and Nawab Mahomed Bhawul Khan, his heirs and successors.

ARTICLE 2.

The Honorable the East India Company engage never to interfere with the hereditary or other possessions of the Bhawulpore Government.

ARTICLE 3.

As regards the internal administration of his Government and the exercise of his sovereign rights over his subjects, the Nawab shall be entirely independent as heretofore.

ARTICLE 4.

The Officer who may be appointed on the part of the British Government to reside in the Bhawulpore State, shall, in conformity with the preceding Article, abstain from all interference with the Nawab's Government, and respect the preservation of the friendly relations of the two contracting parties.

ARTICLE 5.

The Honourable the East India Company having requested the use of the rivers Indus and Sutlej, and the roads of Bhawulpore for the merchants of

Hindostan, etc., the Government of Bhawulpore agrees to grant the same, through its own boundaries, if the persons aforesaid be provided with passports.

ARTICLE 6.

The Government of Bhawulpore engages to fix, in concert with the British Government, certain proper and moderate duties to be levied on merchandize proceeding by the aforesaid route, and never to increase or diminish the same, except with the consent of both parties.

ARTICLE 7.

It is further agreed that the tariff or table of duties, fixed as above, shall be published for general information, and the Custom-house officers and farmers of the revenues of the Bhawulpore Government will be specially directed not to detain the passing trade, after having collected the duties, on pretence of waiting for fresh orders from their Government, or any other pretext.

ARTICLE 8.

The tariff which is to be established for the line of navigation in question is intended to apply exclusively to the passage of merchandize by that route, and not to interfere with the transit duties levied on goods proceeding from one bank of the river to the other, or with the established chokies inland. These will remain as heretofore.

ARTICLE 9.

Merchants frequenting the said route, while within the limits of the Nawab's Government, are required to show a due regard to his authority, as is done by merchants generally, and not to commit any acts offensive to the civil and religious institutions of the country.

ARTICLE 10.

The proportion of duties to which the Nawab may be entitled shall be collected by his officers at the appointed places.

ARTICLE 11.

The officers who are to be entrusted with the examination of the goods and collection of the duties on the part of the Bhawulpore Government shall be stationed opposite to Mithenkote and Hureekee. At no other place but those two shall boats in transit on the river be liable to examination or stoppage.

ARTICLE 12.

When the persons in charge of boats stop of their own accord to take in or give out cargo, the goods will be liable to the local transit duty of the Bhawulpore Government previously to their being embarked and subsequently to their being landed, as provided in Article 8.

ARTICLE 13.

The Superintendent stationed opposite to Mithenkote having examined the cargo, will levy the established duty and grant a passport with a written account of the cargo and freight; on the arrival of the boat at Hureekee, the Superintendent at that station will compare the passport with the cargo, and whatever goods are found in excess will be liable to the payment of the established duty, while the rest, having already paid duty at Mithenkote, will pass on free.

ARTICLE 14.

The same regulation shall be in force for merchandize coming from Hureekee towards Sindh.

ARTICLE 15.

With regard to the safety of merchants who may frequent this route the Nawab's officers will afford them every protection in their power, and wherever merchants may happen to halt for the night, it will be incumbent on them to show their passport to the thanadar or other officers in authority at the place, and demand their protection.

ARTICLE 16.

The Articles of the present Treaty shall, in all respects, whether relating to the internal government of the Nawab's country or to commerce, be mutually observed, and form an everlasting bond of friendship between the two States.

Dated at Bhawulpore, the 22nd of February 1833.

Company's Seal.	(Sd.) W. C. BENTINCK.

Ratified by the Governor-General in Council on the 13th September 1833.

No. LXXXVIII.

ARTICLES of a SUPPLEMENTARY TREATY between the HONORABLE EAST INDIA COMPANY and the GOVERNMENT of BHAWULPORE. —1835.

Whereas in the 6th Article of the Treaty concluded between the Honorable the East India Company and the Bhawulpore Government, dated the 22nd of February 1833, it was stipulated that a moderate scale of duties should be fixed by the two Governments in concert, to be levied on all

merchandize in transit up and down the rivers Indus and Sutlej, the said Governments, being now of opinion that, owing to the inexperience of the people of these countries in such matters, the mode of levying duties then proposed (*viz.*, on the value and quantity of goods) could not fail to give rise to mutual misunderstandings and reclamations, have, with a view to prevent these results, determined to substitute a toll which shall be levied on all boats with whatever merchandize laden: the following Articles have therefore been adopted as supplementary to the former Treaty, and in conformity with them each Government engages that the toll shall be levied, and its amount neither be increased nor diminished, except with the consent of both parties:—

ARTICLE 1.

A toll of 570 Rupees shall be levied on all boats laden with merchandize in transit on the rivers Indus and Sutlej, between the sea and Rooper, without reference to their size or to the weight or value of their cargo; the above toll to be divided among the different States in proportion to the extent of territory which they possess on the banks of these rivers.

ARTICLE 2.

The portion of the above toll appertaining to the Bhawulpore State, and amounting to Rupees 106-12-2$\frac{14}{17}$, shall be levied opposite to Mithenkote on boats coming from the sea towards Rooper, and in the vicinity of Hureekee Petten on boats going from Rooper towards the sea, and at no other place.

ARTICLE 3.

In order to facilitate the realization of the toll due to the different States, as well as for the speedy and satisfactory adjustment of any disputes which may arise connected with the safety of the navigation and the welfare of the trade by the new route, a British Officer will reside near Mithenkote, and a Native Agent on the part of the British Government in the vicinity of Hureekee Petten. These officers will be subject to the orders of the British Agent at Loodianah; and the Agents who may be appointed to reside at those places on the part of the other States concerned in the navigation will co-operate with them in the execution of their duties.

ARTICLE 4.

The British Government binds itself that the British Officer, who may reside near Mithenkote, shall not engage in trade, and (in conformity with the 4th Article of the former Treaty) that he shall not interfere in any way with the internal administration of the Bhawulpore Government.

ARTICLE 5.

In order to guard against imposition on the part of merchants in making false complaints of being plundered of property which they never possessed, they are required, when taking out their passports, to produce an invoice of their cargo, which, being duly authenticated, a copy of it will be annexed to their passports.

ARTICLE 6.

Such parts of the 6th, 7th, 11th, 13th, and 14th Articles of the Treaty of the 22nd of February 1833, as have reference to the fixing a duty on the value and quantity of merchandize and to the mode of its collection, are hereby rescinded, and the foregoing Articles substituted in their place, agreeably to which and the conditions of the preamble, the toll shall be levied.

(True copy and translation.)

(Sd.) C. M. WADE,
Political Agent, etc.

Company's Seal.

(Sd.) W. C. BENTINCK.

Ratified by the Governor-General in Council on the 5th March 1835.

No. LXXXIX.

DETAILED STATEMENT of the amount of Toll leviable in the Bhawulpore Territory on boats proceeding up and down the Rivers Sutlej and Indus—1838.

Whereas by the Treaty of the 27th of the month of Shahban, 1250 Hegira, agreeing with the twenty-ninth of the month of December 1834 A.D., the Bhawulpore Government is entitled, on account of the whole extent of its territory, to levy at the appointed places a toll of one hundred and six rupees, twelve annas, and three pice, on all boats laden with merchandize proceeding from Rooper towards the sea, or from the sea towards Rooper, the same will continue in force; but as some of the boats are found not to pass through the whole extent of the Bhawulpore territory, but, on the contrary, to lay in cargoes at, and set out from, or dispose of their cargoes at, and return from, places on the way, it is therefore agreed that, on such boats, the amounts of toll to be levied shall be regulated by the relative distances of the places from which, after laying in a cargo, they take their departure, or from which, after disposing of their goods, they return, as follows :—

	Rs.	*a.*	*p.*
1st.—On all boats laden with merchandize proceeding from beyond the eastern frontier of the Bhawulpore Territory to Khairpur Shargia, and *vice versâ*, the Bhawulpore Government is entitled to levy, both in coming and going, on account of river toll, the sum noted in the margin . . .	53	6	1½
Ditto ditto from beyond the eastern frontier to Bhawulpore, and *vice versâ*	66	11	8

	Rs.	*a.*	*p.*
On all boats laden with merchandize proceeding from beyond the eastern frontier to Chachram, and *vice versâ* . . .	93	6	8¼
Ditto ditto from beyond the N.-E. frontier to the S.-W. frontier, and *vice versâ*	106	12	3
2nd.—In the same manner on all boats laden with merchandize proceeding from beyond the S.-E. frontier to Chachram, and *vice versâ*, the Bhawulpore Government is entitled to levy, both in coming and going, on account of river toll, the sum noted in the margin	13	5	6
In the same manner on all boats laden with merchandize proceeding from beyond the S.-W. frontier to Bhawulpore, and *vice versâ*	40	0	6
Ditto ditto from beyond the S.-W. frontier to Khairpur, and *vice versâ*	53	6	1½
Ditto ditto from beyond the S.-W. frontier to the N.-E. frontier, and *vice versâ*	106	12	3
3rd.—On all boats laden with merchandize from the rivers of the Punjab that enter the channel of the Sutlej and Indus, opposite the ferry of Bakri, if they proceed from the above ferry to beyond the S.-W. frontier of the Bhawulpore Territory, and into a foreign territory, or *vice versâ*, the Bhawulpore Government is entitled to levy, on account of river toll, and according to the extent of its territory traversed, the sum noted in the margin	26	11	0¾
Ditto ditto on boats proceeding from the ferry of Bakri to beyond the N.-E. frontier and into a foreign territory, and *vice versâ*	85	1	2½

4th.—On empty boats no duty is to be levied.

5th.—At whatever place in the Bhawulpore Territory merchants may stop to lay in, or dispose of, cargo, agreeably to the former Treaties, they will pay the established duties of that place on the purchase and sale of goods.

(Sd.) F. Mackeson.

Approved by the Governor-General of India on the 11th October 1838.

No. XC.

Proposed Rates for the Navigation of the Sutlej and the Indus by Mercantile Boats (excepting the Nawab Bhawul Khan's own merchants and subjects) to be paid for the transit through the Bhawulpore Territory—1840.

Article 1.

Grain, wood, and limestone, free, as in the Lahore Territory.

ARTICLE 2.

Besides the above three things, duties to be levied on all sorts of merchandize, according to the three sizes of boats.

ARTICLE 3.

	Rs.
A boat not capable of containing more than 250 maunds of freight proceeding from Rojhan, or Kote Mithun, to the foot of the hills, Roopur, Loodiana, etc., or from Roopur, or Loodiana, to Rojhan or Kote Mithun	10
A boat above 250 maunds, and not exceeding 500 maunds .	20
A boat above 500 maunds	40

ARTICLE 4.

Nos. 1, 2, or 3 to be written in large letters on the boat, to show the class to which each boat belongs.

Dated 5th August 1840, corresponding with 5th Jummad-oos-sanee 1256 Hegira.

(True translation.)

(Sd.) GEORGE CLERK,

Agent, Governor-General.

Sanctioned by the Governor-General of India in Council on the 31st August 1840.

No. XCI.

AGREEMENT regarding the levy of DUTIES on MERCHANDIZE in transit through the BHAWULPOOR STATE (excepting the merchants and mercantile firms, the proper subjects of the Bhawulpoor State). The following Articles have been agreed to between the British and the Bhawulpoor Governments.—1843:—

First.—On boats freighted with merchandize going up or down the river through the Bhawulpoor Country, the duties shall be only one-half of the present fixed rates.

Second.—On merchandize passing in any direction by land, no other duties shall be levied than the following, *viz.*:—

	Rs.	a.	p.
On a hackery laden with merchandize	2	0	0
On a camel ditto ditto	1	0	0 and
On a mule, pony, bullock or an ass laden with merchandize .	0	8	0

Third.—Any merchant having with him a passport or "rowannah," according to the form annexed to this Agreement, shall pass safe, unmolested, and without search by the local officers on the road.

Fourth.—If any merchant buy or sell the merchandize at any place or town on the road, he will have to pay there the usual local duties.

Fifth.—As there exist no pukha wells and caravanseraies for the use of travellers on the road from Bhawulpore to Sirsa, the Bhawulpore Government will, throughout its jurisdiction, at every stage, prepare pukha wells and caravanseraies for the comfort of travellers, as well as a road along that route, and keep it in order by taking constant care to keep it in repair.

Sixth.—This agreement has been drawn up in accordance with the friendship subsisting between the two Governments, and in order that merchants may satisfactorily, and in true confidence, engage in the trade.

Dated 15th Shaban, 1259 Hegira, corresponding with 11th September 1843 A. D.

Seal of the Nawab.

(True translation.)

(Sd.) R. N. C. Hamilton.

Notified in the *Calcutta Gazette* by Order of the Governor-General of India in Council on the 28th October 1843.

No. XCII.

Treaty between the Honorable the English East India Company and Nawab Bhawul Kkan Bahadoor, the Nawab of Bhawulpore, concluded by Lieutenant Mackeson on the part of the Honorable Company, in virtue of full powers granted by the Right Honorable George Lord Auckland, G.C.B., Governor-General of India, and by Moonshee Chowkas Rai on the part of the Nawab Bhawul Khan Bahadoor, according to full powers given by the Nawab—1838.

Article 1.

There shall be perpetual friendship, alliance, and unity of interests between the Honorable Company and Nawab Bhawul Khan Bahadoor and his

heirs and successors, and the friends and enemies of one party shall be the friends and enemies of both parties.

ARTICLE 2.

The British Government engages to protect the Principality and Territory of Bhawulpore.

ARTICLE 3.

Nawab Bhawul Khan, and his heirs and successors, will act in subordinate co-operation with the British Government, and acknowledge its supremacy, and will not have any connection with any other Chiefs or States.

ARTICLE 4.

The Nawab, and his heirs and successors, will not enter into negociation with any Chief or State without the knowledge and sanction of the British Government, but the usual amicable correspondence with friends and relations shall continue.

ARTICLE 5.

The Nawab, and his heirs and successors, will not commit aggressions on any one. If by accident any dispute arise with any one, the settlement of it shall be submitted to the arbitration and award of the British Government.

ARTICLE 6.

The Nawab of Bhawulpore will furnish troops at the requisition of the British Government according to his means.

ARTICLE 7.

The Nawab, and his heirs and successors, shall be absolute rulers of their country, and the British jurisdiction shall not be introduced into that Principality.

ARTICLE 8.

This Treaty of seven Articles having been concluded and signed and sealed by Lieutenant Mackeson and Moonshee Chowkas Rai, the ratifications by the Right Honorable the Governor-General and Nawab Bhawul Khan Bahadoor shall be exchanged within 40 days from the present date.

Done at Ahmudpore this 5th day of October A.D. 1838, corresponding with the 14th of Rajabul Murajeb, 1254 Hegira.

Governor-General's Seal.	(Sd.) AUCKLAND.

Ratified and confirmed by the Right Honorable the Governor-General at Simla, the 22nd day of October Anno Domini 1838.

No. XCIII.

AGREEMENT EXECUTED by MAHOMMED SADIK KHAN, EX-CHIEF OF BHAWULPORE.

1. Mahommed Sadik Yar *alias* Mahommed Sadik Khan agrees on his own behalf and on that of his descendants from generation to generation to give up all claim of right to the throne of Bhawulpore.

2. Mahommed Sadik Khan agrees and consents to this, that neither he himself for the remainder of his life, nor his descendants after him, now or at any future time, will ever, without the permission of the Nawab Futteh Khan Bahadoor, put foot on the territory of Bhawulpore.

3. Mahommed Sadik Khan agrees never at any time, without the permission of the ruler of Bhawulpore, to send letters or messages to, or to hold secret or open interviews with, any of the local officers or agents of the Bhawulpore State, and if he acts contrary to this, he will be liable to render a strict account to the British Government.

4. Mahommed Sadik Khan agrees to this, that, after once entering British territory, he will not, without the permission of the ruler of Bhawulpore, at any time, present or future, entertain near him any servants or dependants of the Bhawulpore State, whether in the employ of, or dismissed by, that State.

5. Mahommed Sadik Khan agrees to give up all claim to take away any persons connected with him, except his wives and female servants, to the number of 10 persons.

6. Mahommed Sadik Khan agrees and consents never to sue the ruler of Bhawulpore in any Court of the British Government either here or in England, on account of any claim on the Government of Bhawulpore; and he will never at any time institute any action or complaint against the ruler. His claims are void and unworthy of a hearing in accordance with this Agreement.

7. Mahommed Sadik Khan freely allows that he has no further claims to any property in the State of Bhawulpore beyond the allowance made him for retinue, jewels, etc., and beyond the sum of Rs. 1,600 as his personal allowance, the half of which sum is Rs. 800.

8. The State of Bhawulpore agrees to pay, through British Officers, into the Mooltan treasury, every month, for the life of Mahommed Sadik Khan, monthly allowances, besides such particular expenses as may be absolutely necessary, but nothing else besides. After the death of Mahommed Sadik Khan, the half of his monthly allowance (of Rs. 1,600) will be paid to his heirs.

9. The British Government provides and guarantees that the conditions above-mentioned shall be maintained by Mahommed Sadik Khan, without his attempting any disturbance towards Futteh Khan and towards his heir, and

the Nawab Mahommed Futteh Khan Bahadoor will remain seated on the throne of Bhawulpore with the consent of the British Government.

(A true translation.)
(Sd.) W. SETON-KARR.

No. XCIV.

PROCLAMATION—1866.

The Government of India having, at the earnest and repeated solicitation of His Highness the Nawab of Bhawulpore, and the leading men of the State, consented to interfere in the affairs of the country and administer them through a British officer, during the minority of the present Chief, the Hon'ble the Lieutenant-Governor is pleased, with the approval of the Right Honorable the Governor General in Council, to appoint W. Ford, Esquire, C.S.I., Commissioner of the Multan Division, to be Political Agent and Superintendent of Bhawulpore, with effect from the 20th July.

By order, etc.,

The 3rd August 1866. (Sd.) T. H. THORNTON,
Secy. to Govt., Punjab.

No. XCV.

TRANSLATION of a letter signed by CAPTAIN L. H. GREY, OFFICIATING POLITICAL AGENT and SUPERINTENDENT, and TAJ MAHOMED KHAN, COUNCILLOR, COMMANDER of the FORCES, and JUTTU MUL, SUB-COUNCILLOR, of the BHAWULPOOR STATE, and bearing the Seal of the NAWAB MAHOMED SADIK KHAN, addressed to the SECRETARY to the GOVERNMENT, PUNJAB—1872.

In reply to your letter No. 873, dated 5th December 1871, it is written that it is necessary to make over to the British Government the lands required for the railway in the territory of this State, together with proprietary and sovereign rights therein, in accordance with the writing of His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General of India. They are conveyed to the British Government in perpetuity by free-will on part of this State, together with complete criminal and revenue and other jurisdiction over the limits of the line. Henceforth the Bhawulpoor State will have no jurisdiction therein.

No. XCVI.

AGREEMENT for the security of the Salt revenue of British India, in the event of the abolition of the Inland Customs Line, and for the abolition of duties within the Bahawalpur State, between the BRITISH GOVERNMENT and HIS HIGHNESS SADIQ MUHAMMAD KHAN ABBASI, Nawab of Bahawalpur, his heirs and successors, executed on the one part by MAJOR LEOPOLD JOHN HERBERT GREY, C.S.I., Political Agent and Superintendent, Bahawalpur, under authority from the HON'BLE ROBERT EYLES EGERTON, C.S.I., Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab, in virtue of the full powers vested in His Honor by the Governor-General of India in Council, and on the other part by GUL MUHAMMAD KHAN, maternal uncle of His Highness the Nawab of Bahawalpur, and JUTTU MULL, MAKHDUM GULAM ALI SHAH, and ALI GOHAR KHAN, Ministers of the State—1879.

The following Articles are agreed upon :—

ARTICLE 1.

His Highness the Nawab of Bahawalpur agrees to suppress, and absolutely prohibit and prevent, the manufacture of salt within any part of the Bahawalpur State, whether overtly or under the guise of manufacturing salt-petre or other saline product, and to destroy and erase all existing salt-works, so that salt cannot there be made.

ARTICLE 2.

No tax, toll, transit duties, or due of any kind whatsoever, shall be levied by, or with the permission or knowledge of, the Nawab of Bahawalpur, on salt, sugar, or any other articles, whether exported from, or imported into, or carried through, the Bahawalpur State. Provided that nothing in this Article shall be held to prohibit the levy, at the town gates, of octroi, choongi, or other cess or duty on the aforesaid articles, imported, for actual consumption therein, into towns the population of which exceeds 5,000 inhabitants. Provided also that nothing in this Article shall be held to debar the Nawab of Bahawalpur from levying such duties on bhang, ganja, spirits, opium, or other intoxicating drug or preparation as he may consider necessary for excise purposes.

ARTICLE 3.

The Nawab of Bahawalpur agrees to prevent the importation into, and consumption within, the Bahawalpur State of any salt whatever other than salt on which duty has been levied by the British Government. The Nawab of Bahawalpur agrees also, if so required by the British Government, to prohibit the export from his State into British territory of bhang, ganja, spirits, opium, or other intoxicating drug or preparation.

ARTICLE 4.

If any considerable stocks of salt be proved to exist within the Bahawalpur State at the time when this Agreement comes into force, the Nawab of Bahawalpur will, if so required by the British Government, take possession of such stocks, and will give the owners thereof the option either of transferring the salt to the British Government at such equitable valuation as may be fixed by His Highness, in concurrence with the Political Agent, or of paying to the said Agent such duty, not exceeding two rupees eight annas per maund on such salt, as the Governor-General in Council may fix. In the event of the owners as aforesaid accepting the latter alternative, they shall be allowed to retain the salt on which duty so provided may be paid, but not otherwise.

ARTICLE 5.

The losses of salt manufacturers in the Bahawalpur State, consequent on the suppression of local salt-works hereinbefore provided for, having been considered in concert by the British and Bahawalpur Governments, the British Government hereby agree to pay to the Nawab of Bahawalpur a lump sum of Rupees one thousand and two hundred (Rupees 1,200) as compensation to the said manufacturers, and the Nawab of Bahawalpur agrees to distribute the whole of the said sum, in consultation with the Political Agent, amongst the said persons in such wise as may be most equitable.

ARTICLE 6.

In consideration of the due and effectual observance by the Nawab of Bahawalpur of all the stipulations hereinbefore provided, the British Government agree to pay to His Highness yearly the sum of Rupees eighty thousand (Rupees 80,000) in half-yearly instalments, the first instalment to be paid after the expiration of six months from the date on which this Agreement comes into force.

Further, the Nawab of Bahawalpur hereby engages to compensate equitably any of his feudatories, jaghirdars, or other subordinate right-holders for any losses they may sustain in consequence of the abolition of duties on salt and sugar heretofore rightfully levied by them.

ARTICLE 7.

None of the stipulations set forth in this Agreement shall be modified or annulled without the previous consent of both the contracting parties.

ARTICLE 8.

This Agreement is to come into force from a date to be fixed by the British Government.

Signed at Bahawalpur on the thirteenth day of January A.D. one thousand eight hundred and seventy-nine, corresponding to the nineteenth day of Mohurrum in the year of the Hejira twelve hundred and ninety-six.

LEOPOLD JOHN HERBERT GREY, *Major,*
Poltl. Agent and Supdt. of the
Bahawalpur State.

Signed in Persian characters,
GUL MUHAMMAD.

Signed in Persian characters,
JATT MALL.

Signed in Persian characters,
GHULAM ALI SHAH.

Signed in Persian characters,
ALI GAUHAR KHAN.

(Sd.) LYTTON,
Viceroy and Governor General of India.

This Agreement was ratified by the Governor-General of India in Council at Lahore on the first day of April A.D. 1879.

(Sd.) A. C. LYALL,
Secy. to the Govt. of India, Foreign Dept.

VII.—NORTH-WESTERN FRONTIER OF THE PUNJAB.

From original papers in the Foreign Office, Macgregor's Gazetteer, Paget's Record of Expeditions, Administration Reports and Reports by the Punjab Government.

The line of the north-western frontier of the Punjab may be taken to start from the head of the Khagan valley. It then passes round the north-western boundary of Hazara and along the left bank of the Indus to Torbela, where it crosses the river and winds round the northern and north-western boundary of the Peshawar valley to the Khaibar pass. Leaving the Khaibar pass it skirts the Afridi hills as far as Kohat, and passes round the western boundary of that district and along the Samana ridge overlooking the Miranzai valley. The frontier then passes round the Waziri hills by Bannu to the Gomal river, where it meets the Baluchistan Agency. To the west of such a line there are numerous independent or semi-independent tribes, who have a total of over 180,000 fighting men. All these tribes, from Hazara to Dera Ismail Khan and the northern limits of the Baluchistan Agency, are, with a few insignificant exceptions, of Pathan origin.

Before describing in detail the relations subsisting between the British Government and the principal tribes, it will be convenient to give a short general sketch of border history.

The Sikh method of administering the border tribes was of the loosest description. Strong forces were maintained at the head-quarters of districts, round which a semblance of authority existed; next followed a belt of country owning a doubtful allegiance, and paying revenue at uncertain intervals under compulsion; at a further distance from the garrisons the shadowy power of the Sikh governors faded away till it was difficult to say whether the villages were independent or not; and lastly came the tribes who openly asserted their independence. The Sikhs looked mainly to the realisation of the revenue; for the rest the tribes conducted matters in their own way, and retained their own wild laws and relations with their neighbours in the hills. Between the independent hill country and the settled tracts of Sikh days there intervened a kind of debateable country, the residents of which, save for the periodical visits of the revenue-collecting Sikh armies, were practically independent; with their sufferings at the hands of the hillmen the Sikhs had no concern, and they were free to retaliate as they pleased on their enemies. The

Sikh armies rarely, if ever, penetrated so far as to inflict punishment on the tribes in the hills. The latter consequently fancied themselves unconquerable, and considered the plains their prey. On the annexation of the Punjab in 1849 the margin of the settled country was pushed forward to the verge of the frontier line, and the incursions of the hillmen brought them at once into conflict with a Government whose resources and power they were unable to realise without the palpable lessons of retaliatory expeditions.

The frontier to the north was disturbed in the years 1849 to 1851 by Mohmand marauders along the border of the Peshawar district from the Swat to the Kabul rivers, and in the south by a sudden attack by the Kasranis on the town of Dera Fateh Khan. Further incursions and raids followed in the next two years. The Sayads of Kaghan, a remote glen of the Hazara district, refused to pay revenue in 1852, but speedily gave way before a show of force. In December 1851 Messrs. Carne and Tapp, of the Salt Department, were cruelly murdered by Hasanzais on the south-western border of Hazara, within the British boundary. A force subsequently entered the Hasanzai settlements on the Black Mountain and exacted retribution. In the Peshawar district the Mohmands continued to rob and plunder, led on by the Khan of Lalpura, who had been hostile during the occupation of Afghanistan in 1839, and had been deposed but had regained his position on the departure of the British troops in 1841. A force from Peshawar destroyed the border villages of the Mohmands, and forts were built at Michni and Shabkadar to control them. After this the Mohmands, 6,000 strong, made an incursion into the Peshawar district, but were defeated with loss by a small detachment of British troops; and they then made a temporary peace.

In the Kohat district the tract of Miranzai, a narrow valley to the west of Kohat, was annexed in 1851 at the earnest entreaty of the inhabitants. The Waziri and Shirani tribes gave some annoyance on the Kohat and Bannu border, especially the former, who, in 1852, attacked the village of Bahadur Khel in order to plunder the salt mines. They were repulsed by the military police, and a fort was built at Bahadur Khel. Later in the year a successful raid was made on the Umarzai section of the Waziris for this offence. Further south the Bozdars in force attacked a detachment of the 4th Punjab Cavalry at Vidor, near Dera Ghazi Khan; but the villagers turned out and routed the marauders. In March 1853 it was resolved to punish the Shiranis and Kasranis. The principal villages of these tribes were destroyed, and they received a salutary lesson, which had a marked effect on their future conduct. In

1853 the Afridis of the Kohat and Jawaki passes also gave some trouble. After a time they gave in, agreeing to keep the Kohat pass open for trade in consideration of a fixed allowance. In February 1855 the Basi Khel Afridis made an unprovoked attack upon an officer who was encamped in British territory near their settlements. They were immediately blockaded from the Peshawar district, and twice punished by attacks on their villages. After being excluded from British territory for a year, and after being heavily punished in the expeditions, they submitted and made amends for their conduct. In this year the behaviour of the Michni Mohmands again led to the destruction of their strongholds and to the confiscation of the jagirs they had hitherto enjoyed in the Peshawar district. The Orakzais, on the border of the Kohat district, were punished for misconduct during the year; it was also found necessary to reduce the newly-annexed valley of Upper Miranzai and the Kabul Khel Waziris.

Throughout the crisis of 1857 the behaviour of the frontier tribes was excellent, and numbers flocked down to take service. The wanton murder of Captain Mecham and raids by the Kabul Khel Waziris in 1859 led to an expedition into their settlements, in the course of which the clan was punished and the murderers were hanged; shortly afterwards, in the spring of 1860, the Mahsud Waziris were punished in consequence of a bold raid on the town of Tank. The British troops, repelling a resolute night attack on their camp by the Mahsuds, marched through the Waziri country, and after some demur the Mahsuds accepted the terms offered to them.

In the year 1863 occurred the first serious trouble on the frontier. From a time before the annexation of the Punjab, a colony of Hindustani fanatics, the relics of the party of Saiyid Ahmad, the Wahabi, who held the city of Peshawar for a short time during the reign of Ranjit Singh, had lived at Sitana on the Indus river. They professed to be preparing for a holy war, and received money and recruits from Hindustan and Bengal. Their presence near the British border being objectionable they were expelled from Sitana in 1858. They then moved to Malka, in the Mahaban range, which flanks the north-eastern corner of the Peshawar district. As the peace of the border had for some years been disturbed by their fanatical operations, it became necessary to eject them from that part of the country. A force of 5,000 men advanced in October 1863 up the Ambela pass with the intention of reaching Malka by a circuitous route. A temporary check converted what might have been an easy march to Malka and back into two months' severe fighting in the

difficult country at the crest of the pass. The tribes had time to collect, and a large confederacy, numbering from 15,000 to 20,000 men, was opposed to the troops, the conflict causing much excitement on both sides of the Peshawar border. By December 1863, however, all opposition was overcome; the combination was broken up, and Malka was destroyed. The Wahabis retired to a village called Palosi, higher up the Indus.

The Mohmands took advantage of the Ambela campaign to enter the Peshawar district in force, led by their Khans. They were however easily defeated with loss. Since then they have settled down to peaceable relations with the British Government, which have been interrupted only by isolated acts of offence, the chief being the murder of Major Macdonald, Commandant of Fort Michni, in 1873, and an attack upon a survey party which penetrated into the Mohmand hills during the late Afghan war. In both cases full punishment was inflicted upon the offending sections.

The next four years after the Ambela campaign, from 1864 to 1868, were a period of almost unbroken tranquillity on the frontier. In October 1868 the unsettled condition of the Agror valley, on the western border of the Hazara district, and the hostile attitude of the neighbouring independent tribes, terminating in an attack on the police post of Oghi in Agror, made it necessary to send a force for the punishment of the inhabitants of the Black Mountain range. This was effective, and met with but trifling resistance.

From 1869 to 1877 occasional outrages were committed, and clans were coerced by blockades or reprisals, but the affairs were relatively unimportant, and they do not need special notice. These years witnessed the first organisation of a frontier militia for the defence of the border. In 1876-77 the blockade of the Kohat pass Afridis caused some excitement. The expedition against the Jawakis that followed is remarkable, partly for the number of troops employed, but chiefly as being the first occasion on which the revolution effected by the breech-loader in border warfare became apparent.

From 1877 to 1881 the frontier was abnormally disturbed, as it was impossible that the strained relations of the British Government with the Amir, Sher Ali Khan, and the war in Afghanistan, should not re-act upon the tribes. In 1877 a raid on the Yusafzai border by Bunerwals, instigated by Ajab Khan, a leading Khan in the Peshawar district (for which he was hanged), exposed the evils of the system, which has now been abandoned, of employing middlemen, residing in British territory, to conduct relations between British officers and the frontier tribes. The course of the Afghan

war was also marked by raids on the Hazara border, attacks on the line of communications in Kohat, and the burning of Tank by Mahsud Waziris. The Hazara and Kohat tribes were punished by fines and blockades; the Zaimukhts of the Kohat district were coerced by an expedition; and an expedition in force was sent in 1881 against the Mahsud Waziris, who were compelled to make the reparation demanded. On the withdrawal of British troops from Northern Afghanistan and the Khaibar, in October 1880, the pass was made over to the Afridis, who engaged to keep it open, receiving allowances therefor, with the aid of a corps of Jezailchis (now known as the Khaibar Rifles) raised from the tribe.

Much has also been done during the last ten years to strengthen and improve the border police and militia along the Peshawar and Derajat frontiers.

The most serious events of more recent times have been the Bunerw disturbances, which commenced in 1884, and were not settled till 1887; the expeditions against the Black Mountain tribes in 1888 and 1891; and the Miranzai expeditions in the Kohat district in 1891. Considerable progress has recently been made towards the pacification of the Waziris and other tribes of the Derajat frontier in connection with, and in consequence of, the opening of the Gomal Pass in 1889-90.

(I) PESHAWAR FRONTIER.

The principal tribes with which the British Government has had dealings on the northern or Peshawar division of the frontier are the Swatis, Yusafzais, Gaduns, Mohmands, Afridis, Orakzais, Zaimukhts and Turis, each of whom will be noticed in the following narrative.

1.—SWATIS.

The Swatis are not pure Pathans, but appear to be of Indian origin. They formerly possessed the territories extending from the western branch of the Hydaspes to near Jalalabad. They were gradually confined to narrower limits by the Afghan tribes. Retiring before the invasions of the Yusafzais, who wrested from them Swat and Buner, they crossed the Indus and settled in the tracts which they now occupy, *viz.*, Alahi, Nandihar, Tikri, and the northern glens of the Hazara district, Kaghan, Bogarmang, Konsh, Agror, and the Pakli plain. This migration was led by Saiyid Jalal Babu in the beginning of the sixteenth century.

Mountain which lies north of Agror. It does not actually touch the British frontier.

The Deshis took part with the other Black Mountain tribes in 1868 in the invasion of the Agror valley, and a fine of Rupees 1,000 was exacted from them for their share in these disturbances. In 1876 they sent in their jirga to testify their good-will to the British Government.

2.—YUSAFZAIS.

This tribe is divided into two principal sections, called *Mandan* and *Yusaf*, which are descended from a common ancestor. In each section there are divisions and sub-divisions, till ultimately the component units of the section are reached in individual families.

I. *Mandan.*—The Mandan section inhabits both the Yusafzai plain within our border and independent territory beyond it; its population may be estimated at 140,000 souls, of whom 30,000 are fighting men. The section has several main divisions, among them being the *Usmanzai*, *Utmanzai*, and *Razar*.

The *Utmanzai* division of this section occupies the southern slopes of the Mahaban mountain on the right bank of the Indus; the clans which compose it are numerically weak, having only about 1,200 matchlockmen. The Utmanzais of Kabal and Kya gave every assistance to Sir Sydney Cotton's force in his operations against the Hindustani fanatical Muhammadans of Sitana in 1858. Saiyid Ahmad Shah, the founder of the colony of Sitana, was a native of Bareilly, and at one period of his life the companion in arms of the celebrated Amir Khan of Tonk. His doctrines were essentially those of the Wahabis. In 1824 he arrived amongst the Yusafzai tribes on the Peshawar border and proclaimed a religious war against the Sikhs, but was defeated and fled to Swat, and took refuge with Fateh Khan of Panjtar. Having succeeded in attaching to himself the Pathans, he was for several years successful in his struggles with the Barakzai Sardars, but in 1829 a general insurrection, produced by his oppressive exactions, took place among the Pathans, many of his followers were massacred, and he was compelled to flee to Hazara. His followers again rallied round him there, but were completely defeated in 1830 by a force under Sher Singh, and Saiyid Ahmad Shah fell in the action. A portion of his followers found their way to Sitana, a village belonging to Saiyid Akbar Shah, who had served as a treasurer and counsellor of Saiyid Ahmad. After the annexation of

Peshawar the Akhund of Swat prevailed on the people of that valley to receive Saiyid Akbar Shah as their temporal ruler: he died in 1857. Though the Hindustanis were known to have aided the Hasanzais in an attack made by them in 1852 on the territory of the Nawab of Amb,* no actual collision took place with them till April 1858, when, in order to punish them for an attack on the camp of a British officer near the border, a force of British and Native troops, 5,000 strong, under Sir Sydney Cotton, was despatched against them. The buildings at Sitana and also at Panjtar, Chinglai, and Mingal Thana, where the fanatics had been invited by Mukarrab Khan, son of Fateh Khan of Panjtar, were destroyed, and the Hindustanis were expelled from Sitana. The fanatics subsequently re-settled at Malka in the Amazai territory on the north-western slopes of Mahaban, and in the early part of 1861 occupied Suri in the vicinity of Sitana and resumed their former depredations on British territory. It therefore became necessary to take steps against them, and the Utmanzais were called to account for permitting them to re-settle and to pass through their country when proceeding to and returning from British territory. A blockade was instituted, and soon afterwards these clans expressed themselves willing to submit to any terms demanded of them. After some interval they agreed (No. C) to pay a fine of Rupees 1,000, to close their country against the Sitana fanatics and other robbers, and to cease from levying certain oppressive dues from traders proceeding up and down the Indus.

The *Amazai* clan of the Utmanzai division was among the first to join the Hindustanis and Bunerwals in their opposition to the advance of the British troops under Sir Neville Chamberlain in the Ambela campaign of 1863, the object of which was to drive the Hindustani fanatics out of Malka, where they had returned after the blockade of the Utmanzais and Gaduns in 1861. The Amazais after a show of resistance were pacified by the Buner Chiefs, joined with them in burning Malka, and in January 1864 entered into Agreements (No. CI & CII) to exclude the Hindustanis altogether from their limits. They can turn out about 1,500 matchlockmen.

II. *Yusaf.*—The Yusaf section of the tribe inhabits the hills to the north of the Peshawar district. It contains several sub-divisions, numbering in all about 106,000, of whom about 43,200 are fighting men.

(1) Isazai. | (2) Iliaszai.
(3) Malizai. | (4) Banizai. | (5) Akazai.

* The Nawab of Amb holds lands on both sides of the Indus; on the right bank he has Amb and a small bit of hill country round it; in British territory cis-Indus he holds Tanawal on a kind of feudal tenure. He is allowed to administer this tract, about 200 square miles.

To the (*1*) *Isazai* sub-division belong the *Hasanzai*, *Akazai*, and *Mada Khel* clans; they can turn out a total of about 5,000 fighting men. These clans live on both sides of the Indus: those cis-Indus on the western slopes of the Black Mountain; those trans-Indus immediately opposite to it.

In November 1851 the Hasanzais murdered Messrs. Carne and Tapp, two officers of the Customs Department. To punish this crime a force under Colonel Mackeson was sent against them in December 1852, and their villages and stores of grain were burnt. The councils of the tribe did not, however, come in or tender their submission. Bostan Khan, minister of the Nawab of Amb, who had plotted the murder, was sent a prisoner to Lahore, where he died. After this lesson the Hasanzais abstained from aggression till August 1863, when they made a raid in force on some Tanawal villages. It was inended that the troops employed for the expulsion of the Hindustani fanatics at Malka should cross the Mahaban to the Indus and punish the Hasanzais; but the plan was never executed. The clan, however, subsequently in 1864 entered into Engagements (No. CIII), which they kept until July 1868, when, in concert with the Akazais and the Chagarzais, a clan of the Malizai sub-division, they attacked a British police post at Oghi in the Agror valley. A small force under Colonel Rôthney was at once despatched from Abbottabad, and was joined on arrival at Oghi by a contingent under the command of the Nawab of Amb. The bold front shown by these troops prevented the occupation of the Agror valley by bands of plunderers from the adjacent hills, and in the following October a force of 14,500 British and Native troops with 26 guns, under the command of Brigadier-General Wilde, including a contingent furnished by the Maharaja of Kashmir in accordance with the provisions of the treaty of Amritsar, was despatched against the Black Mountain tribes. The resistance offered was trifling, and the severest punishment could have been inflicted on them. Their submission was, however, accepted, the Akazais being informed that the village of Shahtut within the British frontier, which they had hitherto held as an independent village and revenue-free, would be in future assessed and held by them as British subjects. The attack on Oghi was traced to the instigation of Ata Muhammad Khan, Khan of Agror, who was for various reasons disaffected towards the British Government. He was consequently removed in 1868 to Lahore as a State prisoner, his jagir of the annual value of Rupees 1,608 was confiscated, and his estates were placed under the management of a British officer. Raids continued to be made by the Hasanzais and Akazais during his confinement, and it was found necessary

to blockade them and burn Shahtut. Ata Muhammad Khan was permitted to return to Agror in 1870, and was reinstated in the possession of his estates, but not of his jagir, on condition that he was to be responsible for the internal peace of the valley as well as for the security and protection of the frontier, and with a warning that any hostile or treasonable action on his part against the British Government would entail his dispossession and removal. He died in October 1875, and was succeeded by his son, Ali Gauhar Khan, upon whom, in June 1887, the Viceroy conferred the title of Khan Bahadur as a personal distinction, at the same time granting him an annual allowance for life of Rupees 2,000 from the revenue of the Agror valley.

After the return of the Khan the troops which had been stationed in Agror were withdrawn; but the raids did not cease, the principal offenders being the Akazais. After 1872 matters somewhat improved, but in April 1875 a serious raid was committed by the Akazais and the Khan Khel clan of the Hasanzais on the British village of Ghanian in the Agror valley. Before any measures for the punishment of the tribes could be decided upon, a quarrel took place between the Hasanzais and Akazais, which led, mainly through the influence of the independent Saiyids of Tilli, to the voluntary and complete submission, in September 1875, of the latter, who engaged to abstain from all opposition to Government, a promise which they did not keep. The Hasanzais and their allies, the Basi Khel Chagarzais, subsequently, in December, came in and professed a desire for pardon. In the meantime Shahtut was occupied and the land distributed among other communities. In 1882 the question of restoring Shahtut to the Akazais came under consideration. Government were willing to restore it on a tribal guarantee for good behaviour. The majority of the tribe were prepared to give the required engagement; but as a sub-section of the clan declined, the negotiations fell through for the time. In March 1882 Hashim Ali Khan, the nominal Chief of the Hasanzais, raided Kolakha, a village near Oghi, in Agror; but the tribe was not believed to be implicated.

The disputes between the Khan of Agror and his cousin, Abdulla Khan, of Dilbori, regarding the latter's land interests in the Agror valley, culminated in 1884 in active hostility. Abdulla Khan secured the aid of the Saiyids of Pariari with their Chagarzai tenants, and of a section of the Akazais. These tribes acting in Abdulla Khan's behalf, committed numerous raids throughout the summer of 1884 on the villages of the valley. A blockade was established; and finally, in September 1884, a small military force was sent against them

while engaged in attacking the village of Ghanian. The tribes were routed and driven out of British territory. Petty raids continued for some months afterwards; but finally, in October 1885, the Pariari Saiyids and the Chagarzais submitted, paid the fines imposed upon them, and gave hostages for future good conduct.

In 1888 the Khan of Agror was removed from the border for complicity in many of the raids and disturbances of the past years, which it was proved he had fomented for his own ends. He has since been detained in Kangra under a warrant under Regulation III of 1818, and his estate has been attached.

Abdulla Khan of Dilbori, finding that no good was to be gained by threatening the armed intervention of the Chagarzais, surrendered himself to the Deputy Commissioner in May 1889, was imprisoned for some months, and released early in 1890.

Though no agreement has been entered into by the Chagarzais of the northern slopes of the Black Mountain, a large jirga of this clan visited the Deputy Commissioner in 1889, and professed resolves to remain in friendship and peace with Government.

In November 1887 a servant of Hashim Ali Khan of Seri, Chief of the Hasanzais, was charged with several murders in Agror, and was arrested and put on trial. Disregarding friendly messages asking him to send in the witnesses named by his servant for his defence, Hashim Ali Khan sent a raiding party into Agror, which, attacking a solitary hamlet at night, killed two men and carried off two others. In the following June Major Battye, with a company of the 2-5th Gurkhas, while making a route march on the Black Mountain, was attacked by a gang of Gujars and others of Akazai villages; Major Battye, Captain Urmston, and a few Gurkhas who had remained behind with a dooli in which was a wounded sepoy, were surrounded, overpowered, and killed.

For some years past the glaring offences of the Khan Khel (Hasanzais) and Akazais had been met merely by the imposition of fines on paper and by a blockade. Unfortunately, the nature of the country makes it impossible to maintain an effectual blockade, and were it otherwise the clans could supply their wants from independent territory; they had no trade to lose, and, assisted by the secret friendship, sympathy, and support of the Khan of Agror, were able to procure from Agror whatever they needed.

Finding that the state of things on this border demanded strong measures to punish the unatoned outrages of the past 20 years, Government deter-

mined in 1888 to send an expedition against the Hasanzais, Akazais, and Pariariwals.

The whole Hasanzai clan were made responsible for bringing Hashim Ali Khan to terms, as it was notorious that a man in his position could not have acted as he had done since he became titular Chief, without the connivance and support of the whole tribe.

The Hasanzais were compelled to pay a fine of Rupees 7,500, the Akazais a fine of Rupees 4,000, and the Pariariwals Rupees 1,500, which they gave mostly in cattle. Hostages were taken from each clan. At the same time, before the force returned to British territory, the jirgas of the Hasanzais and Akazais made Agreements with Government which are reproduced below (Nos. CIV and CV).

The most important terms were that the clans acknowledged their responsibility for Hashim Ali Khan, or their Chief, whoever he might be, and bound themselves to control his behaviour. They also acknowledged the right of the British Government to send its servants, troops, or police, along its own border on the crest of the Black Mountain; and promised to attend when summoned to accompany any troops making a peaceable march on this border. The Akazais also admitted they had no claim to Shahtut, which had long been a source of contention on the Black Mountain.

In 1890 the Government of India, with a view to enforce the results of the expedition of 1888 and to secure more control over the clans beyond the Black Mountain, determined to make certain roads in Agror up to and along the crest of the hill, and to send a small force to march along the crest and thus assert the intention of holding the clans to their agreement. The tribes were invited to send in deputations to arrange either to assist in these projects or at least to see that no offence was offered.

Shortly before troops actually started to march along the Black Mountain the clans were warned that, if in violation of their agreements they attempted to molest or oppose British troops marching peaceably on the border, they would be severely punished. To all warnings and advice they turned a deaf ear, and permitted Hashim Ali Khan, some Akazai headmen, and other leading malcontents, to assemble bodies on the crest of the hill to oppose the force sent from Abbottabad. When the intention of the clans was clearly proved by their coming into British territory and firing at the camp at Barchar, the troops under orders retired and the Hasanzais and Akazais were warned that they would be punished by an expedition to be sent against them in the spring.

In pursuance of this threat the expedition of 1891 against the Black Mountain was undertaken. The Hasanzais and Akazais were warned that their unconditional submission was demanded, and the Mada Khel as a branch of the Isazai tribe were told they must join the other clans in any final arrangement of which Government might approve regarding the Khanship of Seri. The Hazara Field Force marched from Darband about the middle of March and gradually occupied the whole of the territories of the Hasanzais and Akazais. Neither clan offered serious or organised opposition, but they did not make complete submission till the end of May, when, finding that unless they gave in the occupation of their villages would be maintained and a second harvest lost, they sent in complete jirgas and accepted all the terms demanded save that of the surrender of Hashim Ali Khan, which his flight had put out of their power. They also undertook to keep Hashim Ali out of their country and to surrender him if he returned to it. The Hasanzais and Akazais executed an Agreement (No. CVI) embodying the terms imposed. The Mada Khel followed and made a similar Agreement (No. CVII). Before. the force broke up the headmen of Pariari came into Oghi and executed an Agreement of a similar nature (No. CVIII).

In 1892, however, the Hasanzai and Mada Khel allowed Hashim Ali to return to their country and to settle at Baio. They were warned that, if they did not surrender or expel him within a month, troops would be sent against them ; and, as they persisted in refusing compliance, a force was sent under General Lockhart to Baio. The place was found empty : the defences were destroyed; and the force was withdrawn, Hashim Ali being still at large.

The (2) *Iliaszai* and (3) *Malizai* sub-divisions of the Yusaf section are located in the Buner valley in Yaghistan. The *Bunerwals*, as they are also called, number about 11,000 souls, of whom 2,000 are fighting men. The first occasion on which they came into collision with the British Government was during the Ambela campaign of 1863. They displayed considerable bravery, but finally agreed (No. CIX) to disband their force, destroy Malka, and expel the Hindustani fanatics from Buner. To these engagements they adhered and caused no further trouble till 1868, when the *Salarzai* clan, of the Iliaszai sub-division, burnt a village in British Yusafzai. For this they were blockaded until they agreed to rebuild the village and pay a fine to the British Government.

In 1875 the *Chagarzai* section of the Malizais joined the Akazais and Hasanzais in their raids on the Agror border, which have been described above. The *Nasrat Khel* clan of the Chagarzais came in with the Akazais in September of that year, and the *Basi Khel* clan with the Hasanzais in December following.

In July 1877 the Bunerwals made a raid on the border villages of the Sudum valley, incited thereto by Ajab Khan, a leading Chief, who hoped thus to injure his enemies and enhance his importance in the eyes of Government. The Bunerwals were gallantly beaten back by the villagers, and the Government imposed a blockade on the tribe and exacted a fine. Ajab Khan was arrested and tried at Peshawar as a common criminal, and was convicted and executed in June 1878. Some excitement and disquietude prevailed for a year after, but the effect on the whole was good, and tranquillity was restored.

On 16th May 1884 the peace was disturbed by the Salarzai section, who burnt the village of Pirzai. The Salarzais were asked to come in and submit, but proved recusant; and in the end of the year a blockade was established against them. Shortly after the Pirzai outrage, in June 1884, the *Ashuzai* clan of Buner made a raid on Baroch, and were included in this blockade. In December 1864 the *Nurzai* clan was also guilty of violence, and was consequently blockaded. Matters after this became worse. The Bunerwals held out, and at one time it was intended to send a strong military force into the hills. The Bunerwals, however, at length submitted in February 1887, complying with the terms imposed by Government.

The Yusafzais of the (4) *Ranizai* division live beyond the British border on the slopes of the Totai hills, and in the western part of the Swat valley; they can turn out about 3,000 matchlockmen.

In 1852 circumstances occurred which rendered it necessary to punish the Ranizais and their neighbours, the *Utman Khel**.

The large village of Tangi, on the Swat river, was the residence of a powerful Chief named Ajun Khan, a young man of a restless, proud, and bigoted character. A large part of the village was held by him revenue free, but he desired the whole of it, and exemption from personal attendance at our courts, and from the interference of our revenue and police officials in his village. Finding that these demands were not likely to be complied with, he

* A Pathan tribe, but unconnected with any of the surrounding tribes of that race. They occupy the hills north of Peshawar, between the Mohmands and Ranizais, on both sides of the Swat river from the Koh-i-Mohr to the Khanora mountain.

adopted the course, not unfrequent during the Durani and Sikh rule, of removing to the hills, calling around him a band of adventurers, and leading them in acts of aggression upon British villages, in the hope that the Government would be induced to yield to such pressure and grant him the privileges he sought. He took up his quarters in the Utman Khel villages to the north of the district, and received in jagir several villages on the border from the Saiyid Akhund of Swat, who was himself anticipating the advent of the British, and willingly received such fugitives, locating them on his border to act as an advance guard. The villages assigned to them were separated from British territory by the district of the Ranizais through which these malcontents were in the habit of passing in their forays on British villages.

On the 6th March 1852 a detachment of the Guides was attacked at Gujar Garhi by one of these bands under the fugitive Mukarram Khan. As the outrage was clearly traced to the Ranizais, a force, under the command of Sir Colin Campbell, moved from Peshawar to coerce them. They submitted before hostilities actually commenced, and agreed to pay a fine of Rs. 5,000, surrendering three of their headmen as hostages; but these they afterwards repudiated and expelled their families from the district.

On the night of the 20th April 1852 Ajun Khan, with a band of 200 horsemen, attacked the large village of Charsada, which was the head-quarters of the Hashtnagar tahsil. The Tahsildar, himself a Saiyid, was murdered and cut to pieces, several other officials were similarly treated, and the tahsil treasury was plundered. The whole of the Hashtnagar tahsil was thrown into alarm and confusion. In all these acts the chief support of the rebels was the so called "Padshah" of Swat, and the aiders and abettors were the Utman Khel and Ranizai tribes.

For the signal chastisement of these tribes a force of 5,000 men was collected near Tangi, on the Swat river, and Sir Colin Campbell proceeded in May against the Utman Khel, who numbered 5,000 matchlocks. They offered considerable resistance, but were finally driven from their strongholds with much loss, and their chief villages of Pranghar and Nawadand were completely destroyed. The force passed on into Ranizai and captured the leading men of the tribe.

No agreement was entered into at that time with the Utman Khel, but their defeat at Pranghar had a wholesome effect for several years. The Ranizai Chiefs shortly afterwards submitted, and wished to become British subjects. This was not acceded to, but they were allowed by Colonel Macke-

son, then Commissioner of Peshawar, to re-settle on terms (No. CX) to which they have since steadfastly adhered. At the same time a fort was constructed at Abazai, on the Swat river, to check these tribes. The result of the expedition was to restore order and security to the Hashtnagar tahsil, and to put a stop to the flight of chiefs and maliks.

In December 1876 the Utman Khel wantonly raided a gang of unarmed Muhammadan coolies working on the Swat canal near Abazai. An example was demanded, and in 1878 a small expedition was sent into the hills, which surprised and punished the Utman Khel village of Sapri. The village of Bacha was subsequently visited, where the tribal leaders attended, and submitted to the terms imposed by Government.

In 1877 the Ranizai village of Skakot having taken to harbouring outlaws, and proved otherwise troublesome and disobedient, a small force was sent against it, when the terms demanded by the Government were at once complied with. The neighbouring villages came in and gave similar guarantees.

Among the allies of the Yusafzai tribe may be reckoned the *Utman Khel* (distinct from those mentioned in connection with the Ranizais and from the Orakzai Utman Khel), who live in the north of the Baizai sub-division of Yusafzai. Their conduct as British subjects was formerly refractory, and in the Ambela campaign in 1863 they caused much annoyance by cutting off stragglers between the British position and the rear. As a punishment a fine of Rupees 2,5C0 was inflicted upon them. The adjustment of the shares in which this was to be borne by the different villages led to much bloodshed among them. Order was for a time restored, but the feuds broke out again in 1865, and as some of the independent tribes were concerned in the disturbances, a strong force under Brigadier-General Dunsford was despatched in January 1866 to the spot. Their villages were levelled to the ground and re-built on the plain, where they are no longer inaccessible or in the way of assistance from independent tribes. In 1872 they again gave trouble in connection with the revenue settlement operations then proceeding in the district. Troops were sent out: but the recusant villages finally made submission, and have since given no cause of complaint.

3.—GADUNS OR JADUNS.

The Gaduns are a Pathan tribe, who reside partly on the southern slopes of the Mahaban mountain, and partly in the Hazara district. They are termed Gaduns in the Peshawar district and Jaduns in Hazara. They muster

about 2,500 men. The tribe is divided into two main sections—*Salar* and *Mansur*. They have principally come into contact with the British Government through their connection with the Hindustani fanatical Muhammadans of Sitana. In 1858, when Sitana was destroyed, the Gaduns remained quiet, and agreed to prevent the return there of the Hindustani fanatics. In 1861 they were called to account, in common with the Utmanzai Yusafzais, for permitting these fanatics to re-settle and to pass through their country when proceeding to and returning from British territory. A blockade was instituted, which soon resulted in the submission of the tribe, and an Engagement (No. C) was taken from the *Salar* section of the tribe similar to that executed with the Kabal and Kya clans of the Utmanzai Yusafzais. The *Mansur* section also signed an Agreement (No. CXI). In July 1862 the fanatics re-occupied Sitana, and sent threatening messages to the Nawab of Amb; as the Gaduns failed after due warning to expel them, they were in July 1863 subjected to a blockade. The conduct of the Gaduns during the Ambela campaign was satisfactory, and in January 1864 they again executed Agreements (Nos CXII to CXIV) not to permit the return of the Hindustanis to any part of their territory. They continued, however, every year to disregard these promises, and in 1870 a blockade was declared against them. They finally submitted to the payment of a fine of Rs. 3,285, and gave security that they would not violate British territory. In 1874 the Salar division of the tribe was fined for petty border offences. In 1881 the Gaduns, who were then assisting the exiled Mukarrab Khan of Panjtar, hereditary Khan of the Khudu Khel, in his struggle with the Bam Khel, committed an outrage on British territory. A fine was imposed on the tribe, who paid it without demur. At the commencement of the Black Mountain Expedition of 1888, the Gaduns were concerned in an attack on Mr. Hastings, District Superintendent of Police, Peshawar. The tribe was fined Rs. 1,000, which was paid. With this exception the conduct of the Gaduns since the outrage of 1881 has been satisfactory.

4.—MOHMANDS.

The Mohmands are a large tribe, occupying the hilly country on the north-west border of the Peshawar valley, adjoining Bajaur and Kunar to the north, and the district of Ningrahar to the west, the southern boundary being formed by the Kabul river. They own allegiance to the Amir of Kabul, from whom their chiefs receive cash allowances and the revenue of certain

districts in the direction of Jalalabad, amounting to about Rs. 70,000 per annum. The tribe can turn out 16,000 fighting men, and is divided into six sections, each of which again is sub-divided into several clans. Owing to the direct influence exercised by the Amir Dost Muhammad over the Mohmands, it was chiefly through this tribe that he endeavoured, after the annexation of the Punjab, to harass our border. The Chief, Saadat Khan of Lalpura, was also personally inimical to us, because, during our brief connection with the affairs of Afghanistan in 1841, he had been superseded in the chiefship by his cousin, Torabaz Khan, who was, however, unable to maintain his ground after we had left the country. The tribe possessed peculiar facilities for causing annoyance, as two of the roads leading to Afghanistan pass through their territories.

Tarakzai.	Baizai.	Utmanzai.
Halimzai.	Khwaizai.	Dawezai.

The principal sections with which we have had dealings are the *Tarakzais*, to which belong the Chiefs of Lalpura, Michni, and Pindiali, and the *Halimzais*. Both sections border on our districts, and were in the enjoyment of certain villages within the Peshawar district of the collective value of Rs. 10,000 per annum; thus owing joint allegiance to the British Government and to the Amir of Kabul. In 1850 and 1851 their raids and robberies were frequent. Large bodies of them entered the plain by night and destroyed our villages, massacring the people or carrying them off to the hills till ransomed by their friends. The grazing lands of our villages lie immediately under the Mohmand hills, and at last scarcely a day passed without some of the cattle being carried off.

The district was becoming disorganised, and in October 1851 Sir Colin Campbell (Lord Clyde), who was then commanding at Peshawar, received orders to proceed against the tribe. He took the field with a considerable force, and attacked the Tarakzai and Halimzai clans. The whole tribe opposed themselves to him under Saadat Khan, and operations continued for three months. During that time their villages immediately on the border were destroyed, their towers were blown up, and in the several skirmishes which occurred many of their men were slain. The tribe became disheartened; and when the fort of Michni had been completed and garrisoned, and police posts had been placed along the border, with towers of communication, the troops were withdrawn. Scarcely had this been done when, in April 1852, the tribe determined to make another combined effort. They were attacked and completely routed by Sir Colin Campbell, and from that day the tribe

never appeared against us in a body, and left the three clans on our border to make their own arrangements.

The Halimzais under their Malik, Ahmad Sher, at once tendered their submission and entered into an Agreement (No. CXV). They were allowed to re-settle on payment of an annual tribute of Rs. 200, and on condition of loyalty and good service. To these terms they have adhered with singular steadfastness, and in 1857 they were so useful to the local authorities that Ahmad Sher received an annual grant in acknowledgment of their services.

The Tarakzai Mohmands did not at once succumb, but opposed to the utmost of their power the building of the fort which was to hold them in check. Finding, however, that the other clans rendered them no assistance, and that the feud was more injurious to themselves than to us, they also submitted, and were allowed to re-settle on payment of an annual tribute of Rs. 600. Their Chief, Rahimdad, was a crafty and restless man, and incited by him they again commenced a series of lawless acts, and finally the greater portion of them left their villages in British territory and went to their hills in open feud in August 1854. A force was despatched against them under Sir Sydney Cotton, who attacked them by a movement on both sides of the Kabul river, and destroyed their principal villages of Shah Musa Khel and Sadin. Their losses on the occasion were severe, and the lesson was final. They submitted unconditionally, and those who had thrown off their allegiance were only allowed to re-settle on payment of revenue assessed upon their lands amounting to Rs. 3,000 per annum. Those who had remained loyal continued as before to hold their lands rent-free on payment of their share of the tribute. No written agreements were entered into, but these arrangements were successful.

The Pindiali Mohmands (Tarakzais) long continued at feud with us, but at last, worn out by a ten years' struggle and blockade, they sued for pardon and peace; and in November 1860 their Chief, Nawab Khan, submitted unconditionally, and was pardoned, on making restitution to our subjects for stolen property, and paying compensation for other injuries caused by his clan. In 1888 the Burhan Khel section gave some trouble in consequence of a dispute regarding their tribal allowance with Pirdost Khan, son of Nawab Khan. The shares of each were fixed, the Burhan Khel paid a fine, and since then the conduct of the Pindiali Mohmands has been good.

After the submission of Nawab Khan the Mohmands abstained from aggression until 1863, when the emissaries of the Akhund of Swat succeeded in creating open disturbance among the Mohmands of the Peshawar valley. A body of them, 3,000 strong, led by Sultan Muhammad Khan, son of Saadat Khan, entered British territory, but were attacked and routed near Shabkadar by a small British detachment of 55 cavalry and 100 infantry. Under the influence of the fanatical preachings of a band of mullas from Ningrahar, 5,500 Mohmands, under Nauroz Khan, another son of Saadat Khan, threatened the fort of Shabkadar in January 1864, but were met by a British force of 3 guns, 460 sabres, and 1,230 bayonets under the command of Colonel Macdonell and completely defeated. For his share in these proceedings the Amir of Kabul removed Saadat Khan from the Chiefship of Lalpura and deported him with his son Nauroz Khan to Kabul. He was subsequently released, but died soon afterwards. In 1871 Sultan Muhammad Khan was Chief of Lalpura, but was assassinated by one of the Torabaz branch of the family. He was succeeded by his brother Nauroz Khan. In 1873 the Hafizkor clan of the Tarakzai Mohmands was prohibited from entering British territory for three years, and its lands were confiscated, for having fired at Captain Anderson, Commandant of Shabkadar.

Bahram Khan, half-brother of Nauroz Khan, caused the murder of Major Macdonald, Commandant of the fort of Michni, in 1873. For his negligence in allowing the murderer to escape Nauroz Khan was removed from the Chiefship by the Amir, but was afterwards restored, only to be deprived of it again in 1875, when he was replaced by Muhammad Shah Khan, son of Sultan Muhammad Khan. Nauroz Khan died at Gandas in 1877, and his sons went to Peshawar.

In April 1879 Muhammad Sadik Khan, the eldest son of Nauroz Khan, joined the Amir Yakub Khan. As soon as our troops left Dakka in 1879, Muhammad Sadik Khan was appointed by the Amir Khan of Lalpura in the place of Muhammad Shah Khan. He was acknowledged as Khan by the Government of India at the end of 1879. But in January 1880 Muhammad Sadik Khan broke into open hostility at the head of a large rabble of Mohmands, some 5,000 strong. They crossed the river and threatened Dakka and the Landi Kotal road. A small British force was sent against them, and they were routed, suffering considerable loss. Negotiations were then opened with Sadik Khan's half-brother, Akbar Khan. Eventually a Sanad (No. CXVI) was granted to Akbar Khan conferring upon him the Chiefship of Lalpura

and all the jagirs and allowances appertaining thereto, subject to the condition of his loyalty and good service to the British Government.

Later on the Amir Abdur Rahman Khan was informed that Akbar had been appointed Khan of Lalpura by the British Government, and that the Khanship of Lalpura was under British protection. At the end of 1880 Akbar Khan was confirmed in the Khanship by the Amir. The Khan is responsible for the Khaibar pass from Landi Khana to Dakka.

5.—AFRIDIS.

The Afridis are a large tribe of Pathans, inhabiting the lower and eastern-most spurs of the Safed Koh range to the west and south of the Peshawar district, including the valley of the river Bara, and portions of those of Chura and Tirah. They are divided into eight sections, and their total fighting strength, which has been variously estimated, may be put at 27,000 men. Where the general interests of the tribe are concerned, the clans usually range themselves into the two great factions of Samal and Gar—the Samal faction including the Malikdin, Zakha, Aka, Sipah, and Kamarai Khels; and the Gar, the Kambar and Kuki Khels. The Adam Khel belong to neither, but side with one or the other as their interests may dictate.

(1) Kuki Khel.	(5) Kambar Khel.
(2) Sipah Khel.	(6) Zakha Khel.
(3) Kamarai Khel.	(7) Aka Khel.
(4) Malikdin Khel.	(8) Adam Khel.

The (1) *Kuki Khel* is, after the Zakha Khel, the most important and powerful section of the Khaibar Afridis. They number some 4,500 fighting men. Their summer quarters are in Bar Bara and Tordara, and in winter they move down to their settlements at the mouth of the Khaibar Pass, which they occupy as far as Ali Masjid and the caves of Kajurai. They are divided into two sections: (*a*) the *Wadradankai*, or settled, who occupy the country between Jamrud and Ali Masjid, and a few hamlets and forts in the Lashora valley; (*b*) the *Tirah* section who live in the Rajghal, through which the Bara stream flows.

They have been, since annexation, more notorious for harbouring criminals and refugees than for direct acts of aggression, and as they derive their means of subsistence chiefly from the sale of firewood in British cantonments, Government has always possessed a ready means of punishing them for lawless acts. Such an act was committed in January 1857, when Dost Muhammad was encamped at Jamrud after his interview with Sir John Lawrence, whose camp was a few miles nearer Peshawar. A party of young officers rode beyond

the Amir's camp towards the pass, and were fired on by the Kuki Khel. One of the number, Lieutenant Hand, was so severely wounded that he died during the night. The crime having been brought home to men of the tribe, they were blockaded, and many of their men fell into our hands. During these hostilities the mutiny broke out, but the blockade was continued in full force, and was so injurious to the interests of the tribe that they paid a fine of Rs. 3,000 and entered into an Agreement (No. CXVII).

The (2) *Sipah,* (3) *Kamarai,* (4) *Malikdin,* and (5) *Kambar* sections of the tribe can muster in all about 12,200 matchlockmen.

The (2) *Sipah* clan have a permanent village, Ilamgudar, two or three miles from Bara fort. They number about 1,500 fighting men. Sher Muhammad is the present Chief.

The (3) *Kamarai* is a small clan numbering about 1,200 armed men. Their summer settlements are in the Bara valley. They hold the Tsaukh Tangi Pass, which the Malikdin, Kambar, Sipah, and Kuki Khels must traverse in proceeding to their own country from winter quarters.

The (4) *Malikdin* are divided into four sections, two of which acknowledge Sultan Muhammad Khan as their Chief, while the other two follow Sarfaraz Khan, but the real Malik of Sarfaraz Khan's party is Firoz Khan. The tribe has a permanent habitation at Chura in Tirah, where the two maliks reside. The strength of the tribe is between 4,000 and 5,000 fighting men.

The (5) *Kambar Khel* is of the same stock as the Malikdin, but they belong to different factions. Their summer settlements are in the Tirah highlands. Their armed strength is close upon 5,000 men.

In winter all these clans migrate to the Kajurai valley, north of the Bara river, on the Peshawar border. This joint occupancy proved very inconvenient, as it enabled them to allow members of other tribes to pass through their settlements for purposes of robbery and theft, in which cases the responsible party could seldom be ascertained. On this account they refused on several pretexts to become jointly responsible. But in the early part of 1861, a party of villagers from British territory, who were grazing their cattle in the vicinity, were attacked by the Zakha Khel, who had been residing in Kajurai. One was killed, three were wounded, and their cattle were plundered. Some of the Kajurai men were seized, and further proceedings threatened, unless immediate reparation was made and an agreement entered into of joint responsibility for the future. The sections concerned sent their representatives to Peshawar, paid a fine of Rs. 1,000, and entered into the desired agreement,

which closes that corner of the district against the Zakha Khel and other robbers. The Agreement (No. CXVIII) with the Sipah and Kamarai sections was made on the 24th April 1861; that with the Malikdin Khel and Kambar Khel was effected shortly afterwards, and is of the same tenor.

The (6) *Zakha Khel* is the most important and powerful of all the sections of the Afridis, and can bring into the field when united, which is seldom the case, about 5,000 fighting men. They inhabit the Khaibar pass; and their chief strength lies in the fact that from Lakasar through Khaibar, Bazar, Bara, and Maidan of Tirah their country extends without passing through the limits of any other tribe. A Zakha can traverse the whole of the tribal lands without paying toll to any other Afridi clan.

The Zakha Khel is divided into the *Pakhai*, who occupy the Khaibar and two or three villages of the Bazar valley; the *Khasrogi*, *Painda*, *Anai*, and *Shán Khel*, who reside in the Bazar valley; and the *Zia-ud-din* of Shin Kamr. All these different sections have two or three forts each in the Bara valley. All the sections, except the Painda and Pakhai, migrate to Tirah during the summer months. Khawas and Wali Muhammad Khan are the present head Maliks of the tribe.

The Zakha Khels have always been noted as bold and clever freebooters, but the British Government has never come into collision with them as a tribe. They were formerly divided into two great factions, led respectively by Bostan Khan and Aladad Khan. In August 1857 the clans under Bostan Khan entered into an Agreement (No. CXIX), and their example was shortly afterwards followed by the remainder under Aladad Khan (No. CXX). Bostan Khan was killed in 1870.

The responsibility of all these six tribes—Kuki, Sipah, Kamarai, Malikdin, Kambar, and Zakha Khels, in respect of the Khaibar pass, is now regulated by the joint Agreement (No. CXXI) concluded in 1881.

By Article 9 of the Treaty of Gandamak (No. CXCIV) made in 1879, it was stipulated that the British Government should retain in its own hands the control of the Khaibar and Michni passes, and of all political relations with the independent tribes inhabiting the territory directly attached thereto.

Owing to the causes referred to at page 424, the treaty of Gandamak became null and void, but in the arrangements subsequently made with the Amir Abdur Rahman and set forth at page 425, its provisions, so far as

regards, amongst other things, the Khaibar, were in the main adhered to. Consequently the pass, throughout its entire length as far as Dakka, opposite Lalpura, was placed under the control of the Punjab Government. The Afghans of the Khaibar, while always asserting their independence, received from the Amirs of Kabul allowances in consideration of keeping the pass open to trade. These allowances, irregularly paid, were often suspended for years together, and when the road came under British control, it was practically closed to commerce, or merchandise was allowed to be conveyed along it only on payment of dues so heavy as to be almost prohibitive. On the transfer of the pass, arrangements were at once initiated for placing the relations of the Afridis with the British Government on a satisfactory footing. The representatives of the various tribes came in, and a conference was held in the autumn of 1880 at Peshawar. After protracted negotiations a settlement was finally concluded, the terms of which are embodied in the Agreement (No. CXXI) executed in February 1881. The independence of the tribes is recognised, an annual subsidy of Rs. 87,540 is allotted in allowances to different sections of the tribes, and a body of Jezailchis (which has now developed into the Khaibar Rifles) under the charge and management of tribal headmen, is maintained for the protection of the pass, at a yearly cost to the Government of Rs. 87,392. In consideration of these payments, the Afridis accept entire and exclusive responsibility for the security of the road which traverses the independent territory where the authority of the Kabul Government is not acknowledged. The British Government reserved the right, which they have since exercised, of levying tolls upon traffic carried through the Khaibar. Besides the Afridi tribes, the *Shinwaris* of Landi Kotal also joined in executing the agreement. These are the Ali Sher Khel section of the Shinwaris. They hold the pass from the village of Lala Beg, the extreme limit of Afridi rights in the Khaibar, to Landi Khana.

The settlement has up to the present time worked effectively.

The (7) *Aka Khel* is a large section of the Afridis, numbering 1,800 fighting men, whose summer residence is in Tirah, but they migrate in the winter to the hills bordering on the Peshawar district between the Kohat pass and the Bara river, where they dwell in caves, grazing their cattle in the plain. They had frequently committed cattle thefts and robberies near the Kohat pass, but were not considered as hostile as others. In the autumn of 1854, when Lieutenant Hamilton, District Engineer, was encamped at Badabir, completing the Kohat and Peshawar road, a large

body of about 300 men of the Aka Khel came down a ravine from the hills, and silently surrounding the camp, suddenly lit torches and attacked it. The sleeping inmates were nearly all slain, Lieutenant Hamilton was wounded; the camp was plundered, and the tents fired. A small force at once took the field under Colonel Cragie, and entering the Aka Khel hills, inflicted as severe punishment as it could on the tribe. At the same time they were effectually blockaded, which was a source of still greater injury to them, as they were dependent on Peshawar for their support during the winter by the sale of firewood. Troops remained in front of them, and many of their cattle and people fell into our hands or were killed in skirmishes. They did not, however, submit that season, and returned as usual in the spring to their summer settlements in Tirah. In the autumn of 1855, when they were about to migrate, steps were taken to continue the blockade, and finding themselves exposed to this, they sued for peace, finally consenting to pay a fine of Rs. 2,670, to abstain from plunder in British territory, and to give hostages for their future good conduct. An Agreement (No. CXXII) to this effect was entered into with them on the 11th January 1856.

One of the clans of the Aka Khel is the *Basi Khel,* who share in the allowances given for the protection of the Kohat pass and occupy the hills close to the entrance of the pass. This allowance, which in 1855 was forfeited in consequence of the events narrated above, was originally paid to them in consequence of their having claims to a portion of the land between Kotkai and Aimal Chabutra, called Kalamsada. These claims gave rise to constant quarrels between the Basi Khel and the Akhorwals, a clan of the Hasan Khel section of the Adam Khel. As the former refused to abide by the decision of the Commissioner of Peshawar, which they had previously agreed to accept, they were in February 1867 debarred from entering British territory; but after a brief interval submitted. In consideration of their agreeing (No. CXXIII) to the former terms, *viz.,* a truce on the Kalamsada question for seven years, the allowance hitherto paid to them was raised from Rs. 600 to Rs. 1,000 per annum. The truce expired in April 1875.

The (8) *Adam Khel* is a large and important, but completely distinct, community of the Afridis. It is divided into four sections,* and can turn out about 3,500 matchlockmen. Located in the hills and glens westward of Jalala Sar, and in the glens on each side of the defile leading from the Peshawar valley to Kohat, the Adam Khel hold the entire pass

* (a) Galai, (b) Hasan, (c) Ashu, (d) Jawaki, or Gali Khel.

in its grasp. The defile extends from near Aimal Chabutra, in the Peshawar plain, for a distance of about 12 miles. The road then winds over a mountain, the crest of which forms the boundary between the Galai Afridis and the Bangashes, who occupy the Kohat valley. From this crest to Kohat is a distance of about 7 miles, the greater part of which is a descent through mountain gorges unoccupied by any tribe.

The (*a*) *Galai Khel* live in the pass, and can muster about 900 matchlocks. In 1849 the British Government entered into an agreement with the Galai Khel, by which the latter agreed to keep open communication through the pass in consideration of an annual payment of Rs. 5,700, of which Rs. 3,000 was to be paid to the Maliks and Rs. 2,700 to forty-five men to be placed at certain posts in the pass.

Soon, however, the tribe began to be troublesome. Their suspicions were also aroused by the construction of a road from Kohat; and there was discontent regarding the salt regulations at the trans-Indus mines.

On the 2nd February 1850 a party of sappers, engaged on the above road about 3 miles from Kohat, was attacked by the Galai Khel and the Akhorwal clan of the Hasan Khel, and nearly all were killed or wounded. The Commander-in-Chief, Sir Charles Napier, who was at Peshawar, issued orders for the forcing of the pass, with the double object of strengthening Kohat and punishing the Afridis. This was accomplished between the 10th and 13th February, with some loss to ourselves. The villages in the pass were partially destroyed, and a regiment of cavalry and one of infantry were left at Kohat.

In April hostilities were renewed, and a company of infantry from Kohat was placed in a post on the crest of the mountain. The post was soon found to be untenable, and the detachment was withdrawn. It was then resolved to try the effect of a blockade, and the Afridis were debarred from all ingress to or dealings with the Peshawar or Kohat valleys.

The agreement abovementioned was of course made void by these proceedings, but the pressure of the blockade induced the Galai Khel in September 1850 to sue for terms, and the British Government consented to renew their old allowances on condition of their being responsible for the security of the pass. In order to strengthen the arrangement, Rahmat Khan, a Chief of the neighbouring Orakzais, was admitted to a share in the responsibility and was granted a personal allowance of Rs. 2,000 per annum and

Rs. 6,000 as the pay of a mounted guard of 100 men of his tribe to be maintained on the crest of the ridge near Kohat. The allowances as thus revised aggregated Rs. 13,700 per annum.

This arrangement continued till the close of 1853, when the continued misconduct of these Afridis necessitated a change. The Deputy Commissioner of Kohat proposed that the Bangashes, who inhabit the Kohat valley, should be entrusted with the road from Kohat to the crest of the mountain, and the Galai Afridis with their own defile only. This was stoutly opposed by the latter, who claimed the crest of the mountain as their own. The Bangashes advanced to take possession of it, but were driven back, and evinced their inability to cope with the Afridis. At this time the force which had destroyed Bori* was encamped in the neighbourhood, and it was arranged that a simultaneous movement should be made against the pass from both sides. Perceiving their danger, the Galai Afridis submitted and withdrew their claim to the crest of the mountain, leaving it to the Government to make what arrangements they pleased for the road. Accordingly, on the 1st December 1853, they entered into an Agreement (No. CXXIV) to maintain the pass, on the old terms, from Aimal Chabutra on the Peshawar side to the foot of the mountain. They also relinquished Rs. 300 of the allowance to the Maliks in favour of the Basi Khel. The cost of this arrangement was Rs. 5,700.

From 1853 down to 1876 the Galai Khel gave very little trouble. This was probably due to their knowledge that in the event of misbehaviour their trade with British territory in wood and salt would be stopped, thus causing them considerable loss.

Towards the close of 1875 negotiations were opened with the Galais for the construction of a good road through the pass. The work had been an object with the British Government for many years, and the tribe was bound by treaty to undertake it. An option was given to the Galais either to do this, or to forego the allowances they received. The tribe generally were willing to agree to the proposals of the Government, and the matter would have been amicably settled, but for the opposition of the Sheraki villages. This section, in order to embroil the tribe, resorted to open insult and outrage; and as the main body were either unwilling or unable to coerce the Shirakis, the Government found it necessary in February 1876 to impose a blockade, a measure which was followed by a certain amount of raiding on British territory. The Hasanzais and the Ashu Khel became involved in the quarrel, and in August

* *Vide* page 233.

1876 the blockade was extended to them. Their contumacy did not however last long, and in February their submission was proffered and accepted. The submission of the Pass Afridis soon followed, and in March 1877 their leaders came in and accepted the Government terms, which were the improvement, under Government supervision, of the rocky portion of the road north of the Kotal, the surrender of all plundered property belonging to British subjects, and the payment of a fine of Rs. 3,000.

The (*d*) *Jawaki* clan live to the east of the Kohat pass, in the strip of independent territory which runs south from the Jawaki pass into the Kohat district, approaching the main military road halfway between Khushalgarh and Kohat. The clan numbers about 1,000 fighting men.

The first Agreement concluded with the Jawakis is dated the 26th December 1851 (No. CXXV). By it the clan accepted responsibility for crimes committed in British territory by the portion of the clan living on the south side of the central range of hills dividing their country.

By an Agreement (No. CXXVI) concluded on the 3rd December 1853 they were admitted to a share in the allowances for the protection of the Kohat Pass. They receive Rupees 2,000 per annum on this account.

The Jawaki village of Bori had, throughout the Sikh rule, been notorious as the residence of freebooters, who plundered on the Attock road. After annexation its notoriety increased, and as it was strongly located in the mouth of the Jawaki Pass, criminals from the Peshawar and Rawal Pindi districts found an asylum there, and made it the point from which they started on their marauding expeditions. It was therefore found necessary, in November 1853, to proceed against the place in force. Sir John Lawrence, then Chief Commissioner, accompanied the expedition, and the troops encamped in the plain between the Kohat and Jawaki passes. The force then proceeded to attack the Jawakis in their stronghold of Bori. The operations were difficult, and owing to the nature of the ground our loss was severe; but the village and all its towers were destroyed, and the Jawakis were driven from all the positions which they had occupied. The destruction of Bori had the desired effect, and in two months the clan submitted, and entered into an Agreement (No. CXXVII) on the 11th January 1854, engaging to abstain from raids themselves, and to eject within two months all the fugitive freebooters with them. These engagements were strictly fulfilled by them.

Subsequently to these proceedings Fort Mackeson in the plain between the two passes, and the police post of Shamshatu to command the entrance

to the Jawaki pass, with patrolling roads and connecting towers, were constructed.

During the disturbances of 1876-77 with the Pass Afridis, the Jawakis showed a certain sympathy with their kinsmen, but took no active part against the Government. They abandoned, however, contrary to the agreement of 1853, their tower on the Kotal, and failed to preserve the border secure from the raids of the blockaded Adam Khel. Being in consequence proceeded against by seizure of their men and property found in Kohat, they at once gave in their submission, adjusted the claims against them, and gave hostages for the maintenance of a strict neutrality. This engagement the Jawakis observed until the end of the pass difficulties in March 1877.

In July 1877 the Jawakis suddenly gave up their peaceful attitude, directed a series of outrages against British territory, cut the telegraph wires on the Khushalgarh line, and attacked British subjects and villages with much audacity. This outbreak was attributed to anticipations on the part of the tribe that their pass allowance was to be reduced. On the settlement with the Pass Afridis, proposals came under consideration for the re-distribution of the allowances in a more equitable manner. No final decision had, however, been taken by the Punjab Government on the proposals made. But the prospect of alterations was used by interested persons to influence the Jawakis for evil.

The continued outrages of the tribe at last rendered a military expedition necessary. Accordingly, Brigadier-General Keyes, on the 9th November 1877, entered the Jawaki valley with a considerable force; Brigadier-General Ross at the same time operating from the Peshawar side. After a long and stubborn resistance the Jawakis at last gave in, and accepted the terms imposed upon them, which were ratified at a Darbar held at Peshawar on the 4th March 1878. The terms included (*a*) the restitution of stolen property; (*b*) the payment of a large fine, and the surrender of hostages; (*c*) the occupation of the village of Jamu by British troops; (*d*) the opening of communications through the Jawaki country; and (*e*) the withdrawal of the pass allowance. The terms also included a stipulation that four specified Maliks should be exiled from their villages, and they left for a while, but within a fortnight of the troops leaving the country they were back again, and one is still living at his village of Bori. Malik Mushki, of Shindand, the brother of another of the proscribed Maliks, continued for years to raid on British territory and gave infinite trouble, until his career was cut short by the surprise of his village, and the capture of himself and several of his relations by a force

from Kohat, on the 17th November 1889. Since then depredations on the Khushalgarh road and adjacent villages have absolutely ceased.

The (*b*) *Hasan Khel* live immediately to the east of the Kohat Pass, in the hills on the Peshawar side. They muster about 900 fighting men. The clan has two great sections, the *Tatar Khel* or *Akhorwal*, and the *Janakhori.* The Janakhoris are so called from their inhabiting eleven villages in the Janakhwar valley.

The Hasan Khel and Ashu Khel were mixed up in the depredations and insults which in 1854 brought down punishment on the Jawakis of Bori. During the investigations which took place on this occasion, it appeared that these clans were powerless against the Jawakis; but in the presence of the British force they were enabled to separate themselves, and entered into an Agreement (No. CXXVIII) on their own account on the 15th November 1853.

In 1866 the Hasan Khel, having refused to make reparation for a series of outrages committed against British subjects in British territory, were subjected to a strict blockade. As this measure was ineffectual, preparations were made to coerce them by force of arms; but before the troops advanced, the clan submitted unconditionally to the terms imposed upon them, gave hostages for their future good conduct, and signed an Agreement (No. CXXIX) similar to that executed by them in 1853.

In 1874 there were some petty cases of plundering, on account of which it was found necessary to resort to reprisals; whereupon a satisfactory adjustment was made by the clan.

The Hasan Khel, with the Ashu Khel, were in August 1876 included in the blockade established in consequence of the disputes with the Pass Afridis, an account of which has been given above. The Hasan Khel had been guilty of a few murders and robberies at Cherat previous to that date. On the 10th January 1877 a serious outrage was committed by them at Naushera. They were soon weary of their hostile attitude, and in February agreed to the terms imposed by Government, and their submission was accepted. The terms were—consent to the construction of a road through the Hasan Khel section of the pass, compensation for offences committed, responsibility for future crime, a suitable fine, and hostages for compliance with the terms accepted.

During the whole of the Jawaki expedition of 1877-78, the Hasan Khel and Galais adhered to their engagements, and maintained throughout a friendly neutrality.

The (*c*) *Ashu Khel* are located to the south of Fort Mackeson on the first range of hills. They are an insignificant section, and number about 700 matchlocks.

The clan was, with the Hasan Khel, implicated in the depredations which in 1854 led to the punishment of the Jawakis of Bori. The circumstances which led to the Agreement (No. CXXVIII) of November 1853 have been referred to above.

The clan was included in the blockade which was imposed in 1876 on the Pass Afridis (see above).

6—ORAKZAIS.

The Orakzais are a Pathan tribe, inhabiting the mountains to the north and west of the Kohat district. They are bounded on the north and east by the Afridis, on the south by the Miranzai valley, and on the west by the Zaimukht country and the Safed Koh. With the exception of the two valleys inhabited by Afridis, the whole of the tract called Tirah is occupied by the Orakzais. They are divided into four main sections, the total strength of which amounts to about 29,500 fighting men. The clans, however, are but little influenced by common interests.

(1) Daulatzai.	(3) Lashkarzai.
(2) Ismailzai.	(4) Hamsaya.

To the (1) *Daulatzai* section belong seven or eight clans, the chief of which are the *Bazoti*, *Utman Khel*, *Sipah* or *Sipaya*, *Mani Khel*, *Bar Muhammad Khel*, and *Firoz Khel*, mustering a total fighting strength of 2,200 men. When the Bangashes failed to make good their position in the Kohat pass against the Galai Khel Afridis in 1853, they called to their aid these clans, and assigned to them a portion of the allowance of Rupees 7,700 per annum which they themselves received for the security of the pass from the crest to the Kohat entrance. Accordingly the Bazoti and Firoz Khels receive, under an Agreement concluded in December 1853, Rs. 2,000 (No. CXXX), and the Sipahs Rs. 500 (No. CXXXI). In 1855 when the Utman Khel came in they were, under clause 5 of the agreement of December 1853, assigned a share in the allowances of the Bazoti and Firoz Khels. This was recorded in an Agreement (No. CXXXII) executed on the 22nd March 1855.

In 1868 these clans attacked some police posts in British territory, and a blockade was established against them. It was not sufficiently deterrent, and a small force destroyed the village of Garo in February 1869. Since then they have given little trouble.

In April 1872 the Muhammad Khel section entered into an Agreement (No. CXXXIII) to regulate their intercourse with the British Government.

The Sipah, more generally known as Sipaya, inhabit the country to the west of the entrance to the Bazoti valley. They are but little affected by blockade; but they are very easily got at from either the Zera pass above Marai or the Dablai pass above Alizai.* Their summer seat is in Tirah, at Aniposh. Each village of the lower Sipah valley has its settlement at Aniposh. In May 1872 the Sipahs of Aniposh entered into an Agreement (No. CXXXIV). In 1874 the principal Saiyids of the Samilzai family became sureties for the Sipah section.

In 1876 the Utman Khel sided with the Galai Afridis in the disputes regarding the Kohat pass, and committed a few outrages. But arrangements were made for isolating the whole of the Daulatzai, and their conduct subsequently was quite satisfactory.

The (2) *Ismailzai* section are sub-divided into nine clans, the chief of which are the *Rabia Khel, Mamazai, Aka Khel* (now invariably known as the Akhel), *Khadizai, Masuzai,* and *Mahamadzai.*

After the annexation of the Miranzai valley numerous raids were committed by the Orakzais on our border, and in 1855 the Rabia Khel attacked and plundered the British village of Shahu Khel. A force proceeded against them under Brigadier-General Chamberlain, and on the 1st September 1855 successfully carried their positions on the Samana range, inflicting considerable loss on the tribe. They immediately submitted, and on the 20th September 1855 entered into an Engagement (No. CXXXV) for future good conduct, to which they adhered for a while, but during the Afghan war they commenced harassing our line of communications in the Miranzai valley.

In November and December 1878 the Akhel with the Ali Khel Hamsayas, under the influence of emissaries from Kabul, displayed some hostile activity, but on the 1st January 1879 a settlement was effected with them. This was soon disregarded, and throughout 1879 and 1880 the Akhel and the Ali Khel committed numerous outrages on the border. The fines imposed on this account were not paid up until 1891.

The continued outrages committed by the Rabia Khel and three other Samil clans (Mishti, Sheikhan, and Mammuzai Deradar) of the Khanki valley,

* In the Miranzai expedition of 1891, a column was encamped for three days at Zera, one of the Sipah villages.

rendered it necessary in 1891 to inflict punishment on them. It was found that the tribes had been supported in their course of outrage by the Khan of Hangu and his family, notably by his eldest son, Baz Gul Khan. The Khan and the male members of his family were therefore deported to Lahore, Baz Gul Khan being confined in the central jail. A force under Brigadier-General Lockhart occupied the strongholds of the offending tribes,who shortly after submitted unconditionally. Malik Makhmadin, the most flagrant offender, surrendered himself, after twenty of his villages and towns had been blown up. It was resolved to maintain a garrison on the Samana range, which divides Miranzai from the Khanki valley; and for this purpose a small force was left there to cover the construction of fortified posts.

The clans had accepted most unwillingly the important terms imposed by Government, *viz.*, those providing for the construction of roads and posts on the Samana range, and for the payment of revenue for lands held to the south of the ridge. As soon as our troops were withdrawn a powerful combination was formed of the various Orakzai tribes (Gar as well as Samil), together with a contingent of Afridis, with a view to getting the terms altered. On the 4th April 1891 a treacherous attack was made on the military guards protecting working parties on the range and the frontier at once burst into a blaze. This necessitated the second Miranzai expedition. Reinforcements were pushed up, the force was formed, and on the 17th April the Samana range was again in our hands. After several days' fighting, in which the tribes suffered severely, they gave in unconditionally, and the whole of the Khanki valley, and the country beyond to the Marghan Kotal overlooking the Masuzai settlements, was traversed by the troops. In May and June 1891 special Agreements (Nos.CXXXVI and CXXXVII) were made with the Akhel and Rabia Khel. By these agreements the tribes acknowledged the boundary claimed by the Government of India up to the crest and watershed of the Samana range, agreed to build posts and furnish men to hold them, accepted responsibility for peace and good order, and undertook to pay revenue for land on the sunny side of the Samana range. Tribal service at the rate of Rs. 1,008 per annum each was granted to the Rabia Khel and the Akhel. In 1892 the tribal service was extended to the Mishti, Shekhan and Muhammad Khel clans at the annual rates of Rs. 1,008, Rs. 648 and Rs. 2,016 respectively.

The (3) *Lashkarzai* section are sub-divided into (*a*) *Mamuzai* or *Mahmudzai*, and (*b*) *Alisherzai*.

In 1858 the Alisherzais entered into an engagement similar to that concluded with the Utman Khel on the 2nd August of that year (No. CXXXVIII).

Having in 1869 raided on British territory and violated that treaty, they executed, on submission, a second Engagement (No. CXXXIX) in renewal thereof.

In 1879, on the outbreak of the Afghan war, the two clans of the Lashkarzai joined the Zaimukhts in attacks on the Miranzai border. An account of these disturbances is given under the Zaimukhts. The rapid success of General Tytler's force in December of that year so alarmed the Alisherzais that their jirgas attended and accepted the terms imposed, *viz.*, payment of Rs. 4,000 fine, and the surrender of 28 hostages. The Mamuzais also came in and accepted like terms; but a short time afterwards they again turned hostile, and a blockade was established. In August 1880 they committed, with the Akhel and Alikhel, a serious raid on the Bagattu sarai, in which eight British subjects were killed. A settlement was effected in March 1883, and in November following they arranged for the payment of the balance of fines due.

The (4) *Hamsayas* are divided into (*a*) *Mishti Khel*, (*b*) *Ali Khel*, (*c*) *Shekhan*, and (*d*) *Malla* or *Muta Khel*.

The Hamsayas are much mixed up geographically and politically with the Ismailzais. The Ismailzais however belong to the original Orakzai stock, while the Hamsayas consist of clans who, admitted first as dependents, are now more powerful and numerous than the Ismailzais themselves. Taking these two sections as separable into (*a*) *Western Gar* clans and (*b*) *Hangu Samil* clans, the former would embrace the Ali Khel of the Hamsayas and the Akhel of the Ismailzais, and the latter the remaining clans of both sections. The Hangu Samil clans were under the direct management of the Khan of Hangu in the Kohat district until his deportation to Lahore in 1891. Since then they have been like the rest of these clans managed directly by the Deputy Commissioner of Kohat.

7.—ZAIMUKHTS.

The Zaimukht tribe inhabit the hills to the south of the Orakzai, between the valleys of Miranzai and Kuram. They are divided into two main branches:—I, the *Bayuk*, or *Eastern Zaimukhts*, and II, the *Mamozai*, or *Western Zaimukhts*. The Bayuk branch is subdivided into the (1) *Khoidad Khel*, comprising the *Hasan Khel*, *Babakar Khel*, and *Tapai*; and (2) the *Kadu Khel*, comprising the *Ahmad Khel* and *Umar Khel*. The Mamozai

branch is divided into the (1) *Watizai,* (2) *Daudzai,* (3) *Mandani,* and (4) *Manatuwal.*

The two branches of the tribe have a bitter blood feud, though at present a truce is maintained between them. The tribe are at feud with the Bangashes but are friendly with the Orakzais.

The tribe have never given much trouble to the British Government, but their good behaviour is doubtless greatly due to self-interest. Trade with Kuram and Kabul by the Peiwar route almost entirely passes through the Zaimukht hills, and the tribe derives considerable benefit from the fees for the safe conduct of caravans.

In 1858 an engagement, similar to that with the Orakzai clans (see No. CXXXVIII), was concluded with the Zaimukhts for the regulation of their intercourse with the British Government.

During the Afghan war, in 1879, the Zaimukhts, aided by the Mamuzai and Ali Sherzai clans of the Lashkarzai division of the Orakzais, committed a series of offences on the Thal-Kuram road and the Miranzai border. Among these were the murder of two British officers, and an attack on a military convoy. An expedition under General Tytler was sent against them in December 1879; the Zaimukht hills were traversed, and the settlements of the Watizais, the worst behaved section of the tribe, were destroyed. The submission of the tribes concerned soon followed. Heavy fines were realised and the surrender of hostages was secured. The tribe also agreed to keep open the road through the Zaimukht valley. In February 1880 the Maliks of the Zaimukhts made formal submission in open Darbar to the Lieutenant-Governor at Kohat. Since then they have been on the whole well conducted, though recent years have witnessed the rise of a noted freebooter among them—Sarwar Khan, *alias* Chikkai, a Manatuwal of Chinarak, who is by extraction a Zaimukht. He is a successful and daring thief, and there was at one time a heavy account against him for raids in British territory. At the close of 1890 he made submission, but then he received encouragement from the Governor of Khost and a visit to Kabul, and gave more trouble, especially in the Turi country. When arrangements were made at the end of 1892 for the temporary occupation of Kuram by British troops it was directed that Chikkai and his followers should be made to evacuate lands they had seized in lower Kuram; but they did so without waiting to be coerced, and Chikkai made submission.

8.—TURIS.

The Turis are an independent tribe occupying the Kuram valley; which is bounded on the north by the Safed Koh, and on the south by Khost and the independent Mangal and Wazir tribes.

The Turis of Kuram are not Afghans of pure descent, if Afghans at all. Their ancestors are believed to have migrated some four or five hundred years ago from Kohat to their present seats, driving out or subjugating the original Bangash inhabitants. They are supposed to have advanced originally from the cis-Indus country. The Bangashes who remained in Kuram are now the *hamsayas* or vassals of the Turis; but a large number are settled in the Miranzai and Kohat valleys in British territory. Besides the Bangashes, some Zaimukhts and Mangals and four families of Saiyids are resident in Kuram, subject to the Turis.

The tribes of Kuram and the neighbourhood are divided into two main factions, known as the (*a*) Tor-Gundi (black faction) and (*b*) Spin-Gundi (white faction).

The Turis can muster some 5,000 fighting men. They are divided into two branches—(*a*) *Sargalli*, and (*b*) *Chardai*. The former has two sections—*1, Hamza Khel*; *2, Mastu Khel*; the latter comprises three sections—*1, Duparzai*; *2, Ghundi Khel*; *3, Alizai* (the last two are also known collectively as *Landizai*.)

In 1853, while the British Government was engaged in reducing the Miranzai frontier to order, the Turis were hostile, but submitted, and on the 9th March entered into an Engagement (No. CXL) for the maintenance of the peace of the border.

In 1855 they again committed a raid on British territory, but finally submitted, and entered into a second Engagement (No. CXLI).

For some years affairs were quiet, but about 1869 there was a recurrence of Turi aggression, which was mainly connected with the differences outstanding between them and the Waziri tribe. In that year the differences between the two tribes were adjusted, and the Turis entered into an Engagement (No. CXLII) to respect British territory, and to refrain from attacking the Waziris. This engagement was on the whole well observed by the Turis; but of late years the feud between them and the Waziris has increased in intensity, and the country around Biland Khel has witnessed some sanguinary encounters. In 1877 and 1878 the Turis were much occupied with their own internal affairs; they were cruelly oppressed by the local Governor, and at

length, in despair of receiving redress from the Amir, disavowed his authority.

In 1878, on the outbreak of war with Afghanistan, British troops were despatched to the Kuram district, and occupied it, being well received by the people. The treaty of Gandamak (see No. CXCIV), which concluded the first stage of the war, provided by Article 9, that Kuram should in future be treated as an assigned district to be administered by the British Government, who were to pay to the Amir of Kabul any excess of revenue over expenditure. Under the settlement subsequently made with the Amir Abdur Rahman the district was definitely excluded from Afghanistan. This arrangement was, however, subsequently modified (No. CXLIII), the western portion, Hariab and the Jajis, being restored before the close of 1880 to the Amir, while Kuram proper with the Turis and Bangashes—the Kuram river being fixed as the boundary—was declared independent. On the withdrawal of British troops from the valley, the tribes were informed that, so long as they desired it, the British Government would protect their independence against any interference on the part of the Amir, conditionally, on their following the advice which the British Political Officers might think proper to offer them. At the same time all desire to meddle in their internal affairs was disclaimed.

They are nominally governed jointly by Sayad Badshah Gul and Muhammad Nur Khan, the chiefs of the two leading Turi factions. In practice these Sardars are unable to exercise much effectual control.

In 1885, as a tentative measure and in the hope that the tribe would be able to manage their affairs more satisfactorily under his guidance, an Assistant Commissioner of the Punjab service was appointed to the Thal outpost on their border, and empowered to make occasional visits to the Kuram. The experiment did not however answer, and in 1887 he was withdrawn from the Kuram valley, where he had spent ten months.

In 1888 a joint British and Afghan Commission was appointed to settle outstanding disputes between the Turis and their Afghan neighbours, but this was to no purpose; and the British Commissioner and his escort were consequently withdrawn. The Amir was informed of this unsatisfactory result, and warned that his officials should not interfere with the Turis, who were regarded as independent by the British Government. The Amir continued to complain of their conduct, and the Government of India offered to send an English officer to enquire. At the end of 1891 the robber Chikkai (who has been mentioned in connection with the Zaimukhts) returned from a visit

to Kabul and seized lower Kuram. Fighting went on, and the Turis appealed to the Government of India for help; till at the end of 1892 the Government of India determined to act on the wishes of the Turis and a suggestion made by the Amir, and sent a Political Officer, accompanied by an escort of troops, to make some permanent settlement of affairs in Kuram.

(II) DERAJAT FRONTIER.

The portion of the north-western frontier which adjoins the Bannu, Dera Ismail Khan, and Dera Ghazi Khan districts, is occupied by a number of Pathan and Baluch tribes, the most northerly of which are the Waziris or Wazirs; then come the Dawaris, the Batanis, the Shiranis, and then a number of Baluch tribes.

1.—WAZIRIS.

The Waziris are a large tribe of Pathans who inhabit the hill country to the west of the trans-Indus frontier, from Thal in Miranzai to the Gomal pass. There are five great branches of the Waziris, divided into numerous sections and sub-sections. The fighting strength of the whole tribe is estimated at 44,000 men.

1. Lali or Lelai.	3. Utmanzai.
2. Gurbaz.	4. Ahmadzai.
5. Mahsud.	

(1) *Lali and* (2) *Gurbaz* are the most northerly branches of the tribe; but with these we have never come into contact.

The (3) *Utmanzai* and (4) *Ahmadzai* sections are also known by the name of the *Darwesh Khel Waziris.*

The Utmanzais live chiefly on the right bank of the Kuram river, and occupy the hills between that river and the valleys of Khost and Dawar. They are divided into three classes: (*a*) the Mahmit Khel, comprising the Hasan, Wuzi, and Bara clans; (*b*) the Ibrahim Khel, comprising the Manzar, Mada, and Tori clans; and (*c*) the Wali Khel, comprising the Kabul, Malik Shahi, Baka, and Jani Khels.

The Mahmit Khel and the Ibrahim Khel are responsible for none of the frontier passes.

One of the sections of the Utmanzais is the Kabul Khel, numbering about 3,500 fighting men. Between 1851 and 1854 the Kabul Khel committed a number of raids, for which they were blockaded, and several of them wer seized in British territory. These measures resulted in their submission and the conclusion of an Agreement (No. CXLIV). In 1859 the Kabul Khel

gave shelter to the murderers of Captain Mecham, and a considerable force was despatched against them under the command of General Chamberlain. Arrangements having been made with them and other clans implicated, for the capture and surrender of the murderers, the objects of the expedition were attained without bloodshed. In 1869 the Kabul Khel were concerned in a raid on Thal. For this they were fined Rupees 2,000, and an Agreement (No. CXLV) was taken from them. In 1871 a sudden visit was made to the country of the Saifali clan of the Kabul Khel, the principal receivers of stolen cattle from the Bannu district, with the object of showing them that they were not safe from punishment. This resulted in their voluntarily signing an Agreement (No. CXLVI) to restore all stolen property and refuse shelter to heinous criminals. In 1874 reprisals were made on the Miamai section of the Kabul Khel for plundering. In March 1874 a military demonstration was made at Thal for the purpose of effecting a settlement of outstanding claims against various clans of the Utmanzais. A satisfactory settlement was concluded in April with the Kabul, Khojal, and Tazi Khels, and the Malik Shahi.

In 1872 the Baka and Jani Khels joined in the agreement given by certain sections of the Ahmadzais (see *infra*).

During the Afghan war in 1880 some of the Mahmit Khel and Tori Khel, with other clans, were guilty of outrages.

In October 1880 a military expedition under Brigadier-General J. Gordon was sent into the Malik Shahi country to facilitate the collection of penalties inflicted for minor offences committed by that clan and the Kabul Khel on the Kuram route. The jirgas of the clans came in and settled the demands against them. Throughout 1881 the Kabul and Hati Khels, with other clans on the Bannu border, still continued their depredations. In February 1882 a further settlement was effected, and since then their conduct has been more satisfactory.

The (4) *Ahmadzais* have two branches, the Shin Khel and the Kalu Khel. They are situated chiefly on the left bank of the Kuram river to the north of Bannu. They have also settlements to the south-west of the Mahsud Waziri country. Their fighting strength is about 9,300 men. The sub-divisions are (1) Hati Khel; (2) Sirki Khel; (3) Umarzai; (4) Nasri Khel, comprising the Tazi, Zali, Khojal, Bizan, and other clans; (5) Spirkai, comprising Muhammad, Sudhan, and Sada Khels. The first three sub-divisions are Shin; the last two Kalu Khel. Of the total Ahmadzai population about one-half reside in British territory.

Punishment has occasionally been inflicted on the Umarzai and Spirkai sub-sections, both by pursuing them into their own villages and by excluding them from British territory, but on the whole the Ahmadzais have been well behaved.

In June 1870 the Muhammad Khel, being dissatisfied with some order connected with their responsibility for the Kuram pass, fired on a detachment of troops on the Kuram road. They were proclaimed, and reprisals taken. Refusing to accept the terms imposed by Government, which included the surrender of the original offenders, they continued hostilities for many months and it was not till September 1871 that the tribe surrendered unconditionally The Umarzai, Bizan, and Sudhan Khels, who had actively or passively aided the Muhammad Khels, were at the same time called to account and punished by fine and otherwise. In April 1872 the Umarzai, Muhammad, Bizan, and Hati Khels, with the Baka and Jani Khels of the Utmanzai division, entered into an Agreement (No. CXLVII) for the regulation of their frontier responsibility. In the end of 1872 the Muhammad Khel prisoners were released.

In January 1879, under the excitement of the time and of the Mahsud Waziri attack on Tank, the Zali Khel seized a small British outpost, but were soon reduced to submission.

In 1890, in connection with the opening up of the Gomal pass for traffic, the Zali, Sirki, and Tazi Khel Waziris of Wano were offered and accepted service from Government for guarding and keeping open the pass, on an annual allowance of Rupees 10,980. Levies of these clans were accordingly entertained at a monthly cost of Rupees 915.

The (5) *Mahsud Waziris* have their homes beyond the border in the northern Suliman hills between the Tochi and Gomal rivers. They are divided into three main branches: (1) the Bahlolzai, numbering 5,000 fighting men, and comprising the Aimal Khel, Shingi, Nana Khel, and Band Khel; (2) the Shaman Khel, with 2,200 fighting men, comprising the Chahar Khel, Khali Khel, Galleshahi, and Badinzai; and (3) the Alizai, with 5,500 fighting men, comprising the Shabi Khel and Amanzai.

The Mahsud Waziris had for years remained hostile towards the British Government, and lawless bands, recruited from the sub-divisions of the tribe residing nearest to our border, had constantly plundered and harried the neighbouring British territory. The inconvenience of this had been somewhat less felt from the fact of their operations being almost entirely confined to the Tank border. This was not under direct British management, and Nawab

Shah Nawaz Khan, Khati Khel, Chief of Tank, contrived to carry on matters in a half friendly, half defensive manner, which, though little satisfactory, it was deemed unadvisable to interrupt. A crash eventually came when, in March 1860, in the absence of the Nawab and the chief military and civil authorities, the Mahsud tribe, headed by their most famous Malik, attempted to plunder the town of Tank. They were defeated with great loss by a body of Punjab cavalry and some mounted police. This defeat was followed up within a month by an expedition into the Waziri hills. Ransom was taken for one of the two chief towns of the tribe, and the other town was destroyed. The Mahsuds felt this blow heavily, but would not at first make peace. The force returned in May 1860. In March 1861, after a year of comparative quiet, the heads of the tribes came down to sue for peace. Terms were offered them which they said they would not accept, and they returned to their hills.

After this they tried to do all the mischief they could, but rather lost than won in dealing with our outposts. In June 1861 they again sued for terms; and whereas they had been before required to make peace as one body they were now allowed to deal with us by sections, there being three large divisions of the tribe. This was considered a boon; peace was made (No. CXLVIII) with apparent good-will on both sides, the British Government securing to itself the power of indemnity for injuries by the confiscation of the merchandise of offending sections of the tribe. In less than two months the peace was broken by the murder of a party of grass-cutters. This was said to have been done at the instigation of a Malik who had not been a consenting party to the agreement. Two sections were concerned in this murder. All their tribesmen within reach and all their property were seized, and the tribe was excluded from British territory. This exclusion continued till the middle of October, when the heads of the tribe came down and made good the fine of Rupees 4,500 imposed upon them by the terms of the agreement. Peace was thus temporarily restored, and an attempt was made to settle some of the Bahlolzai section in British territory and to give them service in the frontier militia. The experiment was not successful, and the Mahsuds continued their depredations in the Tank valley, till in 1864 the Bahlolzai section was excluded from trading in the Bannu and Dera Ismail Khan districts. A second attempt to employ the Mahsuds in agriculture and frontier service was made in 1866 and was partially successful; but the Bahlolzai section could not abandon their old habits: murders and robberies in British territory were of common occurrence, and no punishment followed beyond exclusion from British territory.

Wearied at length of their continued proscription from intercourse with

British territory, the Shaman Khel made full submission in March 1873 on the terms (No. CXLIX) offered by the British Government, *viz.*, that they should pay a fine of Rupees 3,000, be held responsible for the misconduct of individuals, and give twenty hostages as guarantees of future good behaviour. Their example was followed in 1874 by the Bahlolzai section (No. CL) of the Mahsuds.

The experience of the past showed that the position of Tank, under a Nawab in whose hands were vested not only the direct management of our relations with the Mahsuds, but also all powers of political and magisterial jurisdiction, was both a source of weakness in repelling raids and a fruitful cause of complications with the tribe. Accordingly a change of policy was inaugurated. In 1875 executive and police jurisdiction was withdrawn from the Nawab, and Tank was amalgamated with the Dera Ismail Khan district. In 1876 another measure, which added greatly to the safety of the border, was accomplished. The Batanis, a tribe which lay between the border and the Mahsuds of the higher hills, undertook the watch and ward of all passes on their frontier. Similar arrangements were made with the Mianis and Ghwarazais on the skirt of the Gomal valley. As the result of these measures, the record of crime against the Mahsuds became rapidly smaller, and more easy to deal with. From August 1877 to March 1878 the whole of the tribe was under blockade.

On the 1st January 1879 the peace was, however, rudely broken. A large body of about 3,000 Mahsuds suddenly descended from the hills upon the town of Tank, and sacked and burnt it. This was the signal for general disorder. The Zali Khel of the Ahmadzai Waziris, the Mianis, Ghwarazais, and others were active in raiding, but they were soon reduced. The Batanis, who failed to offer any resistance to the raiders, were punished. But for a time nothing could be done against the Mahsuds beyond establishing a strict blockade.

The outbreak was attributed in considerable measure to the intrigues of Umar Khan, a fanatical Mulla, acting under instructions from Kabul. In a second raid on the 19th January three British villages near Kot Nasran were attacked. Throughout 1879 and 1880 Mahsud raids were of constant occurrence. The rigorous blockade which had been maintained for two years proving of no avail, a military expedition was despatched into the Mahsud country in April 1881. By July the Mahsuds had submitted to the terms imposed by Government. The ringleaders of the raid on Tank were surrendered, and arrange-

ments were made to pay the fine of Rupees 30,000 imposed as a penalty, and to return the property plundered or its equivalent. On this the blockade was raised. The fine is being realised by a tax on Waziri imports into British territory. In 1884, on account of the good behaviour of the tribe, four of the surrendered Maliks were released; and since then the tribe have been fairly well conducted.

In 1890, in connection with the opening up of the Gomal pass for traffic, the Alizai, Bahlolzai, and Shaman Khel sections of the Mahsud Waziris were offered and accepted (No. CLI) service from Government for guarding and keeping open the pass, on an annual allowance of Rs. 30,456 in addition to their old service allowance of Rs. 19,000. Mahsud levies were, under this arrangement, entertained at a monthly cost of Rs. 1,705, and personal emoluments amounting to Rs. 833 a month were bestowed on the leading Maliks. Further, the realisation of the tax imposed in 1879 on Waziri imports into British territory was suspended conditionally on their future good behaviour. In January 1891 a meeting was convened at Pezu, with a view to settling the dispute that had arisen in consequence of a raid made by the Darwesh Khel on the Mahsuds in 1889, and the retaliatory raid by the latter on the former in 1890, as well as other outstanding quarrels between these two sections of the Waziri tribe. The tribal claims arising out of the raids of 1889 and 1890 were settled on the basis of a mutual compromise (No. CLII). The terms of the settlement of the other outstanding disputes are embodied in a separate Agreement (No. CLIII).

During the cold season of 1890-91 a railway survey was carried out in the Gomal pass; and the behaviour of the tribe was good throughout the operations.

2.—DAWARIS.

South and east of the lands of the Utmanzai Waziris, and north of those of the Mahsud Waziris, lie the two valleys of upper and lower Dawar. Dawar extends nearly due west of the point where the Tochi river breaks through the Suliman hills and enters the Bannu district. The Tochi flows through the whole length of the valleys. The lower valley is inhabited almost wholly by Dawaris of the Tapizai section, numbering 5,000 fighting men. In the upper valley there is a large proportion of Waziris, the Dawaris (of the Malai section) mustering 4,000 fighting men, and the Waziris, 3,000.

The Dawaris are a tribe of doubtful origin. They claim to be Karlanrai

Afghans, but they are destitute of many of the manly and warlike qualities of the Pathan.

In 1847 the British Government relinquished on the part of the Sikhs all rights to Dawar; and in 1855 the Government of India formally renounced in favour of the Amir Dost Muhammad Khan all claim to sovereignty over Dawar. Nevertheless the country remained, as it was before independent of Kabul, whose sovereignty over it has never been more than nominal.

After the annexation of the Punjab, the British Government first came into contact with the Dawaris in 1851, when a party of them, in company with the Umarzai Waziris, attacked a police guard. They were driven off with heavy loss, and from that time to 1870 gave little trouble on our border.

In 1870 the Dawaris sheltered and assisted the Muhammad Khel Waziris, then in rebellion against the British Government. For this they were fined Rs. 6,500. The upper Dawaris paid their share of the fine amounting to Rs. 1,500, but the inhabitants of the lower valley refused to do so, and maintained an insolent and defiant attitude. A small force was, therefore, despatched against them, and after the capture of one of their villages they submitted unconditionally and paid their share of the fine. They also entered into an Agreement in February 1872 (No. CLIV) similar to that executed with the Saifali section of the Kabul Khel Waziris (see p. 244).

The conduct of the Dawaris thereafter continued to be satisfactory until 1876, but in March of that year they were summoned to answer for raids on a British military post. They came in and made restoration. In August 1877 a small party of the tribe made a murderous attack on a police post at Kach Kot. The demand for the surrender of the criminals was neglected, and a blockade was accordingly proclaimed. But it was not till June 1878 that the Dawaris, under apprehension of a military expedition, tendered their submission, and made reparation.

During the Afghan war, in 1879 and 1880, the Dawaris kept up a series of attacks on the lines of communication; but these being mainly beyond the frontier, the Government of India declined to sanction the despatch, as proposed in 1881, of a military expedition to punish the valley and obtain satisfaction.

Since then the conduct of the Dawaris has given little cause of complaint.

3.—BATANIS.

The Batanis hold the hills on the borders of Tank and Bannu from the Gabar mountain on the north to the Gomal valley on the south. They are Pathans. The fighting men of the sections beyond the border number over 3,000 men. Their strength within British territory in the Tank plain is estimated at 1,450. The tribe has three main branches: (*a*) *Dhannas,* (*b*) *Tattas,* (*c*) *Uraspans.* A small Saiyid clan, called *Koti,* is affiliated to them.

They have always been a troublesome race, but in the expedition against the Mahsud Waziris in 1860 they gave the British force some little assistance. In 1865 a settlement was made with them, and a portion of the tribe was located in the Dera Ismail Khan district. In 1874 they entered into an agreement to be responsible for the border from the Kharoba pass to the Larzan. On the re-organisation in 1875 of the Tank border in connection with the settlement of the Mahsud Waziris (*q. v.*) the Batanis accepted (No. CLV) pass responsibility on the Tank as well as on the Bannu frontier; and were given service in the militia and border police.

The tribe, however, failed to take any steps to prevent or resist the descent of the Mahsud Waziris on the occasion of their raid on Tank on the 1st January 1879.

The Batanis were soon reduced. They were punished by the resumption of their service in the militia, and by a fine of Rs. 10,000. On the 27th March 1879 they renewed their Engagement (No. CLVI).

In April 1880 the Batanis of Jandula, under the excitement of the preaching of Mulla Adkar of Khost, gave some trouble. A detachment of troops was sent to punish them, and in May they came in and submitted.

In February 1883 their frontier service, suspended in 1879, was, in recognition of their general good conduct, restored.

In March 1883 certain sections of the tribe executed an Engagement (No. CLVII) for the passes entered therein.

For some time past the Mahsud Waziris and the Batanis have been on hostile terms, but the peace of the border has not been seriously disturbed.

The behaviour of the Batanis having continued to be satisfactory, the *muafi* grant of one-fourth of the revenue due on the lands held by the tribe in British territory, which had been suspended in consequence of their complicity in the Mahsud raid on Tank on the 1st January 1879 was restored to them in December 1890. The re-organisation of the present Batani service and the re-

distribution of the pay and Siladari allowances was at the same time carried out and an Agreement (No. CLVIII) was concluded with the tribe.

4.—SHIRANIS.

The Shiranis are a Pathan tribe, occupying the Takht-i-Suliman mountains and the country thence eastward to the border of the Dera Ismail Khan district. Their fighting strength is believed not to exceed 3,500 men. They are divided into three branches, *viz.*, (*a*) *Hasan Khel*, (*b*) *Uba Khel*, and (*c*) *Chuhar Khel.*

For misconduct on the border a successful expedition was sent against the tribe in 1853.

In 1874 they entered into an agreement acknowledging their responsibility for crimes committed in British territory. From that time to 1882 they gave no trouble; but at the end of 1882 they were guilty of several serious offences. A blockade was established on the 1st January 1883. In a short time they submitted and executed the Engagement (No. CLIX), dated the 13th July 1883, which was until 1890 the agreement binding on the tribe as a whole.

In the end of 1883, a military survey expedition being about to visit the Takht-i-Suliman, an agreement was taken from the Chuhar Khel section, but it was only a special and temporary arrangement for the conduct of the section during the expedition.

Geographically the Shiranis are divided into the Bargha or western, and the Largha or eastern, Shiranis. The two sections are separated by the Suliman range. The Bargha are under the control of the Baluchistan Agency, and the Largha under the Punjab Government.

In 1890, in connection with the opening up of the Gomal pass for traffic, the Largha Shiranis were offered and generally accepted (No. CLX) service from Government for guarding and keeping open the pass, on an annual allowance of Rs. 6,804. This sum is paid in monthly instalments of Rs. 567 to selected Maliks. The Largha Shiranis also undertook to bring about the submission of the Khidarzai section of their tribe, who had refused to come in, and held themselves responsible for their future good conduct.

The Khidarzais, a section of the Uba Khel Shiranis, had for many years maintained a defiant attitude towards the British Government. During the survey expedition to the Takht-i-Suliman in 1883 they attacked the escort, and after that their conduct was anything but satisfactory. When the

Gomal pass negotiations were in progress they not only ignored the invitation to come in, but a party of Khidarzai raiders fired on a body of cavalry which was patrolling in the Kapip valley, some eight miles from Appozai. Still later they were concerned in an outrage which resulted in the death of Sakhu Khan, one of the principal well-disposed Shirani Maliks. They also harboured criminals from the Punjab and Baluchistan. It was eventually decided to coerce the Khidarzais by military force. The expedition was carried out in October and November 1890 by a combined force acting from Appozai and Draband. The main force entered the country by the Chuhar Khel Dhana, a flying column under Sir G. White's personal command crossing into the Anmar valley over the Murumuzh range. The Punjab force was concentrated at Draband, a detachment being left at Domandi. The object of this force was to keep in check the Hasan Khel, who had recently displayed refractory tendencies. The country quietly submitted, and the only resistance offered was by a few desperadoes; Murtaza Khan, the Khidarzai Chief, however, fled with the refugees. At Karam a final darbar was held, at which the result of the operations against the Khidarzais was announced to the assembled Shiranis by Sir Robert Sandeman. The tribe as a whole was fined Rs. 6,000 and all pending cases were settled. Hostages were taken for the fulfilment of the terms of settlement, including the surrender of Murtaza Khan and the refugees or their exclusion from the Shirani country. The fine imposed was shortly afterwards realised in full, and before long Murtaza Khan came in and gave himself up. On the completion of the Khidarzai expedition in March 1891 a jirga of Largha Shirani headmen was assembled at Dera Ismail Khan when, in consideration of the duties referred to in the Agreement (No. CLXI), a sum of Rs. 917 per month was granted to the tribe in the form of service allowances. The jirga consented to furnish twelve leading men as hostages, as a pledge for the future good behaviour of the tribe, during the pleasure of the Government.

The Khidarzai headmen, after undergoing 10 months' imprisonment in jail, were released on the 21st September 1891, on paying the fines imposed on them and furnishing security for their future good behaviour.

5.—MIYANIS.

The Miyanis, a division of the Shirani tribe, inhabit a portion of the Gomal valley.

On the opening up of the Gomal pass sanction was accorded to the construction of a post at Kashmirkar in the Miyani hills. This was subsequently

garrisoned by Miyani levies, who had accepted service on the usual terms as to pay and allowances.

No written agreements have been entered into by the Punjab Government with the border tribes to the south of the Shiranis except with the Lunds, the Khosas, the Gurchanis, and the Lagharis. These agreements are of the usual tenour, providing for the good conduct of the tribes. Expeditions in greater or less force have however on several occasions been undertaken against them, and they have frequently been excluded from British territory for raids committed in it.

Baluchis are employed in the force known as the frontier militia. They garrison the minor outposts on the border, which they patrol in co-operation with the military, who occupy the larger posts. The scheme of the force was revised in 1873. The Baluch Chiefs living in our territories are held responsible for the hills opposite to their lands. For this service they receive allowances from Government, amounting in all to Rs. 5,200 yearly.

No. XCVII.

PETITION and AGREEMENT of the ALAHI JIRGA at ABBOTTABAD, dated 1st June 1875.

We, the undermentioned, have come in as a Jirga, called by the British Government, although we have never been in to Government before, and have never had any understanding with Government before.

We wish, however, for a peaceful solution, and bring forward the following points for acceptance:—

1st.—Regarding the list of offences said to have been committed by Alahi during past years, we only admit the attack on Mr. Scott's camp, and that attack was made by the Musa Khel. We know nothing about the other cases. We wish them passed over.

2nd.—We promise for the future on behalf of all Alahi that we will not commit any offence in British territory, and if any thefts take place, and Government sends us word, we will exact punishment.

3rd.—We sometimes have complaints against British subjects; we do not know anything of law and procedure, and hope that we may receive justice in some easy manner.

4th.—The claim of the Kohistanis for loss of property is exaggerated; about 126 head were taken in the flock; we offer Rs. 840, and hope this will be accepted by Government.

We cannot give blood-money, as we have a long score to settle with the Kohistanis on account of this item.

SIGNATURES and SEALS of the ALAHI JIRGA (8 Swatis, 11 Madda Khels, and 6 Gujars.)

No. XCVIII.

TRANSLATION OF AN AGREEMENT MADE BY THE WHOLE OF THE NANDAHAR JIRGA OF DADYAL, KHAN KHEL, PANJMIRAL, AND PANJGHOL SECTIONS, MADE AT OGHI ON THE 14TH NOVEMBER 1888.

We, the whole Nandahar Jirga of Dadyal, Khan Khel, Panjmiral, and Panjghol sections, agree as follows, ourselves and on behalf of the other Maliks not present:—

Firstly—We hold ourselves responsible and answerable for any offence

committed by any member of our tribe or any residents of our country in British territory.

Secondly—We, our tribe, and the residents of our country will not allow any member of any other tribes to pass through the limits of our country to commit any offence in British territory.

Thirdly—We promise that the roads constructed by the British Government in our country in the present Expedition will be maintained uninjured by ourselves and our tribe.—*Dated Oghi, 14th November 1888.*

Marks, Seals and Signatures.

(Signed) 1, Mir Ali Khan, Panjghol (mark); 2, Safdar Ali (mark); 3, Muhammad Khan (mark); 4, Mian Khan (mark); 5, Rahmat-ulla Khan, Panjghol (mark); 6, Kala Khan (mark); 7, Satar Khan (mark); 8, Abbas Khan (mark); 9, Akbar Ali Khan (mark); 10, Akbar Khan (mark); 11, Mirza Khan (mark); 12, Latif-ulla Khan (mark); 13, Umar Khan (mark); 14, Ahwal Khan (mark); 15, Fazl Khan (mark); 16, Rahim Khan (mark); 17, Ghulam Qadir Khan (mark); 18, Jamal Akhunzada (seal); 19, Sher Khan (mark); 20, Inayat-ulla Khan (mark); 21, Sadiq-ulla Khan (mark); 22, Hazrat-ulla Khan (mark); 23, Muhammad Mir Khan (mark); 24, Muhammad Gul Khan (mark); 25, Kamar Ali Khan (mark); 26, Mir Hassan Khan (mark); 27, Akbar Khan (mark); 28, Azad Khan (mark); 29, Fazl-ulla Khan (mark); 30, Shahzulla Khan (seal); 31, Shal Khan (mark); 32, Abdul Ghani Khan (mark); 33, Mahmud Khan (mark); 34, Rahim Gul Khan (mark); 35, Abdul Ghafur Khan (mark); 36, Ashrat-ulla Khan (seal); 37, Bahram Khan (mark); 38, Ghazi Khan (mark); 39, Ata Muhammad Khan (mark); 40, Bostan Khan (mark); 41, Hazrat Umar Khan (mark); 42, Ahmad Khan (mark); 43, Samundar Khan (mark); 44, Sabar Ali Khan (mark); 45, Bahadur Khan (mark); 46, Ghazi Khan (mark); 47, Gul Sher Khan (mark); 48, Hamid-ulla Khan (seal); 49, Rahim Khan (mark); 50, Ghulam Khan (mark); 51, Haidar Ali Khan (mark); 52, Biland Khan (mark); 53, Azmat-ulla (seal); 54, Maulvi Ahmad, Panjghol (seal); 55, Amir Khan, Dodal (seal); 56, Ismail Khan (mark); 57, Gul Ahmad Khan (mark); 58, Muhabbat Khan (mark); 59, Abdul Ghafar, Akhunzada (mark); 60, Ata Muhammad Khan (mark); 61, Sher Khan (mark); 62, Sahab Khan, Panjmiral (mark); 63, Zaman Khan (mark); 64, Ibrahim Khan, Khan Khel (mark).

No. XCIX.

TRANSLATION OF AN AGREEMENT MADE BY THE WHOLE OF THE TIKRI JIRGA OF ASHLOR, MALAKAL, AND NAROR SECTIONS, MADE AT OGHI ON THE 14TH NOVEMBER 1888.

We, the whole Tikri Jirga of Ashlor, Malakal, and Naror sections, agree as follows, ourselves and on behalf of the other Maliks not present here—

Firstly—We hold ourselves responsible and answerable for any offences committed by any member of our tribe or any residents of our country in British territory.

Secondly—We, our tribe, and the residents of our country will not allow any member of any other tribes to pass through the limits of our country to commit any offence in British territory.

Thirdly—We promise that the roads constructed by the British Government in our country in the present Expedition will be maintained uninjured by ourselves and our tribe.—*Dated Oghi, 14th November 1888.*

Marks, Seals and Signatures.

(Signed) 1, Ghofar of Trund (seal); 2, Mahmud Khan (seal); 3, Nawab Khan (seal); 4, Kalimulla Akhunzada (seal); 5, Juma (mark); 6, Yahya (mark); 7, Nasrulla (mark); 8, Hussain Khan (mark); 9, Syad Ahmad Shah (mark); 10, Habib Gul, Akhunzada (mark); 11, Malik Aman, son of Abbas (mark); 12, Malik Ghazan (mark); 13, Mobin, (mark); 14, Sharif (mark); 15, Khairulla (mark); 16, Lal Khan (mark); 17, Azim (mark); 18, Sayid (mark); 19, Mir Abdulla (mark); 20, Karim Shah (mark); 21, Hadi Shah (mark); 22, Malik Azim, Trund (mark); 23, Malik (mark); 24, Gulzaman (mark); 25, Rahim Khan of Chirmang (seal); 26, Abdulla Khan (mark).

No. C.

AGREEMENT entered into by the KHUBBUL and KYAH branch of the UTMANZAI PATHANS and the SALAR TUPPAS of the TRANS-INDUS JYDOONS with the BRITISH GOVERNMENT—1861.

1. We do hereby conjointly and severally pledge ourselves not to permit the Synds, late of Sittanah, or the Hindustani fanatics and others associated

with them, now at Mulkah, in the Amazye country and elsewhere, or any of them, or any other persons inimical to the British Government, or who have committed or intended to commit criminal acts against it, or any other persons except the members of the Utmanzai Pathans of Khubbul and Kyah and their cultivators, to establish themselves at Sittanah or within the lands pertaining thereto, or anywhere within the limits of our settlements; and should they endeavour to do so, we will ourselves unite to prevent or expel them; and in the event of any of the parties to this Engagement acting in contravention of its terms, that party will alone bear the blame, provided that the remaining parties shall be bound in that case to treat it as an enemy, and to continue to the best of their ability to give effect to the provisions of this Agreement.

2. We will consider the friends of the British Government our friends and its enemies our enemies, and in the event of the Munsoor Tuppa of the trans-Indus Jydoons, which is not a party to this Agreement, continuing or becoming refractory, we will, so far as the fulfilment of our present Engagement requires, hold ourselves aloof from it, and in such measures as the British Government may see fit to take, we will render our assistance for the furtherance thereof against it, and will give to any force employed to punish it, a free road through our country.

3. Should any person residing within our settlements (including Mundee, Sittanah, and the lands pertaining thereto) enter the territory of the British Government and commit injury therein, we pledge ourselves to be responsible, and either to expel him from our country or to afford such redress as the said Government may demand. Further, we will permit no person or persons from beyond our borders to pass through our settlements for the purpose of committing injury in British territory, or, having committed injury therein, to return through our settlements to his or their place of refuge or abode, and failing in this we will afford such redress as the British Government may demand. Provided that for every infringement of this Article of the Agreement each contracting tribe shall be held separately responsible.

4. We will not permit any person or persons conveying money, or arms, or ammunition, or aid of any kind whatever to the Hindustani fanatics, to pass through our settlements.

5. We will not harbour or render assistance to any fugitive, murderer, robber, or thief who has committed crime in British territory, nor will we permit him to come and abide within our settlements. Should he endeavour to do so, we will at once expel him. Provided that for every infringement of this Article, each tribe shall be held separately responsible, and shall afford such redress as may be demanded.

6. In the event of any British subject committing injury within our settlements, we will not make reprisals, but will claim redress in British Courts.

7. Provided that we shall not hereafter be entitled to claim exemption from the fulfilment of all or any of the terms of this Agreement, on the ground of inability by reason of discord among ourselves; and that for all

the purposes thereof, we shall be held responsible for the acts of all residents within our settlements, whether members of the contracting tribes or not.

Additional Articles with the Utmanzai of Khubbul and Kyah.

8. We will not permit any person to convey green salt from our settlements across the Indus into British territory, whether he be resident in our settlements or not.

9. Inasmuch as the Khubbul ferry of the Indus has been established and a boat placed thereon for our convenience and advantage by the British Government, we hereby declare that we hold it and enjoy the privilege of using it, subject to such conditions as the British Government may see fit to impose; and, further, we will permit no residents within our settlements or others to cross the Indus to British territory on Shurnaeis by night; and those only shall be permitted to cross on Shurnaeis by day, to whom permission to do so may be granted by the British authorities on the security of respectable Mullicks.

10. Inasmuch as we are permitted to hold free intercourse with British territory for trading and other purposes, without payment of tax or duty, we hereby agree to relinquish all claim to tax and duty on merchandise of every description belonging to resident traders of British territory in its passage through our settlements, as also to all duties heretofore levied on timber floated down the Indus by British merchants; and in return for the protection we receive in British territory, we agree to afford protection, to the best of our ability, to all merchants and others from British territory trading with or through our country, and we will, to the best of our ability, prevent robbers or others from exacting black mail or other imposts from them within our settlements.

11. We will ourselves, as the proprietors, hold the lands of Sittanah, and ourselves arrange for the cultivation and management thereof; and we will not give possession thereof, or of any part thereof, for purposes of cultivation or otherwise to the Syuds late of Sittanah, or to the Hindoostani fanatics, or to the followers of either.

Executed by the Salar Tuppa of Jydoons at Abbottabad, this twelfth day of September, One Thousand Eight Hundred and Sixty-one.

Executed by the Khubbul and Kyah branch of the Utmanzai Pathans at Abbottabad, this Seventeenth day of September, One Thousand Eight Hundred and Sixty-one.

No. CI.

TRANSLATION of an AGREEMENT executed by the UTMANZAI TRIBE, on 6th January 1864.

We the undersigned Khavi Khan, Humeed, Peer Khan, Mauzullah, Azimullah, Reza, Muwaz, and Muhammud Khan, are the Mullicks and trustworthy men of the Ootmanzai tribes, and inhabitants of Khulkurdotcha.

Whereas on the second appearance of the Hindustanees and Moulvies in the territories of Sittanah and Mundee, a force of the British Government came and burnt down their houses; and whereas the Hindustanees being defeated by that force took to flight, we have now waited upon Major Hugh James, Commissioner and Superintendent, Peshawur Division, at Bhoor in the ilaqa of the Yoosufzais, and do hereby enter into an agreement containing the following two articles :—

1st.—That we will not, until ordered by Government, allow any body to settle in and inhabit Mundee and Sittanah, nor will we suffer the Moulvies and Hindustanees to pass through our country, or to enable them to settle in those places a second time.

2nd.—That whenever Government sends for us, we will present ourselves without making any excuse.

We, being trustworthy persons, have executed this deed in the presence of the whole of our clan and with their permission and consent.

Bhoor. Ilaqa of the Yoosufzai, *6th January 1864.* (*Here follow the signatures.*)

No. CII.

TRANSLATION of an AGREEMENT executed by the AMAZAI CLAN on 11th January 1864.

As we the undersigned Mouza Khan, Atum Khan, Sher Khan, Akrum Khan, Akhtur Khan, and Khairoollah Khan of the Amazai clan have presented ourselves before the Sirkar, and Government wishes to take an agreement from us to the effect that we will never allow the seditious Hindustanees to remain in our country, we sincerely admit the propriety of entering into such agreement, and do hereby declare in writing that we will never at all suffer the Hindustanees to come into and remain in our country on any account whatever.

Dated 11th January 1864. (*Here follow the signatures.*)

No. CIII.

TRANSLATION of an AGREEMENT executed by the HASSANZAI TRIBE on 22nd January 1864.

We the undersigned Iladad, Humeed Khan, Door Khan, Fusul Khan, Hashem Ali, Abdoollah Khan, Shah Muzut, Luteef Khan, Toora Khan, Jubbar

Khan, Mulenadar, Naubut, Ahmud Khan, Astaf, Shah Rabee, Zareef, Nejab, Mooja, Dad Sher, Miroolee, Ruhmut-oollah, Noor Syud Akhoondzadah, Syud Ajeeb, Bahadoor Shah, Muzzam Shah, Nizamuddeen, Hubeeb, Aluf Khan, Kadum Shah, Mauzoollah Khan, and Meezoo, are of the Hassanzai tribe.

We, the Jirgas (of the Muda Khail) having presented ourselves before the Sirkar, do hereby, of our own accord, conformably to the wish of Government, make the following declarations :—

1st.—That we will never in any way allow the seditious Hindustanees to come and remain within the limits of our country.

2nd.—That we will, at all times, maintain relations of concord and peace with the family of Muhammad Akrum Khan and not deviate from this declaration.

3rd.—That as Kubool Khan Hussunzai has not appeared before Government in company with the Jirgah, we will now go back and try to move him to make his appearance. If he do so, well and good, otherwise we will not maintain any intercourse with him.

(*Here follow the signatures.*)

No. CIV.

Agreement made by Hassanzai Jirga at Oghi on 9th November 1888.

We the undersigned Maliks of the Hassanzai clan, representing all sections except the Khan Khel, for ourselves, for the Maliks who are absent, and for our whole clan, declare and agree as follows :—

(1) In obedience to the orders of the British Government we have caused Hashim Ali Khan, Khan Khel, to release the British subject who remained in his hands, and we have paid the fine imposed upon us, *viz.*, Rs. 7,500, by surrendering cattle of that value.

(2) We agree to give up such Maliks as may be demanded to be kept by Government as hostages for our good behaviour during the pleasure of Government.

(3) We admit our responsibility for the behaviour of the Khan of the Khan Khel, whoever he may be, that is, we as a tribe are responsible to control the Khan whom we may elect as chief, and to prevent him from committing or instigating offences in British territory.

(4) The troops or servants or officials of the British Government are not to be molested if they march on the Black Mountain anywhere within British territory or along the crest of the mountain on the boundary between our country and the territory of the British Government.

(5) We bind ourselves not to injure any of the roads which the British Government has made within our country.

Marks, Seals and Signatures.

(Signed) 1, Hamid, Laghman Khel, of Palosi (seal); 2; Paidad, Laghman Khel, of Palosi (mark); 3, Dawur Khan, Kotwal, Nowakilli (mark); 4, Hamid Siyah (black), Kotwal, of Nowakilli (seal); 5, Sayid Habib, Kotwal, of Nowakilli (mark); 6, Alum Khan, Kotwal, of Nowakilli (mark); 7, Rahmat-ulla Khan, Kotwal, of Nowakilli (mark); 8, Bostan, Kotwal, of Nowakilli (seal); 9, Alum Khan, Zakarya Khel, son of Jabbar Khan, of Garhi (mark); 10, Nur Dal, Zakarya Khel, of Garhi (mark); 11, Abdulla Khan, Kaka Khel, of Marear (mark); 12, Zardar, Kaka Khel, of Nadan (mark); 13, Allum Khan, Kaka Khel, of Kotkai (mark); 14, Nurzali, Kaka Khel, of Kotkai (mark); 15, Khwedad Khan, Kaka Khel, of Kotkai (mark); 16, Wedad, Kaka Khel, of Kunhur (seal); 17, Manur Khan, Mir Ahmad Khel, of Kandar (mark); 18, Mukarrab Khan, son of Sherdad, Mir Ahmad Khel; of Kandar (mark); 19, Gulzaman, Mir Ahmad Khel, of Kandar (mark); 20, Jabbar Khan, Mir Ahmad Khel, of Kandar (mark); 21, Shah Alam Kishar, Mamu Khel, of Kandar (mark); 22, Mir Hamza, Mamu Khel, of Kunhar (mark); 23, Faqir, Nanu Khel, of Palosi (seal); 24, Sher Gul, Nanu Khel, of Palosi (mark); 25, Abdul Hamid, Nasrat Khel, of Kunhar (mark); 26, Sharif-ulla, Nasrat Khel, of Kunhar (mark); 27, Hamza, Dada Khel, of Kandar (mark); 28, Habibulla, son of Khair-ulla, Dada Khel, of Kandar (mark); 29, Arsala, Dada Khel, of Kandar (mark); 30, Sayid Habib, son of Yakub, Dada Khel, of Kandar (mark); 31, Sayid Azam Shah, Tilli Sayad, of Gangat (mark); 32, Bahadur Shah, Tilli Sayad, of Gangat (mark); 33, Kasim Shah, Tilli Syad, of Gangat (mark).

No. CV.

TRANSLATION OF AGREEMENT MADE BY AKAZAI JIRGA ON THE 19TH OCTOBER 1888=5TH KATAK, SAMMAT 1945, AT KAIMGALLI.

We the headmen of the Akazai tribe have to-day before the Commissioner

of Peshawar at Kaimgalli agreed to the following terms for ourselves and on behalf of the whole of the Akazai tribe:—

(1) We will pay the fine of R4,000 to the British Government on account of offences formerly committed by ourselves and our tenantry in British territory in cash or cattle. This fine will be paid by Friday, the 26th October 1888. We may, if we can, surrender to the Government some of the leading Gujars and Syads who were concerned in the attack upon Major Battye. For such surrender the illustrious Government will remit such portion of the above fine as they consider advisable.

(2) We the headmen of the Akazai tribe will surrender two Maliks from each section of our tribe as hostages to the Government. At present from amongst our deputation the following five Maliks, *viz.*, 1, Asim Khan, Painda Khel; 2, Hazratulla Khan, Painda Khel; 3, Alfu Khan, Tawsan Khel; 4, Gujar Khan, Barat Khel; 5, Nur Jamal, Aziz Khel, will remain as hostages with the Government. The remaining Maliks of our Jirga will go back to arrange for the collection of the fine which, after being realized, will be laid by a full Jirga before the British authorities, and at that time the Government will take according to their pleasure further hostages. These hostages will remain with the Government during the pleasure of the Government, that is to say, that they will remain with the Government until the Government is satisfied with the good behaviour of our tribe.

(3) We will try our best to recover all the arms or other property taken from Major Battye and Gurkha soldiers which may be found in our country or in the possession of our tribe or our tenantry, and we will return it to the Government.

(4) We the leading men of the Akazai tribe bind ourselves on behalf of the whole tribe that in future we shall lay no claim to Shahtut, that we shall have no claim to the lands belonging to Shahtut, and we shall have no connection with them. No member of the Akazai tribe or any tenants of theirs will have claim to proprietary or agricultural rights in Shahtut lands. Further we agree on behalf of the whole of the Akazai tribe that whatever arrangements may be made by the British Government for the occupation or cultivation of the said lands, no Akazai will interfere with those arrangements.

(5) As troops will remain in our country until the above terms are fulfilled we the Akazai Jirga promise that none of the soldiers or other Government servants will be molested in any way by Akazai people or their tenants.

(6) Hereafter no Akazais or their tenants will build any kind of building or graze their cattle to the east of the waterflow line of the Black Mountain on the Agror side ("Hurda Pain"). We have no right of any kind in that part of the country and we will not interfere in any way with it.

(7) As our tribe is a branch or sub-section of the Isazai tribe, and the Khan of Seri is the chief of all the three sections of the Isazai tribe, we the Akazais, like our brethren the Hassanzais, hold ourselves responsible for the conduct of the Khan of the Khan Khels of Seri.

(8) We bind ourselves that in future troops or officials of the British Government are not to be molested if they march on the Black Mountain anywhere

within British territory or along the crest of the mountain on the boundary between our country and the territory of the British Government. We will not interfere in any way, and if we think that any loss has been caused to us by such marching, we will apply to Deputy Commissioner in Abbottabad by petition.

P. S.—We have been allowed to pay the fine either in cash or in kind to the General Commanding the River Column on the bank of the Indus or to the General Commanding the troops at Karun in the Khan Khel country, and afterwards we will send a full Jirga of our tribe to the Commissioner of the Peshawar Division at Oghi.

P. S.—Dad Khan will remain a hostage *vice* Alfu Khan, and Hassan Khan *vice* Gujar Khan.

List of men who signed the Agreement.

1, Asim Khan, son of Zarif Khan, Painda Khel; 2, Hazratulla, son of Amir Shah, Painda Khel; 3, Shah Sayid, son of Sayid, Painda Khel; 4, Nasim Khan, son of Zarif Khan, Painda Khel; 5, Dad Khan, son of Khaista Khan, Tawsan Khel; 6, Alfu Khan, son of Azad Khan, Tawsan Khel; 7, Sahibzada Sayid Jamal, of Bimbal (a religious leader); 8, Shahdad Khan, son of Muhammad Azim Khan, Barat Khel; 9, Hassan Khan, son of Feroz Shah Khan, Barat Khel; 10, Miro Khan, son of Feroz Khan, Barat Khel; 11, Bari, son of Kali Khan, Biba Khel, Barat Khel; 12, Gujar Khan, son of Muhammad Khan, Barat Khel; 13, Khan Alam, son of Munib Shah, Barat Khel, of Darbani; 14, Nur Jamal, son of Shah Najib, Aziz Khel; 15, Mir Zaman, son of Mirai, Aziz Khel; 16, Nur Ahmad, son of Mir Ahmad, Aziz Khel; 17, Hassan, son of Ashrar, Aziz Khel, of Khan (Upper).

No. CVI.

Agreement made by the Hasanzai and Akazai with the British Government at Seri, dated 29th May 1891.

We, the Maliks of the Hasanzai and Akazai clans, for ourselves and for our fellow-clansmen who have deputed us to represent them, hereby promise and agree as follows:—

(1) We admit and understand that the British Government demands the surrender of Hashim Ali Khan. We are unable at present to give him up because he fled from our territories before this expedition, and has been and now is in the country of other independent clans. We bind ourselves never to permit Hashim Ali Khan, or Sikandar Khan his brother, or Sheikh Ata Muhammad his uncle, or Turrabaz Khan, son of Sheikh Ata Muhammad, to settle in or return to our country. We also promise that if they or any of

them come into our power, we will arrest and make them or him over to Government.

(2) Each clan agrees within its own boundary to arrange for the protection of any road which Government may make along the crest of the Black Mountain on its own border or within its territory and near our borders while such roads are in construction.

(3) We agree to protect and preserve from injury roads which have been made inside our territory.

(4) If at any time Government should wish its troops to march along its frontier on our border on the Black Mountain our jirgas will attend to accompany the troops or officials of Government in a friendly and peaceful manner. Further, as British territory is open to us and as we are permitted to travel and trade in it without molestation, our country is equally open to the subjects, servants and officials of Government.

If Government should send any official to visit our country, provided due notice is given to us in order that our jirga may take the precautions necessary owing to the state of our society, each clan will be responsible for his safety within its own limits, will furnish escort and arrange for his safety and comfort.

(5) We will not permit any of the Hindustani fanatics or their followers to settle in our country.

(6) If any of our clansmen or of our dependents or tenants dwelling in our country commit an offence in British territory, we will be responsible to make satisfaction by restoring persons kidnapped, or property stolen, or its value, or by payment of blood-money. And we agree if such cases occur to send in representatives to settle the case by jirga according to the custom of the country.

And as our clansmen if injured in British territory get redress and justice, so we will be responsible for injuries to British subjects travelling in our country. If any of our clansmen have a claim against a British subject or against any one dwelling in British territory, he will seek satisfaction by preferring a petition to the Deputy Commissioner of Hazara, in order that the matter may be settled by law, or if possible by jirga and in accordance with the usage of the country. None of our clansmen shall arrest any British subject or detain the property of any British subject by way of "birampta" or in satisfaction of any claim for debt or damage, but all such claims shall be referred to the Deputy Commissioner for settlement.

(7) We recognise and admit that the private estate of Hashim Ali Khan and his family named above is confiscated and the Government may make it over to any Khan Khel it please, or to the clan on payment of tribute.

(8) We understand and recognise that as we are responsible for the conduct of our nominal chief, the Khan of Seri, we may elect any Khan we please excluding Hashim Ali Khan, Sikandar Khan, Sheikh Ata Muhammad and Turrabaz and any person known to be hostile to Government. If we prefer, we may refrain from appointing any one Khan.

No. CVII.

Agreement made by the Mada Khel with the British Government, dated Seri, 3rd June 1891.

We Maliks of the Mada Khel clan have heard the terms of the agreement made by the Hasanzai and Akazai with the British Government and agree to and approve of them. For ourselves and for our fellow clansmen who have deputed us to represent them we promise to do all we can to secure the fulfilment of that agreement. And we specially promise and agree as follows :—

1. We admit and understand that the British Government demands the surrender of Hashim Ali Khan. We are at present unable to give him up because he is now in the country of other independent clans.

We bind ourselves never to permit Hashim Ali Khan, or Sikandar Khan, his brother, or Sheikh Ata Muhammad, his uncle, or Turrabaz Khan, son of Sheikh Atta Muhammad, to return to or settle in our country.

We also promise that if they or any of them come into our power we will arrest and make them or him over to Government.

2 We will not permit any of the Hindustani fanatics or their followers to settle in our country.

3. If any of our clansmen or of our dependants or tenants dwelling in our country commit an offence in British territory, we will be responsible to make satisfaction by restoring persons kidnapped, or property stolen, or its value, or by payment of blood-money, and we agree if such cases occur to send in representatives to settle the case by jirga according to the custom of the country. And as our clansmen if injured in British territory get redress and justice, so we will be responsible for injuries to British subjects travelling in our country. If any of our clansmen have a claim against a British subject or against any one dwelling in British territory, he will seek satisfaction by preferring a petition to the Deputy Commissioner of Hazara in order that the matter may be settled by law, or if possible by jirga and in accordance with the usage of the country. None of our clansmen shall arrest any British subject or detain the property of any British subject by way of "birampta" or in satisfaction of any claim for debt or damages, but all such claims shall be referred to the Deputy Commissioner for settlement.

4. We recognise and admit that the private estate of Hashim Ali Khan and his family named above is confiscated and the Government may make it over to any Khan Khel it please, or to the clan on payment of tribute.

5. We understand and recognise that as we are responsible for the conduct of our nominal Chief, the Khan of Seri, we may elect any Khan we please, excluding Hashim Ali Khan, Sikandar Khan, Sheikh Ata Muhammad and Turrabaz Khan and any person known to be hostile to Government. If we prefer we may refrain from appointing any one Khan.

No. CVIII.

AGREEMENT MADE by the SAIYIDS AND CHAGHARZAI of PHARARI with the BRITISH GOVERNMENT, DATED OGHI, 12th JUNE 1891.

We Saiyids and headmen of the Pharari Ilaqua hereby agree and promise—

(1) That we will never permit Hashim Ali Khan, Sikandar Khan, Sheikh Ata Muhammad, or Turrabaz, Khan Khel, who have been proscribed from the territories of the Hasanzai, Akazai, and Mada Khel, to settle or stay in our country.

(2) If Government should make a road on its border along the crest of the ridge from Chittabut by Mana-ka-Danna towards the Jal pass, we will arrange for its protection within our limits while under construction.

(3) If at any time Government should wish its troops or servants to march along its frontier in our neighbourhood, our jirga will attend to escort the troops or officials on our border and to do becoming service in a peaceful, friendly way. Further, just as British territory is open to us and as we are permitted to travel and trade in it without molestation, our country is equally open to the subjects, servants and officials of Government.

If Government should send any official to visit our country, provided due notice is given to us in order that our jirga may take the precautions necessary owing to the state of our society, we will do our best to provide for his safety within our limits, will furnish escorts and arrange for his safety and comfort.

(4) If any of our clansmen or of our dependants or tenants dwelling in our country commit an offence in British territory, we will be responsible to make satisfaction by restoring persons kidnapped, or property stolen, or its value, or by payment of blood-money, and we agree if such cases occur to send in representatives to settle the case by jirga according to the custom of the country.

And as our clansmen if injured in British territory get redress, so we will be responsible for injuries to British subjects travelling in our country. If any of our clansmen have a claim against a British subject or against any one dwelling in British territory, we will seek satisfaction by preferring a petition to the Deputy Commissioner of Hazara in order that the matter may be settled by law, or if possible by jirga and in accordance with the usage of the country.

None of our clansmen shall arrest any British subject or detain the property of any British subject by way of "birampta" or in satisfaction of any claim for debt or damages, but all such claims shall be referred to the Deputy Commissioner for settlement.

(5) We will do all we can to secure the maintenance of the arrangements now made by Government with the other Black Mountain tribes, and we bind ourselves not to help or harbour or encourage any who may seek to give offence or interfere with those arrangements or disturb the peace of the border.

(6) We will not permit any of the Hindustani fanatics or their followers to settle in our country.

No. CIX.

Memorandum.

The Bonair Jirgah have unreservedly submitted to the Government, and consented to carry out the following requirements :—

1. To dismiss the army of all kinds on the Bonair pass.

2. To send a force to destroy Mulkah completely.

3. To expel the Hindoostanees from the Bonair, Chumbla, and Amazai lands..

4. To give as hostages the whole of their chief men till the above requirements are fully carried out.

No. CX.

Proceedings of Colonel Mackeson, Commissioner of Peshawur, in the matter of the re-settlement of Ranezai.

Whereas the Khans of the Ranezai have this day come to me and solicited pardon of their past offences, and to be allowed to re-settle in their country on the following conditions :—

1. If the Government require them to pay revenue, they will do so.

2. If the Government desire to build a fort in Ranezai, they are at liberty to do so.

3. If they are left by the Government to re-settle of themselves, they will do so.

4. The Khans agree that they will always be ready to do service for the Government, and will not receive into their country any person evil-disposed to the Government, nor give such person a road through their count y.

5. If an army comes against them too strong for them to cope with, they will come with their families into British territory.

On hearing these offers the Khans were informed that the British Government had no desire to extend its territories, nor to take revenue from Ranezai, but that it was incumbent on the said Government to protect its own borders from any aggression from Ranezai or elsewhere, in order that its subjects might remain in security and in the peaceful discharge of their several occupations; if any such aggression is attempted, it must be punished.

The Khans of Ranezai are hereby allowed peacefully to re-settle in their villages, and nobody will interfere with them. If in any way they commit a breach of their promises, notice will not be given to them as before, but a British force will be sent to capture and punish them.

No. CXI.

Agreement entered into by the Munsoor Tuppa of the trans-Indus Jydoons with the British Government—1861.

Whereas the Khubbul and Kyah branch of the Ootmanzai tribe and the Salar Tuppa of the trans-Indus Jydoons, on the 12th September 1861, and the 17th September 1861 respectively, entered into an Agreement with the British Government, the terms of which have at this time been read and fully explained to us by Major Adams, Deputy Commissioner of Hazara; we do hereby, on behalf of the whole Munsoor Tuppa, agree to hold ourselves and our tribe bound by the terms of the said agreement, as set forth in articles numbered 1, 3, 4, 5, 6, and 7, in the same manner, and to the same extent, as the Salar Tuppa of Jydoons; and with reference to the Article numbered 2, not included in the above enumeration, we, considering the friends of the Government our friends, and their enemies our enemies, do hereby pledge ourselves, that in the event of any Tuppa or faction of any of the contracting tribes infringing the provisions of the Agreement, and becoming refractory, we will, so far as the fulfilment of our Engagement requires, hold ourselves aloof from it, and in such measures as the British authorities may see fit to take, we will render our assistance for the furtherance thereof against the said Tuppa, or faction, and will give to any force employed for its coercion a free road through our country.

Further, for the fulfilment of all the conditions of this engagement, we agree to be responsible for the villages of Chunnee held by Akhoon Khel, and Gobaie and Gobasurie held by Syuds, seeing that they are subject to our influence and unable to act in the matters to which this agreement has reference, except with our aid and concurrence.

Executed at Abbottabad this 2nd day of October 1861.

No. CXII.

TRANSLATION of an AGREEMENT executed by the SALAR CLAN of the JUDOON tribe—1864.

We the undersigned Mauzzam Khan, Kurum, Jehangeer, Meerbaz, Khanee, Shahbaz, Nooroollah, Abeed, and Humzah Khan are the Mullicks and trustworthy men of the Salar clan of the Judoon tribe.

Whereas on the 2nd appearance of the Hindustanees and Moulvies in the territories of Sittana and Mundee, a force of the British Government came and burnt down their houses; and whereas the Hindustanees having been defeated by that force took to flight, we have now waited upon Major Hugh James, Commissioner and Superintendent, Peshawur Division, at Bhoor, in the ilaqa of the Yoosufzais, and do hereby enter into an agreement containing the following two articles:—

1st.—That we will not, until ordered by Government, allow any body to settle in and inhabit Mundee and Sittana, nor will we suffer the Moulvies and Hindustanees to pass through our country, or to enable them to settle in those places a second time.

2nd.—That whenever Government sends for us, we will present ourselves without any excuse.

We, being trustworthy persons faithful, have executed this deed in the presence of the whole of our clan and with their permission and consent.

GOOZAR BHOOR in the ILAQA of the YOOSUFZAIS, *6th January 1864.* (*Here follow the signatures.*)

No. CXIII.

TRANSLATION of an AGREEMENT executed by the MUNSOOR clan of the JUDOON tribe on 6th January 1864.

We (the undersigned) Mullik Isau Khan, Gholam Shah, Futteh Khan Jumal, Sudder, Hoosee, Faizullah, Kaloo, Abbas, Salardeen, Poordil, and Jumal, (2nd), are of the Munsoor class of the Judoon tribe.

Whereas on the second appearance of the Hindoostanees and Moulvees in the territories of Sittana and Mendee, a force of the British Government came and burnt down their houses, and whereas the Hindoostanees being defeated by that force took to flight, we have now waited upon Major Hugh James, Commissioner and Superintendent, Peshawur Division, at Bhoor, in the Ilaqa of the Yoosufzais, and do hereby enter into an agreement containing the following two articles :—

1st.—That we will not, until ordered by Government, allow anybody to settle in and inhabit Mendee and Sittana, nor will we suffer the Moulvees and

Hindoostanees to pass through our country, or to enable them to settle in those places a second time.

2nd.—That whenever Government sends for us, we will present ourselves without any excuse.

We being trustworthy persons have executed this Deed in the presence of the whole of our clan and with their permission and consent.

GOOZUR BHOOR in the ILAQA of the YOOSUFZAIS, *6th January 1864.* (*Here follow the signatures.*)

No. CXIV.

TRANSLATION of an AGREEMENT executed by the MADA KHAIL CLAN on 9th January 1864.

As we the undersigned Syud Kulam, Syud Azum, Shahdad Khan, Sirferaz Khan, Tooree Khan, Mujahut Khan, Ahmud Ali Khan, Humzah Khan, Ali Khan, Adum Khan, Syud Jelal, Panee, Shahzad, Amanoollah, Alum Khan, Muhammad Ali, Ashruf Khan, Mauzzum, Ameer Shah, Nejab, Kootoob Shah, Sher Ali, Jumal Khan, Dewan Shah, Futteh Khan, Muhebullah, and the whole of the Muda Khail Jirgah have presented ourselves before the Sirkar, and since Government requires from us an agreement containing two articles, the 1st to the effect that we will never allow the seditious Hindustanees to remain in our country, and the 2nd, that we will firmly maintain the relations of unanimity and harmony with the family of Muhammad Akrum Khan, we openly and sincerely admit the expediency of executing such agreement, and do hereby declare in writing that we will not at all suffer the seditious Hindustanees to remain in our country; and secondly, that we will maintain the bonds of union and amity with the family of Muhammad Akrum Khan, Chief of Abat, and not deviate from this declaration.

DURBUND, *9th January 1864.* (*Here follow the signatures.*)

Seal of Shahdad Khan, Jemadar.

No. CXV.

AGREEMENT of the HALEEMZAI CLAN of the MOMUND TRIBE—1852.

Ahmud Shere, Noor Gool, Mokurrum Huboo, Raheemdad, and seven other Mulliks of the Haleemzai tribe engage to pay a yearly tribute of two

hundred Rupees and promise obedience and service to Government, and if any fault be proved against them, they hold themselves liable to punishment. They consider the friends of the Government to be their friends, and the Government enemies their foes. To which purpose they have executed this Agreement on 12th July 1852.

No. CXVI.

TRANSLATION of a JAGIR SANAD for MUHAMMAD AKBAR KHAN, MOHMAND, son of NAUROZ KHAN, the late KHAN of LALPURA, dated 12th January 1880 = 29th MUHARRAM 1927 HIJRI.

Under the authority of His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General of India, all the jagirs and allowances, together with the Chiefship (*Khani*) of Lalpura, are hereby conferred by the Hon'ble the Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab on Muhammad Akbar Khan, Mohmand, on condition of his loyalty and good service to the British Government.

No. CXVII.

AGREEMENT with the CHIEFS of the KOOKI KHAIL TRIBE of AFREEDEES—1857.

Whereas our tribe has been excluded from British territory, on account of the murder of a British officer, and we are unable to produce the murderers who have fled, we agree to pay a fine of Rupees three thousand on account of that crime, and we further voluntarily engage as follows :—

1. We will not hereafter commit any crime in British territory.

2. We will not bring with us into British territory any member of a tribe in hostility with the Government.

3. If any thief or murderer belonging to our tribe be apprehended in British territory, we will not intercede for him.

4. If such thief or murderer escape to us, and the crime is proved, we will destroy his house and banish him from our settlements, restoring the value of the stolen property; if there is no evidence against him, the accused may clear himself, if five members of his section of the tribe will swear to his innocence.

5. If any married or unmarried woman elopes to our settlements, we cannot give her up, but we will restore any property she may be proved to

have carried off with her. If her friends come and make an arrangement, we will give her up to them, or to a "jirgah" of grey beards.

6. If any thief or person in the service of Government escape from British territory into our settlements, we will eject him from the same, and if he has stolen property with him, we will restore it.

7. If we have a money claim against any British subject, we will sue him in the Courts in proper form; we will also attend to answer any such claim against us or produce the acquittance bond of such claimant; we will not carry out our usage of reprisals in British territory, but in our own settlements we are at liberty to do so; and we will not take part with any other tribe in hostilities against the British Government.

8. Whenever required to do so, we will keep a representative with the Local Officers of Government, who are at liberty to call him to account in matter of neglect.

9. Whereas there are many Afreedees in the service of Government, if any of them have a claim against us, the matter shall be settled by a "jirgah" of grey beards.

10. We give Arbab Mahomed Ameer Khan and Arbab Abdool Mujeed Khan as our securities for the payment of the fine and the fulfilment of these Engagements, and in consideration thereof the Government will release the persons and property of our tribe now in their hands.

Signed on 14th August 1857.

No. CXVIII.

Agreement of the Mulliks of the Sipah and Kummorai Tribes—1861.

We agree on our own parts, and in behalf of our respective tribes of our own free will and accord as follows:—

1. During the six months of the cold weather, when we reside in the lands called Kajooree, we will be responsible that no theft or crime is committed on any British subject by any member of our tribes, or by any member of the Zakha Khail or other tribes passing through the said lands of Kajooree.

2. So long as the Zakha Khail may remain at feud with the Government, we will not allow members of that tribe to take up their residence in the Kajooree Settlements.

3. We are responsible that the tribes of Mullikdeen Khail and Kumber Khail shall send their representatives to the Government authorities on their return from their summer settlements.

Dated 24th April 1861.

No. CXIX.

AGREEMENT executed by BOSTAN KHAN of the ZAKHA KHEL TRIBE—1857.

Bostan Khan, of the Zakha Khel tribe, presents himself before Colonel Edwardes on the 13th August 1857, and on his own proper part, and as representative of the whole council of the Pakhai, Zaodin, and Shan Khel sections, of his own free will and pleasure prom iseth—

1st.—We pledge ourselves to commit no depredations or other misdeeds on the British border.

2nd.—We will not allow any men of tribes obnoxious to the British Government to accompany us into British territory.

3rd.—If any thief or plunderer of our tribe be apprehended in British territory, we will offer no intercession for him.

4th.—If any thief or plunderer come within our limits, and he be found guilty of the crime, we will at once expatriate him from his house and seize his lands, and fine him according to Afghan usage, and in case of theft, restore the amount of the property he has stolen.

To establish his guilt, one witness, besides the injured party, is required, or the discovery of the stolen property on the offender. Failing these, oath on Koran will be taken from five members of the offender's tribe.

5th.—Reparation is not to be made in the event of any person of the tribe abducting the wife or daughter of a resident of British territory, but if he should have brought off any property also, that shall be restored; if the parties deny that any property has been abstracted, an oath on the Koran shall be administered to them. If the parties shall become reconciled among themselves, they shall be allowed to return to their homes, the apology of the offending party shall be sufficient. If the woman shall have fled of her own accord, a council of grey beards of the tribe shall obtain guarantee for the safety of her person and restore her to her home.

6th.—If any thief or servant of the British Government shall come into our territory, we will eject him and restore any property belonging to Government or its subjects which may be found on him.

7th.—If we should have any claim or suit in matters within the jurisdiction of the British Government, we will plead our case according to the regulations of the Government, and we will render at the Government Court any person of our tribe against whom claims may have been instituted, or satisfy the complaining party in the Council of the tribe, and will not show hostility to any who may be on good terms with the British Government; against others (we will exercise our own discretion ?); we will not associate with any enemies of the British Government.

8th.—An accredited agent of the tribe shall be in attendance whenever summoned by the Government, who shall be prompt to perform whatever is required of him. If he shall be negligent in the performance of his duties,

it shall rest with the Government to demand satisfaction from him; he shall have no excuse.

It is hoped that, on ratification of this agreement, those of our tribe who are confined under the orders of the British Government may be released; we pledge ourselves to observe the terms of the agreement, and hope that former offences may be overlooked. We offer Mula Isa, Khan Khel, as guarantee for our observance of this agreement, and pledge ourselves that if there be any misdeed on the part of any of the tribe above noted, we will not attempt to screen him; and if any concealment be attempted on the fact being proved, we will pay a fine of Rupees 1,000.

Again, if any of our portion of the tribe commit an offence, and on our demanding satisfaction from him if he shall remove to Bostan Khan's section of the tribe, it is right that Bostan Khan should not protect him until satisfaction has been rendered, and if any of Bostan Khan's party shall commit offences against the Government and remove to our section of the tribe, we will not give him countenance or assistance so as to prevent Bostan Khan from obtaining satisfaction from him. If there be any shortcomings on our part in this agreement, we are deserving of reproof from the Government, as also is Bostan Khan.

Witnessed by—
MAHOMED AMIR KHAN.
ABDUL MAJID KHAN.
GHOLAM KADIR.

Executed by—
BOSTAN KHAN.

ORDER on the above AGREEMENT by COLONEL EDWARDES.

Bostan Khan, of the Zakha Khel, having presented himself through Shahzadah Jambur, and taken upon himself to engage that no member of the Zakha Khel tribe under his influence shall be guilty of malpractices in British territory, and that he will undertake that in three or four days Malik Aladad Khan, the other chief of the tribe, shall come in and make arrangements regarding his portion of the clan, and as heretofore there has been enmity between the Government and the Zakha Khel, and the Zakha Khel have not been allowed across to the British territory,—now that Bostan Khan has solicited in the agreement he has executed, that ingress and egress may be allowed to the tribe, and that four persons of the tribe, named Nasir Shah, Mir Gul, Amir Shah, and Rahmat, may be released, the four persons are released on payment of Rupees 10 fine each, and, as it is hoped that after three or four days Aladad Khan will bind himself by a similar agreement on the part of his tribe to that of Bostan Khan now executed, free ingress into British territory is to be allowed to Bostan Khan's branch of the tribe, and it is ordered that a copy of this, with a copy of the agreement, and a copy of the security bond of Malik Isa Khan providing that the Government entertain friendly relations with the Zakha Khel, and that the tribe are to be allowed

free access to British territory, be sent for the information of the Deputy Commissioner of Peshawar.

Written on 15th August 1857.

RATIFICATION of AGREEMENT by MALIK ISA KHAN, of SARBAND, in the KHALIL SUB-DIVISION.

I pledge myself, of my own free will and accord, that the engagements made by Bostan Khan on his own part, and in behalf of the Zakha Khel tribe, shall be observed. If there be any infraction thereof, I am responsible for the same, and in my security bond to that effect, and also that if there be any offence committed by persons of the tribes named in Bostan Khan's agreement, and Bostan Khan should attempt to screen the offenders, I will, on proof of the same, pay fine of Rupees 1,000.

Witnessed by—
ABDUL MAJID.
MAHAMAD AMIR KHALIL.

Executed by—
ISA KHAN.

13th August 1857.

No. CXX.

AGREEMENT of ALADAD KHAN—1857.

1st.—We pledge ourselves to commit no depredations or other misdeeds on the British border.

2nd.—We will not allow any men of tribes obnoxious to the British Government to accompany us into British territory.

3rd.—If any thief or murderer of our tribe be apprehended in British territory, we will offer no intercession for him.

4th.—If any thief or murderer come within our limits, and he be found guilty of the crime, we will at once expatriate him from his house, and seize his lands and fine him according to Afghan usage, and in case of theft, restore the amount of the property he has stolen. To establish his guilt, one witness besides the injured party is required, or the discovery of the stolen property on the offender. Failing these, oath on Koran will be taken from five members of the offender's tribe.

5th.—Reparation is not to be made in the event of any person of the tribe abducting the wife or daughter of a resident of British territory, but if he should have brought off any property also, that shall be restored; if the parties deny that any property has been abstracted, an oath on the Koran shall be administered to them.

If the parties shall become reconciled among themselves, they shall be allowed to return to their homes, the apology of the offending party shall be sufficient.

If the woman shall have fled of her own accord, a council of grey-beards of the tribe shall obtain guarantee for the safety of her person and restore her to her home.

6th.—If any thief or servant shall come into our territory, we will eject him and restore any property belonging to Government or its subjects which may be found on him.

7th.—If we should have any claim or suit in matters within the jurisdiction of the British Government, we will plead our case according to the regulations of the Government, and we will render at the Government Court any person of our tribe against whom claims may have been instituted, or satisfy the complaining party in the council of the tribe, and will not show hostility to any who may be on good terms with the British Government. Against others we will exercise our own discretion; we will not associate with any enemies of the British Government.

8th.—An accredited agent of the tribe shall be in attendance whenever summoned on the Government, who shall be prompt to perform whatever is required of him. If he shall be negligent in the performance of his duties, it shall rest with the Government to demand satisfaction from him; he shall have no excuse.

It is hoped that on satisfaction of this agreement those of our tribe who are confined under the orders of the British Government may be released.

We pledge ourselves to observe the terms of the agreement, and hope that former offences may be overlooked. We offer Abdul Majid Khan Arbab as guarantee for our observance of this agreement, and pledge ourselves that if there be any misdeed on the part of any of the tribe above-noted, we will not attempt to screen him, and if any concealment be attempted, on the fact being proved, we will pay a fine of Rupees 1,000.

Again, if any of our portion of the tribe commit an offence, and, on our demanding satisfaction from him, if he shall remove to Bostan Khan's section of the tribe, it is right that Bostan Khan should not protect him until satisfaction has been rendered, and if any of Bostan Khan's party shall commit offences against the Government and remove to our section of the tribe, we will not give him countenance or assistance, so as to prevent Bostan Khan from obtaining satisfaction from him. If there be any short-comings on our part in this agreement, we are deserving of reproof from the Government, as also is Bostan Khan.

(Witnessed by)—
ARBAB MAHOMED AMIR KHAN AND SYAD AYAZUDIN.

(Signed by)—
SYAD GHOLAM, son of ALADAD, ARBAB ABDUL MAJID KHAN.

24th August 1857.

No. CXXI.

AGREEMENT entered into by the ZAKHA KHEL, MALIKDIN KHEL, KAMBAR KHEL, KAMRAI KHEL, SIPAH KHEL, and KUKI KHEL AFRIDIS, and the SHINWARIS of LANDI KOTAL accepting responsibility for the KHAIBAR PASS, dated February 1881.

We agree as follows:—

1.—On the understanding that the British Government maintain political relations with us, while at the same time our independence continue to be fully recognized, we are bound to exclude all other influence, and not to admit the interference of any other power between ourselves and the British Government.

2.—In consideration of receiving certain allowances, the amount of which Government has engaged to fix, we hereby undertake the responsibility of preserving order and security of life and property within the Khaibar pass.

3.—All matters affecting the pass arrangements, and especially the security of the road, shall be submitted to a combined council of all the Afridi tribes.

Through this council arrangements will be made such as will provide for the security of the lives and property of all who use the Khaibar road without distinction of class or race, local being entitled to equal protection with foreign traffic; and care will be taken that no inter-tribal or personal feuds are pursued on or near the road or posts.

4.—No traders or travellers will be allowed to enter the pass without an order authorizing them to proceed, which will be furnished by the persons responsible together with a sufficient guard for protection.

Should any prospect of danger present itself, owing to the existence or likelihood of any disturbance on or near the road, we will be responsible for closing the pass, giving notice to that effect to the Khan of Lalpura and to the Political Officer at Jamrud, and will further make due provision for the safety of any trade or travellers within the pass.

5.—Our responsibility for the security of the road is independent of aid from Government in the form of troops. It lies with the discretion of Government to retain its troops within the pass or to withdraw them and to re-occupy at pleasure.

6.—We will provide such number of men as Government may direct to carry on the duties of Jezailchis, of whom some force is absolutely necessary, to enable us to render the road secure.

These men, having their head-quarters at Jamrud, will be subject to the inspection of the Political Officer, and all arrangements which we make for the distribution of their duties shall be reported to him. Should we wish to

employ them on any other duty than that of protecting the road, the permission of the Political Officer must be obtained.

We fully understand that these Jezailchis are not a Government force, and that although maintained at Government expense, they are being allowed merely as an additional means of enabling us to fulfil our engagements.

7.—So long as we are in receipt of the Khaibar allowances the right of collecting tolls rests with the British Government alone. We cannot claim any payments of traders or travellers.

8.—All offences committed on the road shall be dealt with by the united council of all the tribes, whether individuals or sections of tribes are concerned.

The council shall inflict punishment after the manner of our tribal customs, and compensation will be awarded to the injured party or parties.

The action taken on the commission of any offence, or in regard to the punishment of the offenders, shall be reported to the Political Officer, through whom any compensation can be enforced by deductions from the allowances made by Government.

9.—In consideration of the allowances of which we shall be in receipt, we further bind ourselves not to commit dacoity, highway robbery, or murder in British territory. Any transgression of this condition will make our allowances liable to forfeiture in payment of fine or compensation due on this account.

10.—All arrangements that we make in fulfilling our responsibility for the protection of the road shall be reported to the Political Officer.

All convoys wishing to proceed through the pass shall be despatched periodically under a guard, and we are responsible for all trade or travellers admitted within the pass.

11.—We will maintain until further orders the standing posts or chaukis which have hitherto been kept up along the road by the tribes, and have been paid for from the allowances. The tribal watchmen who occupy them will be employed either in guarding their assigned localities or in forming part of the escort on the periodical convoys.

12.—Of the Government buildings situate in the pass, we consent to take some under our charge, guaranteeing their security; the rest should be dismantled by Government.

We engage to hold the fort of Ali Masjid, understanding that Government will grant an additional company of 100 Jezailchis for this special duty.

13.—We undertake to guarantee the safety of the Political Officer, or other official who may have occasion to visit the Khaibar pass, provided that sufficient notice be given us beforehand.

14.—It is understood that the boundary fixed by Treaty of Government west of Landi Khana is the limit of our responsibilities. This is liable to subsequent alteration at the discretion of Government.

15.—Permanent arrangements will be made by which posts or expresses can be forwarded at any time, night or day.

16.—We are prepared to take charge of the Khaibar pass in the manner above indicated from Landi Khana to Ali Masjid, and again from Ali Masjid to Jamrud, at once, or so soon as Government directs the withdrawal of troops from the whole of this road or any part of it. Meanwhile the tribes will preserve their present obligations.

17.—We understand that we are exclusively responsible for the future management of the Khaibar, and that Government in no way shares in this responsibility, and this position we accept.

No. CXXII.

Agreement of the Aka Khail—1856.

Whereas on account of former offences, we have been blockaded by the Government, we now repent of our evil deeds, and agree to pay a fine of Rupees two thousand six hundred and seventy to the Government, and to abstain from the commission of crimes in future: and that if any member of our tribe shall commit murder in British territory, we will deliver him up; should he escape, we will confiscate his property, and not allow him to return to our lands without permission of Government.

1. If the Government require from us the price of blood, we will pay it.

2. If any member of our tribe shall wound a British subject, we will pay such fine as the Government may demand.

3. If any member shall rob or steal from a British subject and be apprehended, we shall not intercede for him; if he return to our settlement and the theft be proved, we shall make good the property and levy a fine on him.

4. If any of our women elope to British territory, we shall send a jirga of grey beards to arrange the matter, and if she consents, will receive her back on giving security to Government for her safety.

5. If any of our tribe clandestinely bring into British territory an enemy of the Government, and the latter is apprehended, we will pay a fine of Rupees fifty, and not intercede for such enemy of Government.

6. If any criminal comes to our lands, we shall restore any stolen property he may have with him and eject him from our settlements.

7. We will not assist any criminal to escape from his captors who may have taken him beyond our habitations.

8. We will place a respectable man of each clan as a hostage with the Government.

9. Until the above sum of Rupees two thousand six hundred and seventy is paid in full, we will not come to the city of Peshawur on pain of apprehension. We will pay the money at the Thana of Badobair.

10. In event of the breach of any of these engagements, the Government will allow us a month to meet their demand; after that time the Government are at liberty to send our hostages to India, and to act as they may deem best.

11. If we commit any aggression in the Kohat pass, our former pay of Rupees six hundred shall be stopped.

12. If suspicion shall attach to us on the part of Government or any British subject, we will answer for the same on the case being investigated in the same manner as is done for British subjects.

13. If punishment is to be enforced on any member of the tribe under the above agreements, we will allow an officer of Government to be present, that the Government may be satisfied of its being carried out.

14. If we shall have any claim or charge against a British subject, we will not take the law into our own hands, but report the case to Government Officers for the same enquiry as is made where British subjects are the complainants.

15. In regard to women who come from British territory to us, the same arrangements will be made as we have agreed to make in cases when they go from us to British territory.

16. Past offences to be forgiven, and in addition to the permanent hostages, we will give others until such time as the fine is paid, when they will be released.

Signed on 11th January 1856.

No. CXXIII.

To the Heads of the AKA KHAIL TRIBE, composed of MAROOF KHAIL, MURGUT KHAIL, SHERE KHAIL, SUNDUL KHAIL, SOOLTAN KHAIL, MUNDA KHAIL, and others; also to the Heads of AKHOR, composed of BOLAKEE KHAIL, PEERBUL KHAIL, and GUDDIA KHAIL; also to the Heads of "GULLEE" AFREEDEE, composed of BOSTEE KHAIL, SHERUKKEE, YURGOON KHAIL, KONEE, SOONEE KHAIL, TOR CHUPPUR and ISPUL KHAIL—1867.

Whereas you have jointly left the adjustment of the "Kullum Sudda" boundary question in the hands of Government agreeably to a document

signed at Kohat in November last by the Akhor and Gullee heads, and to a similar document signed by the Aka Khail on 21st April 1867, it is now therefore ordered as follows :—

1st.—A truce of seven years to be fixed between the disputing parties, such truce to have effect alike in British territory and beyond the border.

2nd.—In consideration of Akhor having formerly yielded the Kullum Sudda to the Bussee Khail, and although such cession of the land was made without the sanction or permission of Government, the bit of land which was measured by Meean Zyud Gool under orders of Major James, and which Akhor was allowed to cultivate, will now remain waste; the whole of the rest of the land under dispute will remain with Akhor.

3rd.—In consideration of the services and good conduct of the Bussee Khail, Government has allowed them Rupees 600 now (with reference to their long-standing claim to the Kullum Sudda, which has been disallowed); they will receive, during period of present agreement, an additional sum of Rupees 400.

4th.—Except in the matters herein above set forth, the Agreement entered into with Major Graham to remain in force, *viz.*, as regards the pass and road through it. The right of arbitrating and ruling in the matter of the Kullum Sudda boundary dispute *will still remain with Government* at the expiration of this seven years' agreement.

The contracting parties formally signed and executed the above Agreement in presence of Lieutenant Cavagnari, Officiating Deputy Commissioner.

(Sd.) F. R. Pollock,
Commr. and Superintendent.

Dated 25th April 1867.

No. CXXIV.

Translation of Treaty entered into with the Gullee Afreedees, or Afreedees of the Kohat Pass, on the 1st December 1853.

We the undersigned Mullicks Khan Mahomed, Ameer, Nooray, Meeroo, Taj Khan, and Eesaef Akhor; Meeran, Meer Shikar, Zaphta Khan, Joomma, and Jafir, Mullicks of Zurghoon Kheyl; Paienda Khan, Gool Khan, Meah Shere Ahmed Khan, and Dost Mahomed, Mullicks of Sherukkee; Mulla Khan,

Akrum, Sheeraz, and Goolistan, Mullicks of Tor Chuppur, all assembled at the Kohat Kotul, after hearing and considering the orders issued by Captain Coke regarding ourselves, voluntarily enter into Treaty with the British Government as under:—

1st.—The British Government claimed the Kohat Kotul as the Bungush boundary, and we objected: now, however, waiving our objections, we made the Kotul over to the Bungushes, Government subjects, the Government making such arrangements with regard to both sides of the Kotul known as Paitao and Sweree as may seem fit, and establishing any posts of occupation on the Kotul that may appear necessary.

2nd.—Whatever property belonging to Government or its servants or subjects may have fallen into our hands, we agree to deliver up; should any not be forthcoming, we shall take oath in regard to it.

3rd.—Property of merchants robbed in the pass between Zurghoon Kheyl, Boostee Kheyl, &c., by men of Boostee Kheyl, shall be restored. In regard to robberies by men of Benghoon Kheyl, the same course shall be pursued, but it will not be possible to restore fruits which may have decayed, and we beg the Government to forgive us as regards such. Should the people of Zurghoon Kheyl have disposed of any articles, the prices will be restored, proof on oath of the value being tendered.

4th.—Henceforward in the event of any highway or other robbery being committed between Eymul Chubootra on the Peshawur side to the Sweree side of the Kotul, on the Deputy Commissioner of Kohat issuing orders with lists of property said to be stolen, and giving fifteen days' grace, we engage within the period either to restore the said property, or make good the loss.

5th.—We all of us agree, that if any of our tribe fire upon any picket or guard of Government troops or police or outpost, either within the bounds of the Peshawur or Kohat districts, and the fact be fairly established, Government may banish the hostages we have given withersoever it may seem good, and exact reparation from us; this Treaty having, by such act on the part of any of our tribe, become of no effect.

6th.—Subsequently to the ratification of this agreement, if any murderer, thief, adulterer, &c., a refugee from Government territory, seek shelter with us, we shall expel him from our bounds; such as may have previously resorted to our territory for shelter will be produced, if the Deputy Commissioner feels inclined to allow them to come to an agreement. Those who may still remain with us will be prevented from doing any injury in Government territory, or to Government subjects: we shall be their sureties.

7th.—Should any of our tribe commit murder in British territory, we shall at once expel him from his village, and his house shall be burnt and destroyed; should the culprit be captured by Government, he may be treated like any other murderer, according to the pleasure of Government.

8th.—Should any Government subject bring stolen property into our territory, on being informed of the fact, we shall restore the property, and expel the refugee.

9th.—We engage to maintain the posts and chowkies formerly established within our bounds by Colonel G. Lawrence and Captain Lumsden, at the same strength and in the same numbers, for the safety of travellers through the pass, as follows:—

By Akhor, three chowkies of twenty-five men in all, *viz.*, fifteen men at Eymul Chubootra, five at Woorsuck, five at Rookhi Woorsuck.

By Shurukkee Zurghoon Kheyl and *Tor Chupper,* three chokies of twenty men in all, *viz.*, ten at Runjoo Tungi, five at Sundabusta, and between Shurukkee and Kotul five men.

10th.—Government to arrange for three chowkies on the Kotul from the tribes of Dowlut Kheyl, Jowakies and Bungushes; should any of the two former commit depredations within our bounds, if attached to any Bungush faction, the Bungushes will arrange about it; if attached to any of the pass factions, we undertake the settlement ourselves; should the crime be committed by members of any other tribe, we are responsible.

11th.—We undertake that none of our tribe commit theft or any crime in Government territory. In the event of such happening, and of the capture of the offender, the law may take its course. If the offender and property reach our territory, the property will be delivered up.

12th.—We request that the Government may be pleased to direct the release of any of our tribe now prisoners in Peshawur or Kohat, or that may have been sent across the Indus, provided the offenders have not been guilty of murder, also that confiscated goods and cattle be released.

13th.—After ratification of this Treaty, we beg that the Deputy Commissioner may issue orders to all Government officials to the effect that our tribe are to have free ingress and egress into and from British territory for purposes of trade and other lawful objects, in the same manner as British subjects, conditionally upon our proper behaviour.

14th.—To ensure observance of this Treaty on our part, we engage to give four hostages, from Shurukkee and Zurghoon Kheyl one each, and two from Akhor, to remain permanently under Government surveillance in British territory; these men to be occasionally relieved by approved substitutes.

15th.—Formerly we received a "mowajib" or pass allowance of Rupees 5,700 per annum. The Chief Commissioner reduced this amount by Rupees 300 per annum on account of the Bussee Kheyl, and we are satisfied. From opening of the pass after execution of this Treaty we shall receive Rupees 5,400 according to the following details:—

	Rs.
To the Mullicks	2,700
To Chowkidars	2,700
TOTAL	5,400

Executed on the Kohat Kotul, the 1st December 1853.

(Here follow the signatures.)

No. CXXV.

AGREEMENT with the JAWAKI AFRIDIS of TORKI, SORKI, JAMU, PAYA, and GHARIBA, dated 26th December 1851.

We the undersigned Maliks Muhamadi, Siraj, Sarkan, Khairulla Khan Gul, Ghazah, Arsalla, Akhtari, Faujdar, Amin and Fakir, for ourselves personally and as representing the whole Jawaki jirga of Torki, Sorki, Jamu, Paya, and Ghariba, hereby agree in the presence of Captain Coke, the Deputy Commissioner, Kohat, as follows :—

1st.—Any property or cattle belonging to British subjects that may have heretofore been stolen by our tribesmen, or may have been received in our country, or may have been ransomed from us, we will on sufficient proof restore the same in kind to the Deputy Commissioner, or else the value thereof.

2nd.—If any member of our tribe commits theft, robbery, murder, mischief by fire, or other improper act or wounding any one in British territory, *i.e.*, in the country lying between Kohat and Khushalgarh, and in the Khattak ilaqa, or if any one commits any crime, such as theft, &c., without our information, and we come to know of the same, we will at once make him restore the property, and will exact a fine from him in addition, and if we do not hear of it ourselves, but are informed by the Deputy Commissioner (we will at once restore the property).

If any one commits murder, and has not escaped from our territory, we will arrest him and deliver him up to the British authorities. Should he, however, have escaped, we will destroy his house. If he again returns to our settlements we will hand him up to Government.

3rd.—If we allow any one to pass through our limits, or permit our own tribesmen to come and go to Peshawar (British territory) *viâ* Bori for the purposes of committing theft, or if any Boriwal thief finding a passage through our bounds, commits theft in British territory (Kohat ilaqa), we will be responsible for the restoration of the property.

4th.—We will be responsible for the safety of the road passing through our limits, and see that the Boriwals do not commit theft on it. We will not allow any property, which the Boriwals may steal from Peshawar, to be detained in our country, but we will deliver up the property at once to the Deputy Commissioner. If any thief with stolen property from Kohat passes through our limits to Bori, we will either restore the property or pay compensation.

5th.—Whenever we come to British territory for the purpose of trade, (we will not bring any man of another independent tribe along with us; and if any such person accompany us and is arrested in British territory, we will not stand security for him).

6th.—To ensure proper observance on our part of the above conditions, we give the following hostages (*here follow the names of twenty-three residents of British territory*) as securities to Captain Coke, Deputy Commissioner,

Kohat; that if we fail to abide by the conditions herein made, the above-named men will take the responsibility upon themselves.

We further beg that our following requests may be favourably entertained by the Deputy Commissioner and granted:—

I.—That the following prisoners be released. (*Here follow the names of five men.*)

II.—That a general order may be issued to the effect that we "Paitao"* Jawakis are to have free ingress and egress into and from British territory for purposes of trade or for other lawful objects, and that no one should arrest us on account of previous hostilities. We on our part will not bring along with us any men of independent territory. If after the issue of this order any one interferes with us in the limits of the Peshawar district or any other British territory, relief should be granted to us as to other British subjects; but we of course will not take the law into our own hands, and will report the case to the Government officer for enquiry.

III.—If any bad character of our tribe commits any offence without our knowledge, the Deputy Commissioner should not give immediate orders for his arrest, but should send us an order through our sureties, so that we may be able to hold our jirga at leisure and arrest and punish the offender and restore the property or comply with any other order of Government.

No. CXXVI.

TRANSLATION of AGREEMENT entered into by the JOWAKIH AFREEDEES on the 3rd December 1853.

We Mullicks Seraj, Cassim, Shahwullee, Mooshkee, tribe Cassim Kheyl, Bahurree, Sikaraj Mahiboolla, Mukhmud, Peeraj Oomray, tribe Ismael Kheyl, all Mullicks, of Torkee Sheredeen, Khangool, Namdar Hawur, Mullicks of Jummoo, Sherebaz Sahib Khan, Yar Khan, Mukhmud Mujeeb, Mullicks of Paid; Nishan Mullicks of Gureeba; all of the tribe or Tuppah of Paitao Jowakih Afreedees, bordering upon British territory, assembled on the Kohat Kotul in presence of Captain Coke, Deputy Commissioner of Kohat, and after hearing and considering his wishes on the part of Government, hereby voluntarily enter into an engagement as follows:—

1st.—Having in consequence of former friendship with the Bungushes come to the help of the latter when contending with the Afreedees of the Kohat pass regarding their respective boundaries, we now engage to abide by the four following conditions:—

I.—We agree to furnish an outpost on the Kotul with twelve armed men, to be constantly present in a tower erected upon our own part of the Kotul.

* *i.e.* The Jawakis living on the "sunny" or south side of the central range of hills in Jawaki country.

II.—Having thus come to the assistance of the Bungushes and agreed as above, we engage, in the event of any disturbance or fighting hereafter occurring on the Kotul, to come again to their aid with our whole force.

III.—We shall share with the Bungushes the responsibility of any injury committed or loss sustained on the Kotul.

IV.—Although we formerly entered into agreement not to commit any crimes, as murder, highway robbery, theft, &c., in British territory, we hereby repeat our engagement, that if any of our tribe be found guilty of such crimes in British territory, we shall, as a body, be responsible.

2nd.—To ensure a proper observance on our part of the above condition, we give Meer Mobarrick Shah and Bahadoor Shere Khan as securities. In the event of failure on our parts the above-named chiefs (residents of British territory) will take the responsibility upon themselves.

3rd.—With the sanction of the Deputy Commissioner we shall hereafter, in consideration of this agreement, receive a share amounting to Rupees 2,000 per annum, from the mowajib or allowance formerly granted to the Bungushes.

4th.—Should any of our tribe commit any offence in the Kohat pass, we shall be responsible as above, and it is hereby arranged that our share of mowajib, *viz.*, Rupees 2,000 per annum, shall be duly paid to us so long as the agreement with the Afreedees of the pass endures.

(*Here follow the signatures.*)

No. CXXVII.

TRANSLATION of AGREEMENT with the JOWAKIH AFREEDEES (of Boree,)—dated 11th January 1854.

We, Goolring, Moosakhan, Alum Shere, Futteh Shere, Mahomed Ameen, Mujeed Khan, Zerman, Mullicks of Boree, tribe Jowakih Mowalkheyl, for ourselves personally, and as representing the whole Jeergah or council of grey beards of our tribe, whose territory bounds with that of the British Government, hereby voluntarily engage to Captain Coke, Deputy Commissioner of Kohat, after considering well the matters to be arranged between us:—

1st.—We undertake that all raids or depredations, or any crime whatever in Government territory as hitherto practised by men of our tribe, shall cease and determine.

2nd.—If any criminal from Government territory seek refuge with us we shall expel him, and whatever stolen property he may possess, we shall restore on due certification as to its nature and quantity.

3rd.—Should any members of our tribe, or resident within our bounds, commit a crime in British territory, and be there captured, we shall take no measures for his release; should such person escape into our territory, we

engage to restore any property he may have stolen, and we shall moreover punish the offender according to Afghan custom, and shall never thereafter allow him to repeat the offence within British territory.

4th.—Refugees, Hindkees, &c., from beyond the Indus, who have taken shelter with us, will be required to leave our bounds within two months.

5th.—We promise that, whenever the Deputy Commissioner of Kohat may have occasion to call for the assistance or co-operation of the other members of the Jowakih tribe, we shall be equally ready to render our services to Government.

6th.—Several families of the Mahomdie tribe, known as Pukhie, have always been associated with us, and living with us; we undertake to be their securities in every respect, and hope the Government will forgive them the past; such members of other Afreedee tribes as may be living within our bounds will similarly be restrained under our security. We request that these may be allowed access like ourselves to British territory.

7th.—To ensure the observance of the above conditions on our part, we tender the security of all the other Jowakih Mulliks of Patral, also of Syud Meer Mobarick Shah, Naib Mahomed Saeed Khan (of Goombut), and Bahadoor Shere Khan. Should any infraction of Treaty occur, they will be responsible for us.

8th.—On ratification of the above, we request the Deputy Commissioner of Kohat to communicate with the Deputy Commissioner of Peshawur, in order that we may be allowed to proceed thither for lawful purposes; we also request to be furnished with five copies of a purwannah to this effect, as also an order which may prevent our being captured beyond the Indus, in the Rawal Pindee district.

9th.—Seven of our tribe (five in Kohat, and two in Peshawur), are in prison; we request that on ratification of this Treaty the Deputy Commissioner of Kohat may take measures for their release.

10th.—We agree not to bring Ahmeedee (a Government enemy) with us into British territory, nor any such obnoxious persons.

(*Here follow the signatures.*)

No. CXXVIII.

AGREEMENT entered into with the CHIEF COMMISSIONER of the PUNJAB and the MULLIKS of JANAKHOR, KOREE, KUNDAO, KUNDUR, OOCHUL, GADHA, TURONEE, and MOOSA DURRA —1853.

Whereas we the undersigned have received permission to come and go at will in the territories of the British Government, we therefore hereby agree—

1. That neither we ourselves, nor any resident of our settlements, will hereafter commit any raid, theft, or other crime within the British territories,

but will freely and quietly carry on our trade and other business in those territories.

2. That we will not give a passage through our settlement to any bad characters, thieves, or evil-minded persons, whether Afreedees or others, who may desire to obtain such passage for the purpose of committing crime in British territory, nor will we give such passage to thieves and others who may come from British territory with stolen property.

3. That if any criminal or murderer seeks an asylum from British territory with us, we will not grant such asylum, but will promptly eject such criminal or murderer from our settlements.

4. That we will not allow any bad character or evil-disposed person to come or go in British territory under cover of the "Perwannah" to be granted to us.

5. That, in event of the breach of any of the above stipulations on our part or that of any resident of our settlement, it shall be open to the British Government to deal with us as they may deem fit.

Signed on 15th November 1853.

No. CXXIX.

AGREEMENT entered into with MAJOR F. R. POLLOCK, COMMISSIONER, PESHAWUR DIVISION, and the MULLIKS of JANAKHOR, KHOOE KUNDAO, KUNDUR, TUROONA, and MOOSADURRA—1867.

Whereas we the undersigned, in consequence of our having retracted from our agreement regarding the Kohat pass dispute between the Bolakee Khail and Guddia Khail and for subsequent offences, have been blockaded and excluded from British territory; we now repent of our evil deeds, and agree to pay, if Government so demand it, a fine of Rupees 2,000, and to abstain from the commission of crimes in future, and faithfully adhere to the agreement entered into by our tribe with the Chief Commissioner of the Punjab on the 15th November 1853.

2. Whereas the Guddia Khail have taken refuge with our tribe, we agree to either arrange their dispute with the Bolakee Khail, according to the wishes of Government, or that the Guddia Khail shall adhere to the agreement made at Kohat, or else, we shall expel them from our tribe, and afford them no further aid or protection.

3. We agree to restore all stolen property proved to be now in our country, and we bind ourselves to adjust in the usual manner all cases between our tribe and British subjects.

4. As sureties for our good faith in the above agreement, we leave the undermentioned members of our tribe as hostages with the Deputy Commissioner of Kohat so long as Government demand their retention :—

Mullik Adil Beg.	Mullik Ursilla.
Mullik Moola Khoedad.	Mullik Payon.

Mullik Ujjul.

The hostages to be relieved every three months by the same number, and approved of by Government.

[*Here, in the original Persian document, followed the signatures of all the Hussun Khail, Alla Khail, and Guddia Khail Mulliks, as contracting parties, and of the Jowakee Elders as witnesses.*]

The 8th April 1867.

No. CXXX.

Agreement of the Bezotee and Feroze Khail Tribes—1853.

After Preliminaries—

We of our own free-will and accord agree as follows :—

The Government having been pleased to assign us an annual payment of Rupees two thousand, in consideration of our services on the crest of the pass, we agree to the following stipulations :—

1. We will maintain a post of twelve armed men in the tower made over to us on the crest of the pass.

2. In event of any disturbance taking place on the crest of the pass, we will proceed there in force and render assistance to the Bungushes.

3. We agree to commit no crime of any kind in British territory; if any member of our clans should do so and return to us, we will punish him by our Code, and take care that he shall not so offend again.

4. Whereas the clan of Otman Khail forms with us the tribe of Dowlutzai, but they have not yet rendered any service or come in to the Government; should they hereafter do so, we will settle amongst ourselves the share they are to receive of the above Rupees two thousand; they will have no separate claim on the Government; and after we have effected an arrangement with the Otman Khail, we will be responsible for their good conduct.

5. Whereas our lands adjoin British territory, if any criminal comes to us, we will restore any Government property he may have, and eject him from our settlements.

6. If any injury is sustained on the crest of the pass, we will be responsible for the same with the Bungushes to the extent of our share.

7. We will be responsible that no man after stealing in British territory finds a passage through our lands.

8. We will not permit any member of our tribes to commit offences in the Pass, in the boundary of the Adam Khail, and will be responsible in such cases.

9. We give as our securities Bahadur Shere Khan, Mullik Magoolah Khan, and Khitrab Shah Sahibzadah.

Signed on 3rd December 1853.

No. CXXXI.

AGREEMENT made by the SIPAH (ORAKZAIS) TRIBE in connection with KOHAT PASS arrangements on 6th December 1853.

We the undersigned Sainuck Ahmed Shah, Zabita Khan, Moorad Khan, Sufdar Ali Shah, Roostum Ali, Abdool Hussun, Hyder Ali, Shawulee, Zam Khan, Jowahir Ali, Ahmed Shere, and Gholam, all Mullicks of the Sipah Tribe on the border of the Kohat district, being present on the Kotul, after conversing with Captain Coke, Deputy Commissioner, and fully understanding what is required of us, do hereby enter into an engagement with the British Government as follows:—

1. The Bungush tribe having had a dispute with the Afreedees of the Kohat pass regarding boundaries, and having come into hostile collision with them on the Kotul, we of the Sipah tribe, owing to ancient friendship with the Bungushes, came, when solicited, to their assistance. At the conclusion of the affair (on the Kotul) we made an agreement with the Bungushes according to the four subjoined stipulations:—

1st.—That two men of our tribe should constantly remain as part of the garrison of the Bungush tower on the boundary.

2nd.—That in all matters connected with the Kotul and its protection, we shall invariably side with the Bungushes, and bring our whole force to their assistance in case of need.

3rd.—That in the event of any loss or injury occurring on the Kotul, we shall be responsible with the Bungushes in proportion to the quota of men furnished by us.

4th.—That although we formerly gave verbal promises that none of our tribe should commit theft, highway robbery, murder, or other crimes, within British territory, we now enter into this written engagement, that if any of our tribe be guilty of committing crimes of the above nature within British bounds, we shall be collectively responsible, and shall moreover restore plundered property, punishing the murderer or thief besides, according to Afghan custom, by burning his residence, and expelling him from his village; should the guilty party be captured in British territory, he may be dealt with as the British authorities deem fit; we shall make no intercession on his behalf. We have fully and voluntarily agreed to these four conditions.

2. To ensure observance on our part of the above conditions, we furnish the security of Syuds Hossein Ali Shah and Mirzain Ali Shah (of Merye, British territory), and of Mullick Alayar Khan of Alizye (ditto) to this effect that if we fail to abide by the conditions herein made with the Bungushes in presence of the Deputy Commissioner of Kohat, the sureties here named shall be responsible, and will see reparation made.

3. The Bungushes have agreed that the sum of Rupees 500 per annum be paid to us from their share of the Kotul allowance in return for our present Agreement, in presence of the Deputy Commissioner.

4 If any of our tribe commit an offence in the Kohat pass, as theft or any other improper act, we undertake the responsibility of satisfying the demands of Government. Our share of Rupees 500, as above-mentioned, to be regularly paid to us so long as the present Kohat pass arrangements endure.

Executed the 6th December 1853.

(Here follow the signatures.)

No. CXXXII.

AGREEMENT with the UTMAN KHEL of the DAULATZAI ORAKZAI, dated 22nd March 1855.

We the undersigned Maliks Iwaz Khan, Khan Gul, Mian Alam Khan, Khwaja Nur Akram, Mansur Khan, Painda Khan, Abdul Sem, Kanir, Hassan Khalla Khan, Fakir, Mushki and Mian Akbar Hussain, of the Utman Khel clan, for ourselves personally and as representing the whole jirga of our tribe, hereby voluntarily engage to Captain Coke, Deputy Commissioner, Kohat, as follows :—

1.—When we accompanied the Firoz Khel and Bazoti jirgas at the time of their entering into an engagement with the British Government, we were ill-disposed towards them, but we have now come to terms with them, and have agreed to take the following share from the Bazoti and Firoz Khel allowances with effect from February 1855 :—

Firoz Khels two shares, or two-fourths.
Utman Khel one share, or one-fourth.
Bazoti one ,, or one-fourth.

We will maintain a post in the tower on the crest of the Kohat pass.

2.—When any member of our tribe commits theft or other offence affecting person or property in the British territory and is apprehended there we will not intercede for him ; and if he escapes and returns to our settlements,

we will at once compel him to restore the property, and we will also expel him from our settlements with the consent of the jirga in a body.

We further bind ourselves to the faithful performance of the terms of the engagement entered into with the British Government by the Firoz Khel and Bazoti clans.

Signed 22nd March 1855.

No. CXXXIII.

ENGAGEMENT executed by the MUHAMMAD KHEL ORAKZAIS, comprising the clans of BAR MUHAMMAD KHEL, ABDUL AZIZ KHEL, and MANI KHEL, dated 2nd April 1872.

Whereas we Maliks (*here in the original follow the names*) of the sections of Miraji Khel, Allahdad Khel, Khoidad Khel, Saiad Khel (Bar Muhammad Khel); Azbar Khel, Kaddam Khel, Balol Khel, Darwesh Khel (Abdul Aziz Khel); Ahmad Khel, Mast Ali Khel, Mir Waz Khel, Zakaria Khel, Sabzi Khel, Salur Khel, Badda Khel (Mani Khel), composing the Muhammad Khel tribe of Orakzais, have for some time past had dealings, but have never hitherto entered into a written treaty with the British Government.

Therefore we at this present time at Hangu, in presence of Captain T. C. Plowden, Officiating Deputy Commissioner, Shahzada Sultan Jan, Extra Assistant Commissioner, Mozaffar Khan, Tahsildar of Hangu, Muhammad Amin Khan of Gandior, Saiad Muhammad Hassan of Tirah and others agree henceforth to abide by the following conditions, *viz.*:—

That—

(1) we will not commit crime in British territory;

(2) we will not give a road to or fro to offenders thereon;

(3) we will not give an asylum to British criminals, but will restore all property of others which such persons may bring to us and expel them from our bounds;

(4) we will arrange to settle by jirga any matter connected with the affairs of a British debtor who may have fled to us, but will only deliver him up on condition of his not being imprisoned;

(5) we will restore any property stolen from British territory by any clansmen of ours who may have escaped to us and impose a *nagha* (or fine) on him;

(6) we will be responsible as a tribe for the actions of our clansmen, our vassals and all who reside with us;

(7) we will not attempt to interfere between the British Governmente and any criminal of our tribe arrested by it in British territory for any offence committed therein;

(8) we are responsible that compensation is made for all property carried by offenders of other tribes through our territory;

(9) we will restore all property stolen by other tribes from British territory found with us, whether it be so with us in deposit or purchased, and will reimburse ourselves from the tribe against whom we shall prove the offence;

(10) we will restore all property and jewels carried off by a woman on her elopement with her lover, and expect similar consideration in case of a woman of our tribe eloping to British territory;

(11) we will deliver up any woman who may have left her home in British territory on account of domestic disputes to a jirga of grey beards, and request similar consideration for women of our tribe who may be residents in British territory for similar reasons; we will, however, give security that our clans woman shall not on her return to us be put to death;

(12) we will not attempt to satisfy ourselves with our own hands in any claim, civil or criminal, which we may have against British subjects, but will file a petition for redress;

(13) we will not be allies of those in hostility with the British Government, nor will we give them a passage through our limits, nor introduce them into British territory. If we do, and they are found in our company, we will not, in case of their arrest, intercede for them, but be ourselves offenders to the British Government;

(14) we will not war with our enemies on British soil, nor attack them whilst they are travelling through British territory;

(15) we will not wound or harm any British subject who may come to search or enquire for stolen property; if we do we are as a tribe responsible for the breach;

(16) we will, whenever Government may call on us, not refuse to swear as a tribe to the innocence of any accused person should he plead not guilty, doing so either "*gutallak*" (*i.e.*, by selection) or in whatever way Government may desire;

(17) we will never, night or day, oppose the passage through our limits of a British pursuit party, but will assist them; if we free a thief from the pursuit party or conceal him and give him an asylum we will be bound to compensate to Government the amount of loss he may have inflicted;

(18) we are offenders before Government and liable to punishment if we do any act in contravention of this treaty;

(19) we will obey any orders that may be issued to us for any offence not provided for in this treaty after our jirga shall have been summoned and enquiry been made;

(20) we will treat any Government servant or other person sent by British Government to execute any order or sentence on us in our territory with respect and hospitality.

Seal of Saiad Muhammad Hassan of Tirah and of the leading Maliks of the Muhammad Khel entered into at Hangu this 2nd day of April 1872.

No. CXXXIV.

AGREEMENT with the AINPOSH SIPAYAS of TIRAH, dated 10th May 1872.

We, the Maliks of Sipaya Ainposh of Tirah, state as follows:—

Whereas we and the men of Lower Sipaya are of the same clan, and had one and the same agreement with the British Government ever since the establishment of the British rule here; and whereas owing, of late, to our falling out with the Lower Sipayas on account of disputes regarding the allowances paid to us by the British Government, and, owing to our settlements being separate from those of the Lower Sipayas, the latter have entered into a separate agreement with the British Government, but we have not done so up to the present time. Now, we, considering ourselves also obedient to the British Government, have appeared at Kohat, with Said Muhammad Hassan, Miyan of Tirah, whose disciples we are, before Captain Plowden, Deputy Commissioner, Kohat, and in the presence of Shahzada Sultan Jan, Extra Assistant Commissioner, enter into an agreement for ourselves and on behalf of our other clansmen that we will duly conform—through the medium and upon the responsibility of Said Hassan Miyan—to the agreement containing 20 sections entered into with the British Government by the Muhammad Khels* on the 2nd April 1872: provided that this agreement shall not in any way affect our claims against the Lower Sipayas to share in their allowances.

We will also be responsible for any offence committed by any member of our clan while residing with the Lower Sipayas.

No. CXXXV.

AGREEMENT entered into by the CHIEFS of the RABIAH KHAIL TRIBE, 1855.

Whereas pardon has been extended to us for past offences, and we have agreed to refrain from all further crimes in British territory, we voluntarily engage as follows:—

1. We will restore all cattle now with us plundered from British subjects, and any which may hereafter be ascertained to be with us, but the Government will not claim such cattle which may have been taken by the troops during hostilities.

2. We will not, for the future, commit any crime of offence against the persons or property of British subjects. We will also restore any property stolen from British territory by members of other tribes passing through our lands. If the thief prove to be a member of our tribe, we will further exact a fine from him. If stolen property is not traced to us, but only suspicion rest

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* See No. CXXXIII.

on the tribe, we will administer an oath to two men of the suspected section; if they will not swear, restitution of the property shall be made.

3. We will leave five members of our tribe as hostages with the Deputy Commissioner, who will be exchanged from time to time.

Signed on 20th September 1855.

No. CXXXVI.

AGREEMENT made at GULISTAN with AKHEL TRIBE on 25th May 1891.

The Sarki Khel will furnish three men and the other three sections (Dalak Nmasi, Shmali Nmasi and Masan Khel) two men each for tribal service, who will be paid at Rs. 6 each per mensem or Rs. 648 per annum. Besides this they will furnish three havildars, *viz.*, one from the Sarki Khel and two from the other three sections, to be appointed by themselves. These will get Rs. 10 each per mensem or Rs. 1,008 in all including the pay of the remaining nine men.

The Akhels undertook to build three towers* in their respective Bandas—*i.e.*:—

1 in Chauri Khula. | 1 in Ghlo China.
1 in Shamshuddin Killa.

They will be paid Rs. 200 for the construction of each tower.

In return for this the Akhels agree to the following terms and for the carrying out of which they accept responsibility—

1st.—They will allow no thieves to pass, or stolen property to be carried off through their limits.

2nd.—They will allow no outlaw from British territory to enter their country, and any outlaw who now resides with them will be turned out by them at once; if he does not go to the Deputy Commissioner of Kohat, to have the case against him settled.

3rd.—They will not give passage through their limits to any tribe which becoming hostile to the British Government may wish them to give them passage so as to carry on hostility or commit offences.

4th.—They will not carry on their own internal feuds on the south side of the Samana, and if any offence is committed in prosecution of these feuds in the said limits, it will be settled under the Frontier Crimes Regulation.

5th.—If any British Officer wishes to go to the Akhel country on shooting excursions, they will furnish him with an escort and be responsible for his safety.

* *Note.*—A claim to the sites on which these towers were to be built, has been made by the Ali Khel, which has just been settled, and the towers will be built.

6th.—They will pay 8 annas per house per annum as revenue for the hamlets situated on the sunny side of the Samana, and if any special reason, *i.e.*, misbehaviour, etc., may arise, the Government will have the power to raise this amount.

H. P. LEIGH, *Major,*

Deputy Commissioner.

Signature. MALIK MADDU SARKI KHEL.
Seal. „ MUHAMMAD SHER MASSAN KHEL.
Signature. „ MAKHADI SHMALI NMASI.
„ MIR KHAN SARKI KHEL.
„ SAID GUL SARKI KHEL.
„ NUR IYAZ SARKI KHEL.
„ MUHAMAD DALAK NMASI.
„ MOWAZI DALAK NMASI.
„ KHAIRULLAH KHAN DALAK NMASI.
„ MAKHMAD MIR MAHSAN KHEL.
„ YARU MAHSAN KHEL.
„ KABIR MAHSAN KHEL.
„ RASUL KHAN DALAK NMASI.
„ SAID SHAH SARKI KHEL.
„ SHER ALI SARKI KHEL.

Witness.—Signature of K. B. USMAN KHAN.

No. CXXXVII.

AGREEMENT made at MASTAN with the RABIA KHEL TRIBE on 1st June 1891.

They, together with the two sections (the Ibrahim Khel section of the Ismailzais and Malik Nakshaband Sadda Khel) will furnish 9 men at Rs. 6 each per mensem, and three havildars at Rs. 10 each per mensem, or Rs. 1,008 in all per annum, whom they will appoint themselves.

The Rabia Khels undertake to build three towers at places on the north side of the Samana commanding the Khanki route to be subsequently determined, and will be paid Rs. 200 for the construction of each tower.

In return for this, the Rabia Khels agree to the following terms, for the carrying out of which they accept responsibility—

1st.—They will allow no thieves to pass or stolen property to be carried off through their limits.

2nd.—They will allow no outlaw from British territory to enter their country, and any outlaw who now resides with them will be turned out by them at once; if he does not go to the Deputy Commissioner of Kohat, to have the case against him settled.

3rd.—They will not give passage through their limits to any tribe, which becoming hostile to the British Government, may wish them to give them passage so as to carry on hostility or commit offences.

4th.—They will not carry on their own internal feuds on the south side of the Samana, and if any offence is committed in prosecution of their feuds in the said limits, it will be settled under the Frontier Crimes Regulation.

5th.—If any British Officer wishes to go to the Rabia Khel country on shooting excursions, they will furnish him with an escort and be responsible for his safety, and

6th.—They will pay 8 annas per house per annum as revenue for the hamlets situated on the sunny side of the Samana, and if any special reason, *i.e.*, misbehaviour, etc., may arise, the Government will have the power to raise this amount.

H. P. Leigh, *Major*,
Deputy Commissioner.

Signature of

Zamin		
Mastan		
Salih Khan		
Gul Ahmad		
Ghulam Shah		
Pazir	*Payani Nmasi.*	
Zamam Khan		
Darsamand		
Mir Hawas		
Mattu		
Tahir Shah		
Qambar		
Azadi		
Muhammad Zaman.	*Farragh Shah Nmasi.*	
Mir Afzal		
Ghulam Muhayuddin		
Wali		
Wazir.		

Signature of—*contd.*	Said Muhamad Said Nazir Abbas Khan Mazid Arsula Khan Zaman Shah Abdullah Muhabat Khan Muhayuddin Najaf Khan Sar Andai Mirdad Bazai Zaffar Khan Muhamad	*Babbi Khel.*
	Muhamad Khairullah Halim Azia	*Afzal Nmasi.*
	Mustakim Mastan Sar Gul Ghanni Idal Shah Shiraz Beg Saidak Harif Khan Abdullah Khan	*Ayaz Khel.*
	Azghar Hazrat Nur Husain	*Ibrahim Khel.*
	Nakshband . . .	*Saddu Khel.*

No. CXXXVIII.

AGREEMENT entered into by the UTMAN KHEL of the DAULATZAI ORAKZAI—1858.

We the undersigned agree—

1. We will not commit crime against any resident of British territory.

2. If any member of our tribe commits murder and is apprehended in British territory, we will not intercede for him, and if he return to us and the crime is proved against him, we will banish him from the tribe, confiscate his property, and not allow him to re-settle without the permission of Government.

3. If any member of the tribe is apprehended for highway robbery or theft, we will not intercede for him, and if he escape and return to our settlements—if the crime is established against him by two witnesses not hostile to our tribe—we will either restore the stolen property or its value to the owner thereof, and will further destroy his house; if there is no proof against him, the Government will be satisfied by the oath of two of our tribe.

4. If any other criminal comes from British territory to our settlements with stolen property, we will restore the same and eject the criminal from our bounds.

5. We will not bring into British territory any evil-disposed person; if we do so, and he is apprehended, we will not intercede for him.

6. If any person elopes with a woman into our settlements, and has property with him, we will restore it; if he denies having the property, we will administer an oath to that effect to the man and the woman, but we cannot give up the woman. We will try to effect an arrangement by "jirgah." If a woman comes to our settlements, having left her parents or guardians, if a "jirgah" of grey beards comes for her and makes arrangements, we will give her up to such "jirgah."

7. If any resident of British territory has a money claim against any member of our tribe, and petitions the Government about it, let an order be written to us, we will assemble the "jirgah" and do justice, or send in the defendant to make reply in Court.

8. If any member of our tribe has a money claim against a British subject, we will not make reprisals, but prefer our complaint to the British authorities.

9. We will not assist any hill tribe in any recusancy against the British; if any member of our tribe should do so, and it be discovered, we will burn his house, banish him from our settlements, and not permit him to re-settle with us without the permission of Government.

10. If a member of our tribe accompanies a party of robbers from another tribe to commit theft in British territory, the Government will not on his account hold us responsible, but the tribe whose party he accompanied.

11. If a member of our tribe purchases or receives in deposit from another tribe cattle which has been stolen in British territory, we will restore the same.

12. We will obey all written orders of the Government addressed to us.

13. If a debtor escapes to our settlements, we will endeavour to arrange the matter by "jirgah;" failing this we will send the parties to Court, provided that the debtor be not imprisoned, but an arrangement be made for the liquidation of the debt by instalments.

14. We give the Mulliks of the Bezotee tribe as our securities; in event of any breach of the above Engagements, the Government is free to call them to account.

15. The Government having forgiven our past offences on payment of Rupees one hundred and seventy-five, we are not to be called to further account for them, and we will be permitted to come and go at pleasure in British territory.

16. In regard to the tower on the Pass, we agree to hold it on the same terms as the Bezotees and Feroze Khail; same with Alee Sherzai.

Dated 2nd August 1858.

(*A similar Agreement was entered into in 1858 by the Zaimukhts.*)

No. CXXXIX.

Second ENGAGEMENT with the ALISHERZAI CLAN of ORAKZAI TRIBE, dated 25th March 1870.

SINCE the Alisherzai tribe have been, on account of their breaking the Treaty of 1858, prohibited all further intercourse with British territory, we, the above-named persons, having now personally appeared before Lieutenant Cavagnari, Deputy Commissioner of Kohat; Muhammad Hiyat Khan, Extra Assistant Commissioner; Mozaffar Khan, Thasildar of Hangu; and Muhammad Amin Khan, Thanadar of Gandior, do, for our own part, as well as on behalf of the rest of our tribe, bind ourselves to a faithful performance of the following treaty; and agree that the penalty of Rs. 1,100 inflicted on us for our past offences shall be paid to Government without any further excuse; that we, "Sweri" and "Paitao," will fulfil all the conditions agreed to by other tribes in treaty with the British Government, and at this time request that Government would permit our tribe to have free passage to and from British territory.

We agree—

(1) that if any member of our tribe shall commit any crime within the British territory, he shall receive such punishment as may be deemed proper, and we be debarred from intercession:

(2) that if any member of our tribe shall flee to us after having committed a crime within Government territory, he will be treated by us as other tribes do their members who offend:

(3) that if any one shall abduct a woman together with property from British territory to ours, all the property found on him will be restored to Government; that in case he shall deny the bringing away of any property, he shall be made to satisfy Government according to custom; that if any woman shall flee from her relatives because of a family quarrel and seek protection with us, she shall be at once delivered to the jirga that may come to us to demand her:

(4) that if any member of our tribe shall have any claim against a Government subject, we will report the matter to Government for investigation and settlement, that no reprisals or force shall be employed:

(5) that all the conditions that have been agreed upon between Government and other tribes shall be fully performed by us:

(6) that while promising that the two divisions of the tribe of Alisherzai, *viz.*, "Sweri" and "Paitao," shall always act according to this treaty, we beg to offer Shadan Gul and Kalla Khan of Alisherzai, whose lands, &c., are in the Kandi of Barat Khel in the village of Torawari, within British territory, and Usman Shah (Miyan Khel) as sureties on our part, who will be held responsible for any crimes committed by our tribe.

Security Bond No. 1. for the payment of Rs. 1,100.

We, Maliks, Bhangi of Darsamand and Mahmud of Nariyal of Bar Miranzai bind ouselves hereby to the payment of Rs. 1,100 fine, which has been inflicted on the tribe of Alisherzai of Orakzai, within three months of the date of this agreement.

Security Bond No. 2 for a faithful performance of the terms of the Treaty.

We, Shadan Gul and Kalla Khan of the tribe of the Alisherzai, inhabitants of Kandi Barat Khel, in the village of Torawari, in British territory, and Usman Shah (Miyan Khel) hereby are sureties for a faithful performance of all the terms entered in the treaty with the Alisherzais, and will always consider ourselves responsible for any violation of the above treaty.

No. CXL.

TREATY with the TURIS dated 9th March 1853.

We, the above-mentioned Maliks, request the release of our prisoners who had been confined by order of Captain Coke, Deputy Commissioner of Kohat, contingent on the performance of the following terms contained in the treaty:—

1. We, the five tribes, Hamza Khel, Mastu Khel, Doparzai, Alizai, and Ghundi Khel, deliver to Government four men of position with their families

as hostages for the restoration of order and the continuance of peace in the territory under the rule of Khwaja Muhammad Khan; that these hostages will, with permission of Government, return to us on being relieved by an equal number; that if any member of our tribe shall hereafter commit theft, robbery, or murder within the territories of the British Government, we will all be culpable and responsible, and Government may in such a case proceed against our hostages.

2. That with a view to maintaining peace and good order in the Hangu territory, under Ghulam Hyder Khan, the following Maliks of Mandra Khel, *viz.*, Moman, Darwan and Tarsam, stand sureties on our part and be held responsible for any crime committed by our tribe; that all property and cattle which have been carried off by us from Teri, Muhammad Khwaja, and the Khattak ilaqa will be returned to their owners according to decision of Khwaja Muhammad Khan (Rais of Teri) and Ghulam Haidar Khan of Hangu; that for the restoration of the above-mentioned property, &c., the same Maliks of Kahi, Mandra Khel, have become sureties on our part; that with respect to the restoration of property belonging to the tribe of Khattak, we have Khwaja Muhammad Khan (Rais of Khattak) and Malik Salim of Dallan that it will be restored.

3. That we request Government to issue orders to the people of Dallan to restore to us the property that has been awarded us by the arbitrators, and we offer this written agreement as a sanad or deed for the performance of the above terms.

No. CXLI.

TREATY with the TURIS, dated 12th May 1855.

Whereas the British Government has, because of the restoration of seven bullocks and one girl, carried off by us from the village of Dallan, pardoned our past crimes and promised to release the prisoners of our tribe sent to Lahore, and to release our mules with their loads, which were seized at Nariyab, we, the above-named persons, bind ourselves to a faithful performance of the terms detailed in the subjoined treaty:—

(1) that no member of our tribe shall hereafter commit any crime within British territory;

(2) that if any member of a tribe at enmity with us should commit crime, he is liable to receive punishment from Government;

(3) that we will never permit such a section to commit a raid on British territory, and that in case we are powerless to prevent such a raid, we will inform the Maliks of the village threatened.

No. CXLII.

TREATY with the TURI TRIBE, dated 3rd December 1869.

We (*here follow the names of the headmen of the various sections*) Maliks of the Turi tribe, having been summoned before the Deputy Commissioner of Kohat at Thall, for the adjustment of differences between our tribe and the Wazirs, do agree to the following settlement :—

(*Here follow 5 clauses of temporary effect.*)

6. We bind ourselves in future not to molest the Wazirs in British territory, nor will we permit any member of our tribe to pass through British territory, either going or returning, on plundering excursions against the Wazirs in independent territory.

The British boundary shall be as follows :—

On the North, from Cheodokot, along the hills known as "Kohi Khadimukh," Mamut Lattak, and Lattawali to the Zaimusht village of Adhmela.

On the West, the river Kurram.

On the South, the Khaureh Algad, the extreme boundary of the Muhammadzai village.

7. Should any member of our tribe commit a breach of this or any other agreement entered into with the Government, we will enforce any penalty that may be imposed on the offender.

8. In future should any member of our tribe have any claim against the Wazirs for any breach of the conditions now entered into by them and our tribe, we will prefer the same to the Government official within one month of the date of the occurrence. If we fail to do so, we shall not be permitted to bring forward the claim at any future period.

(*Here follow the signatures of the headmen of the Turi Jirga.*)

No. CXLIII.

TRANSLATION of a copy of a letter from MAJOR CONOLLY, to the AMIR of KABUL, dated 3rd September 1880.

After compliments.—I transmitted the translation of Your Highness' letter to the Government of India, which has ordered me to reply to Your Highness as follows :—

"I have understood and communicated what Your Highness wrote regarding your cordiality towards the British Government, the wise and friendly

arrangements about the frontier and the frontier tribes, and other matters. It is well known to Your Highness that in the letters addressed to Your Highness, to Turkistan, by the British authorities at Kabul, it was said that it was impossible to discuss the treaty made with the ex-Amir, Muhammad Yakub Khan, in respect to the north-western frontier (of India). And it was assumed that Your Highness had thoroughly understood the ideas expressed in those letters regarding the frontier districts occupied (by Government). Therefore the province of Kuram cannot be included in those cities (provinces), which the British Government admitted and acknowledged as the dependencies of the kingdom of Kabul.

With regard to the Turis inhabiting the Kuram valley, Government has decided that they should not, according to the engagement made (with them) some time ago, be placed under Your Highness; and that their independence conformably to their wish should be maintained.

With respect to Hariab, which is beyond the Peiwar Kotal to the west, although it is, no doubt, also included in the districts occupied, the British Government, out of regard for Your Highness' friendship, and with a view to strengthen your kingdom and also deeming it fit to let the Jajis (who inhabit that district) be under the government of an ally, has relinquished the said Jaji "ilaka" of Hariab to Your Highness. Arrangements for transferring the government (of that "ilaka") to Your Highness' agents will be made when the British troops come down from the Kotal.

Further, this letter has been addressed from the British Government through Major-General Watson, C. B. and V. C., the Officer in command of the British Force in Kuram, and signed by Major Arthur Conolly, the Political Officer of Hariab.

PROCLAMATION issued to the MALIKS and people of the Turi tribe in KURAM.

I, Major-General John Watson, Commanding the British Troops in the Kuram valley, am instructed to announce to the maliks and people of the Turi tribe that the British Government intends to withdraw its forces very shortly across the border.

Under these circumstances, it has become necessary to make some arrangement for the future administration of the district, and the matter has been considered with an earnest desire to meet, as far as possible, the wishes of the people. The British Government understands that the Turi tribe desire their country to be made independent. Consequently, I have now to announce that the British Government recognises their independence, and, so long as the Turis desire it, will regard their country as having no connection with the Amir of Kabul.

Regarding the internal administration of the district and its protection against neighbouring independent tribes, the British Government does not wish to interfere, and the Turis will be left free to make their own arrange-

ments. In this matter also the British Government believes that it is consulting the interests of the tribe.

In return for its recognition and support the British Government requires that the Turi tribe shall conform in all respects to any advice which may be given them at any time on behalf of that Government.

(Sd.) JOHN WATSON, *Major-General.*

No. CXLIV.

AGREEMENT of the headmen of the KABAL KHEL WUZEEREES.

I, Mahomed Malik of the Khojal Khel tribe, son of Purdil Vazir, make this agreement with the Deputy Commissioner of Kohat, that if the Sirkar is pleased to release the 17 men of the Kabal Khel and Gangi Khel tribe of Vaziris, who have been seized in consequence of the raids of these tribes, I will make good the amount of cattle stolen from the subjects of the British Government, amounting to Rupees 1,033.

If after this these tribes should commit any further acts of plunder, I make myself answerable to restore the property itself, if it can be traced to the Vaziri country ; if it can be proved that the property has been stolen by the tribes, but cannot be traced, I will make good the amount in money. If the property cannot be traced or proved, I will then, if the Vaziris are suspected by the Government ryots, bring the suspected parties to the Sirkar's court to answer to the complaint of the Government servants, when, if proved, the property shall be made good.

The amount sale of camels and cattle now in the Government treasury, Rupees 800-11-0, to be applied to the liquidation of the property stolen ; the remainder, Rupees 233-1-0, will be paid to the maliks of Nahar to indemnify them for their loss.

I ask on the part of the Vazir that the Deputy Commissioner will issue a 'parwana' allowing us to trade with the salt mines without fear of being seized.

No. CXLV.

AGREEMENT of the headmen of the KABAL KHEL WUZEEREES.

We, the undersigned Maliks of the Kabal Khel tribe of the Vaziris named Naorang, Lal Khan, Rahmat Shah, Daoran, Gulraz and Malang of the Miami Section, Pirzada and Pan of the Paipali Section, Mula Abdur Rahim, Salih Pir, Akbardin and Barat of the Saifali Section, and Baugi and

Husen of the Malikshahi Section, now present before Lieutenant Cavagnari, Deputy Commissioner of Kohat, appear on behalf of the Kabal Khel and solicit pardon from the British Government for the raid on Thal committed by certain members of our tribe; and we hereby agree to bind ourselves to the performance of the terms demanded from us by the Government, which are as follow :—

1st.—A fine of Rupees 2,000 having been imposed on the Kabal Khel tribe, we promise to pay the same at Hangu within three days from the date of this agreement, and as a guarantee of our good faith on this point, we give the Maliks of the Zaimukht, the Maliks of Biland Khel, and Malik Mahamad, Khojal Khel, Vazir, as sureties for the payment of the said fine within the stipulated period.

2nd.—Whereas the men of Thal paid 1,500 Kabali rupees to certain members of our tribe as ransom money for cattle carried off in the raid, we bind ourselves to pay that amount within 30 days' time. The money to be paid subject to the oath of twelve elders of Thal, whom we have named to swear to the amount paid as ransom money to our tribe.

3rd.—Whereas the Government has valued the Thal cattle carried off in the raid at 10 Rupees per head of kine and 2 Rupees per head of sheep and goats, whether the same be young or old, male or female, we agree to pay the sum of Rupees 5,286 on account of compensation according to the statement of the men of Thal, subject to the oath of Thal elders according to the Pathan custom. Such cattle as have been retained by members of our tribe shall be paid for in 30 days' time, and the balance carried off by the Tazi Khel Vaziris shall be compensated for in 90 days' time. We agree to the responsibility laid upon us to recover the same from the Tazi Khel.

4th.—As a guarantee of our good faith in the performance of the terms of this agreement, we give the undermentioned men of our tribe as hostages to remain at Kohat during the pleasure of the Government, and to be dealt with as may be ordered in the event of any breach of faith on the part of our tribe.

5th.—The hostages are also a guarantee on the part of the Kabal Khel that no further act of hostility will be committed by that tribe in British territory, until the pending cases between the Vaziris and Tunis shall have been brought under settlement.

No. CXLVI.

AGREEMENT of the headmen of the SAIFALI KHEL WUZEEREES.

We, Malikdin, etc., and 38 others, being the whole Jirga of the Saifali, in person, on our own part, and as representing it on the part of the whole tribe of Saifali, having presented ourselves with our own free will and accord before Captain J. W. H. Johnstone, Deputy Commissioner of the district of Bannu,

through Khan Bahadoor Mahomed Hyat Khan, petition for and agree to the following conditions.

Whereas certain persons of our tribe used for the purposes of trade to purchase at cheap rates stolen property belonging to British subjects, and for that reason our tribe was under the displeasnre of and criminal in the eyes of the British Government; therefore to get pardon for our former misdeeds, we, being the heads of our tribe, according to the custom of 'Nanawat' or otherwise, throwing ourselves on its mercy, have brought 40 sheep of the value of Rupees 200, and 10 camels, value Rupees 800, by way of peace-offering, and we pray that this peace-offering and fine be accepted, and we be forgiven, and for the future we agree to the following terms :—

1st.—No member of our tribe shall commit in British territory any heinous offence, such as murder, robbery, etc., and we will, in so far as we can, check the thieves of our tribe, and if any member should bring any stolen property from British territory, we will cause it to be returned, or the whole tribe will pay the value thereof.

2nd.—We will not receive any property stolen from British territory from any other tribe, or allow it to be kept in our country; and if any one should bring such property into our country, we, without the receipt of any ransom, will restore it.

3rd.—We will not give shelter to any criminal guilty of a heinous offence, such as a murderer or highway robber, or noted house-breaker absconded from British territory. If we should do so, the Government is at liberty to levy from us whatever fine may be suitable under the circumstances of the case.

4th.—We also promise that if any British subjects should make a pursuit into our country for the recovery of stolen property or the apprehension of criminals, we will not interfere with them, and they shall be at liberty to seize the property or criminals anywhere outside our dwelling places and take them away, and we will assist such pursuers.

5th.—If any member of our tribe should commit an offence in British territory and be sentenced to punishment according to law, we will not in any way plead or petition for him.

6th.—We, in the carrying out of these conditions, are all severally and collectively responsible, all the members of the tribe being responsible severally and collectively for the act of each member of it; and for whatever act which may be contrary to the agreement, the Government is at liberty to punish us, dealing with us as it does with other frontier tribes.

7th.—To prove that we have entered into this agreement willingly and seriously, we give as securities for the carrying out of it six persons, Vazir British subjects, and eight persons, Saifalis of Kuram. If we act contrary to our agreement, these persons will see that it is carried out.

Securities of Ahmadzai Vaziris.

Mani Khan	Spirkai.
Momit	Khojal Khel.
Jumraz	Mahamad Khel.

Securities of Umarzai Vaziris.

Barak Khan	...	...	... Baka Khel.
Nipal Khan	...	...	... Jani Khel.
Povandah Khan	...	...	... Mulik Shahi.

Securities of Kuram.

Malik Din and Kustor	...	... Musa Khan Khel.
Kuzzadir and Momit	...	... Ditto.
Sohai and Narkum	...	... Isakhel.
Bozuk and Ghulla	...	... Buda Khel.

The securities of British territory bind themselves for the period of one year. For the future our whole tribe binds itself to this agreement for ever.

8th.—Finally, we request that if it so happens that a member of our tribe should, contrary to this agreement, commit a crime against a British subject, and we prove that we, without the assistance of Government, cannot properly coerce him, then the Government, so far as it sees good, will assist us in coercing him or them.

No. CXLVII.

AGREEMENT made by the HATHI KHEL, BIZZAN KHEL, UMARZAI, MUHAMMAD KHEL, BAKKA KHEL and JANI KHEL of the DARWESH KHEL WAZIRS in April 1872.

YOUR EXCELLENCY,—In so far as now a map of our lands situated on the boundary of British territory, and showing the boundaries between each of us responsible tribes has been made, and we have by way of attestation put our seals and signatures to the same, we the Maliks and headmen whose names are attached by tribes at the end of this petition, with regard to our responsibility for the frontier included within our respective boundaries, do hereby agree to the following rules, and petition that the Government may be pleased to sanction the same for future observance and guidance. We on our part agree always to abide by them :—

(1). In so far as a rule in front of our lands in British territory the hills out of that territory to some distance belong to us, and for this reason from a long period we have been held responsible for the passes through them, and as that responsibility has not been defined, at times we suffer undeserved hardships; for this reason for the future we present the following agreement. We are responsible for all stolen property taken from British territory to foreign territory by any passes, roads or hills included within our boundaries as defined according to tribes in the map and list hereto attached in this way :—

(*a*).—We are in no way responsible until the Deputy Commissioner of the district has satisfied himself by enquiry that either by the evidence of track

or other evidence in truth stolen property has been taken through the bounds for which we are responsible into foreign territory.

(*b*).—When he has thus satisfied himself, then he or any assistant to whom he has given special orders shall summon the headmen of the responsible tribe through whose bounds stolen property has been taken, and shall give them a certain period, whatever may appear fair under the circumstances of the case, with the object that within the period fixed the responsible tribe may recover the stolen property or pay its value according to the estimate of the officer in question, or pay the ransom paid for its recovery if the property is recovered by payment of ransom, or produce the real culprits, or point out for attachment and seizure in British territory property belonging to or members of their tribe, or of that tribe with whom the stolen property is, and will, according to Afghan custom, prove the liability of such person, persons or tribe.

(*c*).—If within the fixed period we have the real criminals or sufficient, persons or property of their tribe or of that tribe with which the stolen property is seized in British territory, and prove their liability according to Afghan custom, their compensation will be levied from that person or persons or tribe, and the responsible tribe will be free.

(*d*).—If within the period fixed the responsible tribe do not recover the stolen property nor produce the criminal, nor have sufficient persons or property of his tribe seized, or are unable to prove their liability, then we will pay the value of the stolen property or the amount of ransom paid for its recovery or fine as the Deputy Commissioner decides, and we will be permitted at any time within three years to produce the criminal or have members of his tribe or property of his tribe, or of that tribe with whom the stolen property is, seized in British territory and be reimbursed our loss and expenses from him or them if we first prove his or their liability according to Wazir custom.

(2). If it is proved that the criminal belongs to the tribe which is responsible for the pass, road or bounds by which the stolen property has been taken to foreign territory, then the Deputy Commissioner may deprive us, so far as he pleases, of all the rights contained in the first condition, and will take the plundered property or its value from responsible tribe.

(3). If the responsible tribe, according to Afghan custom, prove to the satisfaction of the Deputy Commissioner that the stolen property which has been passed through their bounds into foreign territory has been stolen or the theft of it abetted by any British subject or any one resident in British territory, we will be entitled to the same rights with respect to him or them with regard to realization of compensation or production of stolen property as is entered in condition (1).

(4). All we heads of the Wazir tribes do solemnly agree that we will not allow, as far as lays in our power and knowledge, the passage by the roads running through the bounds for which we are responsible, of any outside criminals who may, with bad intent or with intent to robbery or theft or any other crime against the subjects, or against the rule of the British Govern-

ment, wish to pass openly into British territory, nor will we openly or secretly give them shelter or assistance. If we do, we will agree, on condition of proof, to any punishment the Deputy Commissioner may award, or we will prove our innocence to his satisfaction by oath or otherwise.

(5). We also agree that we will not as far as we know give shelter or assistance, or a passage secretly, to any outside thieves, or allow our tribe to do so.

(6). Whenever we get notice that any thief or band of robbers is carrying off plundered or stolen property from British territory, we will at once pursue along the roads in the bounds for which we are responsible, and will, as far as we can, recover the property, and if any British official joins in the pursuit, we will assist him.

(7). Now we state the mode of decision according to Wazir custom. In the case of any dispute between us responsible tribes or other tribes the decision will be made in this way: If the responsible tribe state that a certain person is the criminal, or that he belongs to the criminal's tribe, or that in his village or tribe the plundered property has been seen, their decision will be made in one of two ways:—

First.—That suspected person or the tribesman of the suspected person who has been seized will clear himself by himself and two other persons of his tribe whomsoever the Deputy Commissioner or the plaintiffs agree to swearing that neither the suspected person nor any other person of their tribe were principals in the crime, nor abettors, nor advisers to it, nor instigated it, nor is the stolen property in their tribe, nor did their tribe receive the property or shelter the criminal. On their doing this, that suspected person or persons or property which has been seized will be released, and the responsible tribe will be liable as if they had made no claim. In the case when the stolen property has been seen with the tribe upon whom claim is made by persons of the responsible tribe, the person or persons of the tribe against whom claim is made will not be entitled to swear, but two persons who saw the property will swear, and the claim will be considered as established; but if the Deputy Commissioner is doubtful, or the defendants dissatisfied, then, in addition to these two witnesses, headmen of the responsible tribe may be selected, and they will be required to swear that the witnesses have not been made up for the occasion. If persons on the part of the responsible tribe have thus sworn, then the claim will be established. If there are no eye witnesses, the defendants will be entitled to swear in the way stated above.

Second.—If a person or persons of the responsible tribe are suspected as being the criminals and there is no legal evidence against him or them, he or they and four connections of each selected by the trying officer will swear to the innocence of each, and on their doing so an acquittal will be ordered and the whole tribe will be liable as before, and if the presiding officer considers more evidence is required, he may call on the Malik of the suspected person or persons to swear that he does not know or consider the suspected person or persons to be the criminal or criminals.

Third.—In the same way, if any British subject or subjects are suspected

of having aided or abetted the crime for which compensation has been taken from the responsible tribe in the case of there not being legal evidence, in the same way it will be required that they and four connections for each person and the Malik swear to the innocence, and then he or they will be entitled to an acquittal, and the responsible tribe will be liable as before.

(8). We clearly understand that if any person or persons, whether subjects of the British Government or foreigners, found guilty in the judicial courts are sentenced according to law, the conditions above do not apply to these cases, but only in those in which legal evidence is not forthcoming, and which it is considered ought to be decided by Wazir custom, by seizure of property, etc.

(9). Finally, we all confidently state that if these rules are sanctioned and carried out, we shall be able fully to discharge our responsibilities, and crime will certainly be reduced, and the punishment of the real criminals will be an example and warning to others. "Baramta," or what we Wazir call "*Shaisa,*" or seizure of property as a reprisal, is an ancient and well known custom. If worked with discretion, it will not displease any tribe, and will have great advantage.

Here follow the Signatures of the Jirgas of the Hathi Khel, Bizzan Khel, Umarzai, Muhammad Khel, Bakka Khel, and Jani Khel.

No. CXLVIII.

TRANSLATION of a TREATY OR AGREEMENT entered into by the SHANUM KHAIL SECTION of the MUHSOOD WUZEEREE TRIBE with CAPTAIN MUNRO, OFFICIATING DEPUTY COMMISSIONER of BUNNOO, at Bunnoo, on Wednesday, the 19th June 1861.

We, the undersigned, Mullicks of the Shanum Khail Division of the Muhsood Wuzeerees, *viz.*, Peergul Khan, Sahib Khan, Alladad Khan, Kummurdeen Khan, Mairoodeen Khan, Shadee Khan, Said Omeen, Adil Shah, Abbass Khan, Zainoodeen Khan, Soorkummund Khan, Munsuh Khan, Khwaja Meer Khan, Alayar Khan, and Said Meer Khan, for ourselves, and as representing Shere Ali Khan, Poordil Khan, Khodadad and Hossein, other chief Mullicks of the Shanum Khail now absent, being very desirous to conclude a peace with the British Government, do hereby engage as follows:—

1st.—We undertake to maintain friendly relations with the British Government for the future.

2nd.—If any member of the Shanum Khail Muhsood tribe hereafter commit an offence, directly or indirectly, against the British Government, we shall bear the responsibility as a tribe, and the British Government may exact reparation by seizure of our kafilahs, or otherwise as may be deemed requisite.

3rd.—Should any member of either of the two other main divisions of the Muhsood, *viz.*, the Alizyes or Behlolzyes, be guilty of committing an offence

within British bounds, he shall not receive aid or shelter from us, neither shall he be allowed to deposit any stolen property in our territory.

4th.—In like manner we promise not to afford shelter to absconded offenders from British territory, whether British subjects or members of other tribes, and especially do we undertake that Khwaja Hawes, Momrez, Deen, and Yar Gool, four of the absconded murderers of the late Captain Mecham, be not permitted to reside or take shelter within Shanum Khail limits.

5th.—We hold ourselves answerable that there shall be no attacks made by the tribe in strength, nor any open violence by armed men within Government limits. With regard to thefts, we cannot in the same manner guarantee that none shall occur; but we will use our utmost endeavours to repress such, and whenever injury has been inflicted within Government bounds by any member of our section, such as murder, theft, incendiarism, etc., the British Government shall be at liberty to indemnify itself from our kafilahs of merchandize, according to the following scale:—

For blood	Rs. 600	0	0
For a wound or blow causing the loss of a limb, or injury equal to it	„ 200	0	0

For slight wound.—According to estimated injury.

For incendiarism or other injury.—According to extent of damage done.

6th.—As a guarantee of our good faith, we will place two hostages from our section of the tribe, one with his family and one without, in the hands of Government, to be lodged either at Tank or Bunnoo, as Government may direct, for the space of one year from this date. If, in the course of that year, no injury or offence is committed by the Shanum Khail Section of the Muhsoods in Government territory, the hostages will be entitled to release at the expiry of the prescribed period. In the event of the occurrence of any breach, or of the committal of any offence for which reparation has not already been provided in this Treaty, the release or detention of the hostages will be at the pleasure of the British Government.

Having, as delegates from the Shanum Khail Section of the Muhsood Wuzeerees, undertaken to abide by the above conditions, we each and all attach our marks to the paper of Agreement, and trust the Government will accept this covenant on our parts.

(*Here follow the marks or signatures.*)

Supplementary Memorandum.

The Agreement of which the above is a translation was signed and sealed at Bunnoo on the 19th June 1861 before me. Nawab Shah Newaz, Khan of Tank, and Sooltan Mahmood Khan, Tehseeldar, being also present, all the Muhsoods assembled in "jeerga" or council spontaneously repeating

the Mahomedan Creed both before and after the signature. The document was attested by the Commissioner of the Derajat Division at Bunnoo, on the 27th June 1861.

Similar Agreements were entered into at the same time and place by the Alizye and Behlolzye Sections of the Muhsoods, the former being represented by Mullick Oomer Khan, Yaruck Khan, Peergool, Muteen Raz Mahomed, Ali Khan, Shoojah, Wilayut Khan, Tootee Khan, Duduck Khan, Sohun Khan, Zurai Khan, Walle Khan, Goolan, Ghurnee Gool, Ali Hybut, Baidul, Meer Khuk Gool Shah, and the latter by Mullicks Taj Mahomed, Latee Khan, Larsur Khan, Yar Mahomed, Mushuk, Gudhee, Hodee Khan, Hatim, Burkhoordar Dooranee Khan, Shukkur Khan Bhoojar, Mehrat, Khwajà Ahmed, Budha, Kuliundur Shah, Nana Dullai, in person, and as delegates from Zuberdust and Said Khan, Bhuttee Nubbee, Ikhlass, Shahbaz, Futteh Khan and other absent Mullicks of the Behlolzyes.

It was moreover ruled that the six hostages (two from each section) should each be either the son, brother, or nephew of a Mullick, and that three of the hostages should be lodged at Bunnoo and three at Tank, receiving subsistence from Government.

(Sd.) A. A. MUNRO, *Lieutenant,*

Officiating Deputy Commissioner.

No. CXLIX.

TRANSLATION of an AGREEMENT entered into by the SHAMAN KHEL branch of MAHSUD WAZIRS with the BRITISH GOVERNMENT at DERAH ISMAIL KHAN on the 28th April 1873.

We, the undersigned Shaman Khel Malliks,—*viz.*, Zainuldin, Hakim, Wasila, Muna Din, Akhmad, Attal Khan, Khanzam, Sarmast, Makri, Zaffar Khan, Suhbat Khan, Lall Shah Tagai, Amin Khan, Mukhammad Din, Hindustan, Abizar, Bakro, Baz Khan, Muhsin, Danneh, Hajee Muhammad, Dalla Khan, Khadim, Zanjir Khan, Hajee Khan, Mian Khan, Hajee Khan, Meer Ghazab, Saidal, Gor, Ahmad Shah, Allahdesh, Nurai, Said Mir, Khowaja Ahmad, Mirza Futteh Khan, Gulli Shah, Roz Shin, and Saidal Badanzai, Khalli Khel, Chiar Khel and Galisha Shaman Khels, residents of Tangi Maidan, Shahurwalla and Bhangi,—hereby submit to the British Government (with whom our clan has been at enmity for a long time past, and in consequence of which nine of our clan, including Futteh Roz, the son of Mallik Sarmast Khan, Shaman Khel, have been seized and thrown into prison by the British Government) and do hereby engage as follows :—

1.—To maintain friendly relations with the British Government for the future.

2.—To give, as a guarantee of our good faith, 11 of our most influential Malliks and 9 of less note (in all 20) as hostages for location at Derah Ismail Khan (each of the former to receive subsistence allowance at the rate of Rupees 15 per mensem and the latter at 10).

3.—These Malliks, or their brothers or sons, to continue to remain as hostages at Derah Ismail Khan, as Government may order.

4.—To pay a fine of Rupees 3,000 as an indemnity for our past offences in British territory against property, to be levied in the following way, *viz.*, 1,000 rafters for roofing to be delivered at Tank by the clan, and the balance of the fine to be realized on our convoys entering British territory, at the following rates, in the course of two years, half being levied the first year, and the remaining half the next year—

At ½ anna per bullock.
„ 1 anna per camel.

If the fine be not levied in two years, as above noted, the balance to be recovered from the subsistence allowance of the hostages within each year.

5.—To allow in future no member of our clan to commit any violent act in British territory, such as dacoity, theft, robbery or murder.

6.—That, in the event of crime being committed in British territory by any member of our clan, the property plundered shall be restored by the offender or his section; and in the event of their not restoring the stolen property, the hostages of that section shall be held liable to imprisonment or deportation, with a view to ensuring the return of the said property, etc.

7.—That, in the event of any member of the clan murdering or wounding a British subject with sword, stone, shot, or in any other way, the sum of Rupees 600 may be realized by Government for a murder, and Rupees 300 for wounding, either from the actual offender or his section.

8.—On any offence committed in British territory being imputed to a member of our clan, the Deputy Commissioner shall be at liberty to call a "jirgah" of the clan with a view to a settlement of the offence being effected.

9.—In the event of any member or section of the clan not acting according to the decision of the "jirgah" or order of Government regarding any of the above offences, the hostages of the clan shall be liable to imprisonment and deportation to wherever Government may direct, until the said decision or order be complied with by the clan.

10.—The Galisha sub-division of the clan, having heretofore been at peace with Government and in the enjoyment of free intercourse with British territory, are notwithstanding included in this arrangement, and will be held similarly responsible for any offences their sub-division may commit in British territory in future. They are, however, in consideration of their past friendship, absolved from paying any portion of the fine imposed on the clan, and are not required to furnish any hostages,—those of the rest of the clan engaging voluntarily to be held responsible for the acts or omissions of the Galishas.

11.—The following are the names of the superior and inferior Malliks of the clan now located at Derah Ismail Khan (permission to be given them

every four months to visit their houses on providing substitutes to be approved of by the Deputy Commissioner, not more than one-third of the hostages to be changed within any four months) :—

No.	Name.	Section.	Residence.
	Superior Mallike.		
1	Mallik Zainuldin	Badanzai	Tangiwalla.
2	Lall Gul	Chiar Khel	Maidanwalla.
3	Wasila	Ditto	Ditto.
4	Mina Din	Khalli Khel	Ditto.
5	Attal Khan	Ditto	Ditto.
6	Hajee	Chiar Khel	Shahurwalla.
7	Sarmast	Ditto	Ditto.
8	Suhbat Khan	Ditto	Bhangiwalla.
9	Hakim Shah	Ditto	Ditto.
10	Muhammad Din	Khalli Khel	Ditto.
11	Hajee Mukhammad	Ditto	Ditto.
	Malliks of Inferior Note.		
1	Baz Khan	Badanzai	Tangiwalla.
2	Muhsin	Ditto	Ditto.
3	Hajee Gul Khan	Khalli Khel	Maidanwalla.
4	Khadim	Ditto	Bhangiwalla.
5	Hajee Khan	Ditto	Ditto.
6	Abizgar	Chiar Khel	Ditto.
7	Hindustan	Ditto	Shahurwalla.
8	Mir Ghazal	Khalli Khel	Bhangiwalla.
9	Saidol	Ditto	Ditto.

12.—Lastly, we do hereby declare that Government is at liberty, in addition to requiring full reparation for any offence committed, to inflict any fine it might think fit on any offender or offenders in the clan, according to the nature of the offence they may have committed in British territory; and, in the event of such offender or offenders failing to pay the fine, to levy it from the section he or they belong to, and failing that from the Shaman Khels generally.

We, the undersigned Malliks of the Shaman Khel branch of Mahsud Wazirs, therefore do hereby make this agreement in proof of our sincerity to submit to the British Government, and undertake to abide by the conditions therein contained, and we each and all attach our marks to this agreement.

(*Here follow the marks or signatures.*)

No. CL.

TRANSLATION of an AGREEMENT entered into by BAHLOLZAI MAHSUD WAZIRS with the British Government at DERAH ISMAIL KHAN on the 26th April 1874.

We the undersigned Maliks:—

Shinghis.—Nabbi Khan, Mammai Khel; Ahmad Khan, Kharmuch Khel; Azmat Khan, Mammai Khel; Kajir Khan, Kharmuch Khel; Baik Khan, Bai Khel; Wazir Khan, Wajji Khel; Khan Bahadur, Wajji Khel; Miandad Khan, Bai Khel; Pujao Khan, Azboka; Madakh Khan, Azboka; Fatteh Khan, Bablai; Janai Khan, Bai Khel; Mir Salam Karan;

Nana Khels.—Laser Khan, Haibat Khel; Kargai, Jalal Khel; Gul Hassan, Jalal Khel; Kamal Khan, Kokri; Amrad Khan, Jalal Khel; Makhal, Haibat Khel; Fatteh Roz Khan, Haibat Khel; Bhatti Khan, Haibat Khel; Sher Alli Khan, Kokri; Karrah Khan, Haibat Khel; Hassan Khan, Haibat Khel; Said Amin, Jalal Khel;

Ahmal Khels.—Laung Khan, Abdalli; Niazi, Abdalli; Azwani Khan, Abdalli; Mehr Khan, Nazar Khel; Amir Khan, Nazar Khel; Kakat, Nazar Khel; Push, Nazar Khel; Zabar Khan, Malik Shahi; Shah Maddi, Malik Shahi; Wilayat Khan, Nazar Khel; Dildar Shaw, Band Khel; Shah Hussain, Band Khel;

Do hereby declare that we submit to the British Government (with whom our clan has been at enmity for a long time, and in consequence of which many of our clansmen have been seized and thrown into prison by that Government), and do hereby engage as follows:—

1.—To locate, as a guarantee for our future good conduct, 33 representative members of our clan as hostages at Derah Ismail Khan, *viz.*:—

SHINGHIS.

1.—Rahimdad Khan, Mammai Khel.
2.—Awal Shah, ditto.
3.—Ismail Khan, ditto.
4.—Muhib Khan, Kharmuch Khel.
5.—Taghrai Khan, ditto.
6.—Kazim, Wajji Khel.
7.—Dadin, Bajji Khel.
8.—Saddozi, Azboka.
9.—Badin, ditto.
10.—Mandar, Bai Khel.
11.—Makhal, ditto.
12.—Masud Khan, ditto.

NANA KHEL.

1.—Imam Shah, Jalal Khel.
2.—Haji Muhammad, ditto.
3.—Lalai, ditto.
4.—Faujdar, Abdulrahman Khel.
5.—Sarrai Khan, Abdulrahman Khel.
6.—Madda Khan, Umar Khel.
7.—Mir Gul, ditto.
8.—Mir Ghazal, Kokrai.
9.—Gulzada, ditto.
10.—Batkai, Haibat Khel.
11.—Haji Muhammad, ditto.
12.—Maizan Khan, ditto.

AHMAL KHEL.

1.—Jaimak, Abdalli.
2.—Shahdir, Nazar Khel.
3.—Sad Rahmat, ditto.
4.—Abdulrahman, ditto.
5.—Ghazni, Malik Shahi.
6.—Ahmad Khan, ditto.
7.—Fatteh Khan, ditto.
8.—Balak, Band Khel.
9.—Khan Subah, Syad Khel.

These hostages will be allowed to go home in turn on giving their brothers or sons as substitutes to be approved of by the Deputy Commissioner.

2.—We have paid into the Government treasury Rs. 5,585 as an indemnity for the offences committed by us during the past year, and have also paid R1,500 in reparation for the late outrage committed by certain members of our clan in the Bain Pass,—total R7,085.

3.—To pay a fine of R3,000 as an indemnity for our past offences in British territory against property, to be levied on our convoys entering British territory at the following rates in the course of one year :—

Half-anna per bullock.

One-anna per camel.

If the whole of the fine is not realized in the course of one year, as above noted, the balance is to be deducted from the subsistence allowance of our hostages.

4.—That in the event of a predatory crime being committed in British territory by any members of our clan, the property plundered shall be restored by the offender or his section, and in the event of their not restoring the stolen property, the hostages of that section shall be held liable to imprisonment and deportation with a view to ensuring the return of the said property.

5.—That in the event of any member of the clan murdering or wounding a British subject with sword, shot, stone, or in any other way, the sum of R600 may be realized by Government for the above offences, either from the actual offender or from the section to which he belongs.

6.—On any offence committed in British territory being imputed to a member of our clan, the Deputy Commissioner shall be at liberty to call in a "jirga" of the clan with a view to a settlement of the offence being effected, either the real property stolen being restored or a compensation being paid for it.

7.—In the event of any member or section of the clan not acting according to the decision of the "jirga," or order of Government regarding any of the above offences, the hostages of the clan shall be liable to imprisonment and deportation to wherever Government may direct until the said decision or order be complied with by the clan.

8.—Permission to be given to hostages every four months to visit their homes on providing substitutes to be approved of by the Deputy Commissioner. Not more than one-third of the hostages to be changed within every four months.

9.—Members of our clan offending in British territory, if captured, will be punished according to the law.

10.—Government is at liberty, in addition to requiring full reparation for any offence committed in British territory, to inflict any fine it may think fit on any offender or offenders in the clan according to the nature of the offence he or they may have committed, and in the event of such offender or offenders

failing to pay the fine, to levy it from the section he or they belong to, and failing that from the whole clan generally.

Branch.	Sub-division.	Sections.	Hostages. No.	Hostages. Names.
BALOLZAI.	SHINGHIS.	Mammai Khels . . .	3	Rahimdad. Awal Shah. Ismail Khan.
		Kharmuch Khel . . .	2	Muhib Khan. Taghrai.
		Wajji Khel	1	Kazim Khan.
		Bajji Khel	1	Dadin Khan.
		Azboka	2	Sabdozi. Badin.
		Bai Khel	3	Mandár Khan. Makhal. Masud.
		Total .	12	
	AHMAL KHEL.	Abdalli	1	Jaimak Khan.
		Nazar Khel . . .	3	Shahnewaz Khan. Sad Rahmat. Abdulrahman Khan.
		Mallik Shahi . . .	3	Fatteh Khan. Ghazni Khan. Ahmad Khan.
		Band Khel	2	Balak. Khan Subah.
		Total .	9	
	NANA KHEL.	Jalal Khels	3	Imam Shah. Haji Muhammad. Lalai.
		Abdulrahman Khel . .	2	Faujdar Khan. Sarrai Khan.
		Umar Khel	2	Madda Khan. Mir Gul.
		Kokarai	2	Gulzada. Mir Ghazal.
		Haibat Khel . . .	3	Batkai. Haji Muhammad. Maizan.
		Total .	12	
		GRAND TOTAL .	33	

(Sd.) C. E. MACAULAY,
Offg. Deputy Commissioner.

No. CLI.

TRANSLATION of a PETITION presented by the MAHSUD MALIKS to R. I. BRUCE, ESQ., C.I.E., DEPUTY COMMISSIONER at APPOZAI, on 19th January 1890.

We most respectfully beg to represent that, on being summoned by the Government (Sarkar), we, all the Maliks of each of the three sections of the Mahsuds, have presented themselves at Appozai. Your Honor has informed us that the Government intends to pacify the Gomal Pass and establish communication through it with Zhob and elsewhere, and for ensuring the safety of these routes and maintaining peace in the country, proposes to grant us pay and allowances and entertain us in their service. We are greatly pleased with this arrangement and willingly accept the pay and allowances Government has graciously been pleased to fix for our tribe, in return for which we, in future, hold ourselves responsible for the safety and protection of the road, and will cheerfully comply with any orders that the Government may be pleased to give, and will always remain united to, and on friendly terms with, the Sarkar. We have distributed among ourselves the amount Government has been pleased to fix for service by common consent and according to tribal usage.

We trust that in future Government will regard us as their own subjects and treat us with kindness, and we, maliks and our nominees, levies, will always be present when required and ready to do the Government service. In whatever places Government may be pleased to fix posts for our nominees, levies, they will remain there without objection and serve the Government faithfully.

Alizais.

BADSHAH KHAN.	IMAM SHAH.
SHAH SALIM.	TOR KHAN.
BADRODIN.	SHAHBAZ KHAN.
MIRBAZ KHAN.	NILGAR KHAN.
ZEBAR.	NASAR KHAN, SON OF MANDI.
JANA KHAN.	MUSTAFA KHAN.
NAZAR SHAH.	DINAK.
AZMAT KHAN.	KAISAR KHAN.
TERSAM KHAN.	SHAHZAR KHAN.
MIR AZAM.	ABBAT KHAN.
KHUDRAR.	SAID AMIN.
ZALLA KHAN.	SHAHAWAL KHAN.

ZAMIN KHAN.

Bahlolzais.

Awalli Shah.
Ismail.
Kajir.
Futteh Khan.
Muhammad Ali Khan.
Jang Bahadur.
Rahimdad Khan.
Gulpir Khan.
Abozai Khan.
Nazir Khan.
Tala Khan.
Ghazal Khan.
Mamak Khan.
Sanjar Khan.
Salehin.
Muhammad Ashraf Khan.
Baramat Khan.
Bayak Khan.
Amir Khan.
Azim Khan.
Zobar Khan.
Muhammad.
Ashik Khan.
Mir Ajal.
Kargal Khan.
Muhammad Afzal.
Dawagar Khan.
Laisar Khan.
Maizar Khan.
Maisara Khan.
Jambil Khan.
Karam Khan.
Kaisar Khan.
Gulzar Khan, son of Bashak.
Khalwat Khan.
Mingai Khan.

Shaman Khels.

Mitha Khan.
Nazim Khan.
Ghazi Khan.
Nasir Khan.
Allah Bagh.
Haji Muhammad Khan.
Khadim Khan.
Said Amin.
Parang.
Fatteh Roz.
Badraka Khan.
Alijan.
Kohistan.
Mir Akbar Khan.
Fakir.
Chebat Khan.
Nur Shah.
Fatteh Mir Khan.
Ahyun.
Zarpayao.
Ila Khan.
Bilak, son of Lal Shah.
Karman Khan.
Lal Gul.
Gulzar.
Etil Khan.
Pulad.
Azad Khan.

Ism Shah.

No. CLII.

Translation of award by arbitrators in cases of Darwesh Khel Wazirs of Bannu District and of Mahsuds of Dera Ismail Khan District.

(1). Raid by Khan Khels, Narmi Khels, Murib Khels and Sardi Khels sub-section of Bakka Khel Wazirs, on Shabi Khel Mahsuds in Shaktu Pass.

(2). Raid by Mahsud Wazirs on Jani Khels.

The parties in both cases having agreed to our arbitratorship, we, the arbitrators—

(1) Malik Mani Khan, (2) Malik Johar Khan, (3) Zaid Gul, (4) Muhammad Akbar, (5) Ahmad Shah, (6) Ghalbal Khan,	on the Darwesh Khel side,
(1) Badardin Khan, (2) Muhammad Afzal Khan, (3) Mashak Khan, (4) Wali Shah, (5) Nezam Khan, (6) Allahbagh,	on side of Mahsuds,

have fully considered the loss suffered by both parties in the above two cases, and in our opinion the loss sustained by them in these raids was equal in value. The parties admit that our decision in the cases is correct, and consent to our award. The parties in the cases have now no grudge or enmity with each other about these two cases, and will not ask Government for aid or relief in future.

We, the arbitrators, all agree in this award, and the parties, both Darwesh Khels and Mahsuds, also agree.

(Sd.) (1) Mani Khan, (2) Johar Khan, (3) Zaid Gul (seal), (4) Muhammad Akbar, (5) Ahmad Shah, (6) Ghalbal Khan, *Darwesh Khels.*

(Sd.) (1) Badardin Khan, (2) Muhammad Afzal Khan, (3) Mashak Khan, (4) Wali Shah, (5) Nezam Khan, (6) Allahbagh.

No. CLIII.

TRANSLATION of AGREEMENT between DARWESH KHEL WAZIRS of BANNU DISTRICT and MAHSUDS of DERA ISMAIL KHAN DISTRICT about their previous cases, dated 8th January 1891.

To—H. A. ANDERSON, Esq., Deputy Commissioner, Bannu, and J. S. DONALD, Esq., Assistant Commissioner in charge of Sub-Division Tank.

ON the 4th January 1891 we presented an award in the two cases:—

(1) Raid by Bakka Khels on Mahsuds in Shaktu Pass; and

(2) Raid by Mahsuds on Jani Khels in Kisora Pass;

and it was duly approved by you, Mr. H. A. Anderson and Mr. Donald. You both officers at the same time directed us (1) Ahmadzai and Utmanzai Darwesh Khel Wazirs, (2) Alizai, Bahlolzai, and Shaman Khel Mahsuds, to see whether some settlement could be made between us about our previous cases, and if some such settlement was practicable, we should let you know in what way it could be arranged.

We are very thankful to Government for this.

We have now consulted each other on this subject.

Really we had made a settlement of our previous cases in the hills some eighteen months ago, and we re-affirm the settlement on the same footing in the different three cases.

(*First*)—Claims of Darwesh Khels against Manzai Alizai Mahsuds.

In this case the Darwesh Khels have suffered much loss and the Manzai Alizais are the aggressors. When the Darwesh Khels collected a force (tora) to exact reparation from the Manzai Alizai Mahsuds and forces were despatched by the two routes of Wana and Razmak, the Maliks and Motbars of this section of Mahsuds, Badshah Khan, Badardin Khan and Mir Salam Khan, came in for peace, and it was agreed that the Manzai Alizais should pay the Darwesh Khels twenty thousand rupees as compensation for their loss in three instalments. It is to be noted that the amount of this compensation was subsequently reduced to rupees twelve thousand on the solicitation of the above named Maliks. The Manzai Alizais never paid these instalments, and we, the Darwesh Khels, had no hope whatever of reconciliation. When you, Mr. H. A. Anderson and Mr. J. S. Donald, so kindly gave us an opportunity of opening the question of settlement again, and we both parties confirm the settlement made in the hills anew, *viz.*, that Manzai Alizais will pay Rs. 12,000 to the Darwesh Khels in the coming hot season when both parties go into the hills. We, the Darwesh Khels, will also adjust the claims of Shabi Khel Alizais against the Darwesh Khels in the hills, the detail of loss not being known at present.

(*Second*)—Claims of Shaman Khel Mahsuds against Darwesh Khel Wazirs.

We, the Darwesh Khels, admit that Shaman Khel Mahsuds have suffered much loss at our hands. We therefore confirm our former settlement made in the hills, *i.e.*, that we, Darwesh Khels, will pay a compensation to the Shaman Khel Mahsuds for their loss. No detailed account of the loss of Shaman Khel Mahsuds has as yet been prepared because the Manzai Alizai Mahsuds have not yet paid the compensation money promised by them to the Darwesh Khels. As soon as this compensation money is paid, we, the Darwesh Khels, promise to adjust the loss of the Shaman Khels according to the accounts. Malik Nezam Khan, Albagh, Fatteh Roz, Bahadarka, Haji Muhammad, Paio Shah, Daulat Khan, Allayin, Adildin, Pirang and Tufan Maliks of Shaman Khels are satisfied with this our assurance.

(*Third*)—Claims of Darwesh Khels against Bahlolzai Mahsuds.

Mulla Gulab Din had made a settlement between the Darwesh Khels and Bahlolzai Mahsuds according to Shara (Muhammadan Law), and the Bahlolzai had promised to comply with certain conditions laid down by the Mulla Sahib. Eighteen months have passed an agreement of this kind was made in the hills. The following Maliks of the Bahlolzai section—(1) Awali Shah, (2) Fateh Khan, (3) Kajir, (4) Mamak, (5) Boiak, (6) Azim Khan, son of Arsala Khan, (7) Dad Mir Khan, (8) Miran, (9) Robaz, (10) Surkamand, (11) Mashak, (12) Jagar, (13) Mirajal, (14) Gulzar, (15) Kargai, (16) Barkhurdar, (17) Dawagar, (18) Mir Said—also agree that such settlement was made; but the difficulty is that the Bahlolzai say that they have complied with the conditions of the settlement, and we, the Darwesh Khels, say that the conditions laid down by the Mulla Sahib have not been complied with fully by the Bahlolzais. Therefore we leave the matter in the hands of Mulla Sahib again. When we both parties go into the hills in the summer season we will ascertain the matter from Mulla Sahib and his decision will be binding upon us. If the Mulla Sahib says that the Bahlolzai have complied with the conditions, then we, the Darwesh Khels, including Malik Mani Khan, will have no claim against the Bahlolzais and if the Mulla Sahib says that the Bahlolzais have not complied with the conditions, the Bahlolzais will be bound to carry out their former agreement. The Bahlolzais and we, Darwesh Khels, both concur in this.

We have thus decided our previous claims and have come to a settlement with each other. We also agree that in future neither will we do any harm to each other, nor will we give refuge to the thieves of each other's sections. We will strive in every way that stolen property be recovered from the offenders through the Maliks of their tribe. If the Maliks themselves are unable to recover the stolen property from such offenders, then they will be entitled to call in the Maliks of the other tribe whose property was stolen to help them in recovering the stolen property from the offenders.

We will also act on this rule in recovering the compensation payable in our previous cases, and will help each other in this way.

This is our present settlement about our former claims, and we hope that you, Mr. H. A. Anderson and Mr. J. S. Donald, will verify this our agreement.

(Sd.) *Darwesh Khel Maliks*—(1) Mani Khan, (2) Makhar Khan, (3) Muhammad Jan, (4) Pir Muhammad, (5) Shahzad Khan, (6) Johar Khan, (7) Guladam, (8) Timar Khan, (9) Nazir Khan, (10) Sarwar Khan, Khojal Khel, (11) Pare Khan, (12) Mirwal Khan, (13) Bhittani Khan, (14) Baudar Khan, (15) Gulbaz Khan, (16) Adil, (17) Mandeo, (18) Zaid Gul, (19) Pirmal, (20) Khan Badshah, (21) Khazan Khan, (22) Ashraf, (23) Gullak, (24) Mirzai Khan, (25) Mohabat Khan, (26) Alam Shah, (27) Madi Khel Akhund, (28) Shah Newaz Khan, (29) Ainadin, (30) Banai Khan, (31) Saleh Din Khan, (32) Mirbaz Khan, (33) Karim Khan, (34) Ahmad Shah, (35) Shadamir, (36) Malkun, (37) Gul Baid, (38) Nezam Khan, (39) Mamit Shah, (40) Ghania Din, (41) Madmir, (42) Asalmir, (43) Nezam Khan, (44) Fateh Sher, (45) Dewana, (46) Muhammad Akbar Khan, (47) Ghalbal Khan, (48) Shadamir Khan, (49) Manzar Khan, (50) Gulmi Khan, (51) Pir Hussan, (52) Sadda Gul, (53) Mir Hassan, (54) Mamin Shah, (55) Dakas, (56) Surkamand, (57) Kabul, (58) Mero Mai, (59) Babrai.

(Sd.) *Mahsud Maliks Alizai*—(1) Badshah Khan, (2) Shah Salim, (3) Badardin, (4) Muhammad Afzal, (5) Matin, (6) Shahmir, (7) Tor, (8) Siman, (9) Imam Shah, (10) Kaisar Khan, (11) Nilgar, (12) Bozi; *Mahsud Maliks Shaman Khel*—(13) Nezam Khan, (14) Allahbagh, (15) Haji Muhammad, (16) Daulat Khan, (17) Badraka, (18) Manzal Khan, (19) Adildin, (20) Tufan, (21) Nuri, (22) Paio Shah, (23) Zar Paio, (24) Pirang, (25) Fateh Roz, (26) Allayin; *Bahlolzai Mahsud Maliks*—(27) Mashak, (28) Mirajal, (29) Dawagar, (30) Jagar, (31) Guldad, (32) Shahle, (33) Mirajal, (34) Kargai, (35) Burkhurdar, (36) Miran, (37) Boik, (38) Azim Khan, (39) Amir, (40) Zabar, (41) Surkamand, (42) Tara Kai, (43) Fateh Khan, (44) Awli Shah, (45) Kajir, (46) Mamak, (47) Bakhtamir, (48) Muhammad Ali, (49) Mir Said.

No. CLIV.

TRANSLATION of an AGREEMENT given by the headmen, maliks, etc., of DOUR, dated 20th February 1872=10th Zulhaj 1288 Hijri, Roz Jelulzoha.

We Mir Khan, Shuja Alam Subha, Purdil, Asad Khan Nasirkhel, Haibat, Shabzalla Khan, Sorung, Purdil, Dewana, Naim Muhammad Akbar, Sirdar Kumaith Khel, Mir Hussain, Badrang, Banaie Ali Khel, Jimazan, Shekh Maddi, Bura Khel, Said Amin, Zarjamal, Muhammad Gul, Miandad Khan, Shahabuldin, Nasim Shaguli Walti, Ghalim, Gholab Sha, Fatteh-ulla Khan, Hospai Ibrahim, Majid, Ajam Bagi, Zulfikar, Bazid, Gul Babu Idak, Black faction Tossinzai, Gulla Khan, Painda Khan, Umr Khan, Pari Khel, Lachi Khan, Shabadu, Nazrband, Karim Khan, Shabaz Khan, Sokhel, Husen, Samand, Almar, Azim, Londi, Golab Muski, Mahsand, Lalbaz, Shabudin Shadidar, Sha Madi Zirki, Gharib Sha, Shakalin, Waruki, Shahmadi, Hawa Gach Shah, Janai, Plawar Khan, Khaddi, Goladin, Chafari, Gharib Shah

Hurmuz, Lachi Khan, Umr Khair, Nandar, Zarif Khan, Rahmathi Isorri, Nur Bask, Fathe Khan, Daulut Khel, Mulkan Malli of the White faction. The collected Jirga of Lower Dour, Pir Muhammad and Turki, Muhammad Akbar, son of Jahangir, Nasim, Dundi, Ahmad, Maliks of Upper Dour, for ourselves and the entire tribe, do hereby declare that we of our own accord, having presented ourselves before Major J. W. H. Johnstone, Deputy Commissioner, Bannu, being introduced by Khan Bahadur Muhammad Hyat Khan Sahib, most respectfully make the following agreements :—

That during the outbreak of the Muhammad Khel, the tribe had been granted refuge in our country, and thereby we incurred the displeasure of the benign British Government, the consequence was that our tribe was fined for this unfriendly action. The people of Upper Dour by payment of fine had obtained pardon before this, and the two factions of the Lower Dour having unfortunately and foolishly refused to pay the fine imposed incurred the displeasure of Government, and the consequence was that an army was sent into our country and amount of fine increased. Now therefore we, the people of the whole of Dour, with the utmost humbleness pay as follows the amount of the fine imposed in the first instance :—

Tangiwal, Dour, Upper	Rs.	1,500
Sokhel Mali, Dour, Lower	„	3,000
Haidar Khel Patti	„	2,000
Total	„	6,500
of Government coin equal to	„	8,320 of our coin.

Having paid the above amount of fine, and having restored the four horses of the Government which were within our country, we solicit pardon for past offences, and freely and sincerely make the following promises for the future :—

1st.—That we shall never give shelter or assistance to any individual, individuals, or tribe who after committing treason against the British State seek shelter or assistance in our country, but, on the other hand, we will do our best to carry out the orders of the Government as may be issued by the Deputy Commissioner of Bannu in regard to such man, men, or tribe.

2nd.—That our tribe shall never be guilty of the offence of rebellion against the British Government.

3rd.—That no man of our tribe shall ever commit any heinous offence such as murder, plunder, burglary, etc., within British territory, and that though we cannot be responsible for our entire tribe in regard to thefts, yet we shall endeavour our utmost to restrain the thieves among our tribes, and if at any time it is found that stolen property is brought into our country by any one of our tribe from British territory, we shall have either the stolen property restored or the whole tribe will be responsible for its value.

4th.—That we shall never receive any property stolen from British territory by any other tribe, nor will we give shelter or aid to the culprit, and if any one bring such property into our country, we will, if possible, restore it without ransom, or if not, we will never allow the perpetrator to remain in

our country, and if the property be still in our country, we are responsible for either the restoration or payment of its value.

5th.—That in future we shall never give shelter or aid to any British subject or subjects who having committed any heinous crime such as murder, highway robbery, burglary, etc., within British territory, seeks refuge in our country, and if we do give such shelter, Government may impose such amount of fine as the nature of the case may call for.

6th.—That we agree and promise that we shall never prohibit the entry of any British subject into our country who does so in the pursuit of an offender or for the restoration of property carried off from British territory, but on the contrary we will afford him every help in carrying out his object, and pursuing parties shall have the authority to apprehend every offender within our country except within our dwelling houses and chauks, and to bring him to a Court of Justice.

7th.—That if any man of our tribe at any time being convicted of the offence of breach of British Laws and Regulations be tried by a British Court of Justice and punished, we shall never petition for him.

8th.—That for due fulfilment of the above conditions of this agreement we, the people of the entire tribe, unitedly and severally hold ourselves responsible for our own distinct clan, and if we fail, British Government is authorised to lay an embargo on the property of each faction and to impose punishment on our tribe according to the frontier rules as is done with other tribes.

9th.—That in order to testify the free-will and sincerity with which we have made this agreement, the following men, respectable Maliks, British subjects, and men, respectable Maliks, subjects of independent territory, and who frequent British territory, are given as our securities to have the above named conditions fully carried out. The securities who are subjects of British territory are responsible for one year and we are for always.

Names of securities for Mali tribe, Dour, Lower—

British subjects.

Saleh Khan, Bhai Khan . . . Maliks, Madan.

Dakas and Niazi . . . Maliks of Mandio.

Subjects of Independent territory.

Gulla Khan Mahsoud.
Painda Khan.
Hossain Khan.

Securities for Tuppi Division, Black faction—

British subjects.

Ghaibi Khan, Tor Khan . . . Maliks.

Subjects of Independent territory.

Amir Khan.	Nizabut.
Alim Subha.	Sheja.
Badrung.	Mir Husen.
Haibat.	Wali.

Yar Khan.

10th.—That lastly we pray that if at any time any one of our tribe act contrary to the above conditions in respect to the British State or to any British subject, and that we prove that we are unable to punish him properly without the help of Government, that the necessary aid may be granted us to enable us to do so.

Signatures of the individuals named in the first instance.

(True Translation.)

(Sd.) H. B. Beckett,
Offg. Deputy Commissioner.

No. CLV.

Translation of an Agreement entered into by the Batanis on the occasion of their accepting Pass responsibility, on the 2nd February 1876.

We, the undersigned Maliks and headmen of the Batani tribe, do hereby hold ourselves responsible for the safe custody of our passes on the British border from the most northern Mullazai Pass to the Ghirni Kalan and Khurd Passes in the Tank ilaka of the Dera Ismail Khan District, with other intermediate passes between them, and do hereby agree to seize and make over to the British authorities any offenders causing any injury to British subjects, and to restore any property carried off through the passes for which we are responsible. Failing this, *i.e.*, making over the offenders or property stolen, we bind ourselves to pay such compensation as may be fixed by the British Government, and we further declare that no member of our three branches, *viz.*, Fatta, Dhanna and Warspun, will have or hold intercourse with any such offender or offenders, but, on the contrary, will do our best to seize and make over to the British Government.

We further agree to recover and restore or make good the value of any property stolen and traced to the hills, even though the tracks are not found within the passes for which we are responsible.

The following is the rate of compensation we bind ourselves to pay in lieu of property carried off from British territory :—

		Rs.
For each camel carried off	. . . .	50
Do.	cow or bullock	10
Do.	buffalo	20
Do.	ass	7
Do.	sheep or goat	1-8
Do.	mare or horse	Whatever is fixed by jirga.
		Rs.
Compensation for a murder	. . . .	360

Given under our hands this 2nd day of the month of February 1876.

Here follow seals and signatures of Maliks and Headmen of the Tatta, Dhanna, and Warspan Sections.

No. CLVI.

TRANSLATION of an AGREEMENT with the BATANIS, dated 27th March 1879.

We, the undermentioned Sat, Daulat Khan (*and 18 others*) Warspuns of the plains; Ashraf Khan (*and 6 others*) Dhannas of the plains; Khushal (*and 18 others*) Tattas of the plains; Rakhman (*and 7 others*) Warspuns of the plains hereby hold ourselves responsible for the frontier passes from the Mulezai to both Girnis, including the intermediate passes in the Tank tahsil. If any hill offenders having stolen any property pass it through the frontier passes, or cause loss of life, we shall endeavour, as far as possible, to arrest the offenders with the stolen property and make them over to the Sarkar. If we fail in this we shall return the stolen property in kind or pay compensation on the following terms :—

We shall pay—

	Rs.
Blood-money	360

Wound-money . . . . . . According to the nature of the wound and as fixed by the Sarkar. No individual of our three sections will ever connive with the offenders. We shall try to the utmost of our power to arrest the offenders with the stolen property. Should any stolen property be traced to the hills, we shall return it, even though no tracks of the offenders or property be discovered in the pass. The value of property is entered below, and we have executed this agreement in presence of the Deputy

Commissioner of Dera Ismail Khan, so that it might remain a *sanad* in the hands of the Sarkar :—

	Rs.
Camel, male or female	50
Cow or bullock	10
Buffalo	20
Donkey	7
Sheep or goat	1-8

Dated 27th March 1879.

Here follow seals and signatures.

No. CLVII.

Translation of a Vernacular Agreement made by the Baba, Babak, and Wurgara Batanis on 31st March 1883.

We, the Maliks, Lambardars and headmen of the Batani tribes, do hereby agree to take upon ourselves the responsibility of the safety of the following passes in the Bannu District:—

1. Shamla.
2. Chil Khana.
3. Wuch Saroba.
4. Tand Saroba.
5. Sason.
6. Khuha.
7. Warmala.
8. Nugram.
9. Khanda.
10. Kharoba, with passages called Rustina, Jhagranda and Mitaza, etc.

And to promise that whenever any offender causes any injury to the British subjects, we shall seize the offender and make him over to Government authorities, and shall recover all the stolen property taken through the passes we are responsible of; or in default, *i.e.*, if we fail to hand the offenders over to Government or to recover the stolen property, we shall pay without any excuse such amount of compensation as Government may fix therefor. Further, we acknowledge that none of our two branches—Dhanna and Wurgara—shall have intercourse with any offender or offenders, and shall try our best to arrest such offenders and make them over to Government.

We also bind ourselves to recover that stolen property or pay its cost the thieves of which enter into our limits, though their tracks are not found in the passes of which we are responsible.

We shall be liable to pay compensation for animals stolen from the British territory at the following rates:—

		Rs.
For each camel	. . . .	50
Do.	ox or cow	15
Do.	buffalo	40
Do.	ass	7
Do.	sheep or goat	1-8
Do.	horse or mare—Whatever amount Government may fix according to the merits of the animal concerned.	

The following is the detail of the liability of passes:—

Passes.	Responsible Maliks.
Half of Nugram Warmala.	3 Baba Maliks, *viz.*, Raza Khan, Fatteh Khan and Saadat Khan, son of Dilamir, by his agent, Hathi Khan.
Khuh Sason	3 Baba Maliks, *viz.*, Dilasa Khan, son of Daraz Khan ½, Nuzar Shah, son of Alif Shah ½, and Mir Akbar, son of Chandan, with Maddo Khan ½.
Tand Saroba Wuch „ Chil Khana	12 Baba and Wurgara Maliks, *viz.*, Dilasa Khan, Nazar Shah, Mir Akbar and Maddo, Raza Khan, Saadat Khan, by his agent Hathi Khan, Fatteh Khan, Baba, Azad, Amir, son of Timar, Gulla Khan, Aghzari, nephew of Hamza Mir, Fatteh Khan Wurgara, and Zenai, brother of Latai.
Shamla	6 Baba Maliks, *viz.*, Dilasa Khan, Nazar Shah, Mir Akbar and Maddo, Raza Khan, Saadat Khan, son of Dilamir, by his guardian Hathi Khan, and Fatteh Khan.
Half Nugram Pass Khanda Pass Karoba Pass	17 Babak Maliks, *viz.*, Dauran, son of Kamran, Jaffir, brother of Akbar Khan, Said Khan, son of Shahman, Dalakki, son of Bardari, Lewatti, cousin of Kamran, 2nd Jaffir Khan, brother of Zaffar Khan, Hakim, brother of Said Amir, Feroz Khan, brother of Dauran, Amir Khan, Dauran, son of Ahmad Khan, Roshan, Sohel, son of Gulrang, Hakim Khan, Fatteh Khan, Akbar Khan 2nd, Kamran, son of Matai and Liwatti, cousin of Barai.

Given under our seals and marks this 31st day of March 1883.

Here follow seals and marks.

No. CLVIII.

CONDITIONS proposed to, and accepted by, the BHITTANNIS—1890.

(*a*) Only Bhittanni cultivators shall be entitled to a share in the remission and should the land be cultivated by a person belonging to another tribe or caste, the said share shall revert to the Malik of that particular sub-section.

(*b*) In the event of an offence being committed on the border and not traced compensation will be paid by the mafidars and recipients of service allowances within whose limits the offence has been committed in proportion to their share of the same. The Deputy Commissioner shall, however, be at liberty in any suspicious case to realize the compensation from the whole tribe should he deem it advisable to do so.

(*c*) Nomination for service shall be subject to the approval of the Deputy Commissioner, who is also at liberty to dismiss any nominee who for any reason is considered unfit for duty.

(*d*) Service shall be permanent, and a nominee once appointed shall not be changed save on the Deputy Commissioner's requisition or with his sanction. The distribution of Silladari may, however, be re-arranged with the consent of the whole jirga.

(*e*) In the event of a post being established at Jandola no extra service grant will be expected, and the service connected with the post will be duly performed by the three sections of the tribe in proportion to their shares.

(*f*) In case any District Officer visits the Bhittanni Hills, he will be provided with an escort, for which food only will be required.

(*g*) Should any Militia Sowar, Footman, or Native Officer be sent anywhere on special duty outside the Bhittanni country, the whole of the Silladari allowance may, at the Deputy Commissioner's discretion, be paid to him.

(*h*) In addition to the general responsibility of the tribe for offences committed within its limits, the Maliks will be held personally responsible for the safety of the passes situated in, or in the vicinity of, their lands. The Statement below gives a list of such passes, with the names of the Maliks responsible for the same.

Statement showing the names of Bhittanni Maliks responsible for the Passes.

No.	Name of Pass.	Name of Section responsible.	Names of Maliks of the Section responsible.	REMARKS.
1	From Bain Pass to Khushak.	Ali Khel .	Jabar Khan, Mansur Khan, Samandar Khan and Hamza Nur.	
	Chinai . .	Chaplai .	Daulat Khan, Toti, Namdar, Dauran, Ghaza, Didari, Shadi, Rahman, Shahbazi, Jhangi, Dur Khan and Amo.	

Statement showing the names of Bhittanni Maliks—contd.

No.	Name of Pass.	Name of Section responsible.	Names of Maliks of the Section responsible.	Remarks.
		Kata Gram .	Said Amin, Barani, Nawaz, Sarak, Hassan, Tor Khan, Shamshir, Sher Gul and Mir Alam.	
2	From Tand Chinai to Kot Allahdad.	Tarai . .	Nasrat Khan, Isot Khan, Mian Khel, Barra Khan and Akil.	
		Dhanna .	Adam Khan, Draz Khan, Raza Khan, Sher Muhammad, Adam, Walli Gul, Mirat Khan, Sher Gul and Khushal.	
3	From Zam Tank to Girni Khurd with Zeba Pass	Tatta (Umar-Khel).	Bhangi Khan, Kabir Khan, Sher Muhammad, Kalim Khan,	
		Tatta (Niamat Khel).	Ahmad Khan, Rakhman, Mohabat, Balochai, Ahmad Khan, Marwat Khan, Bardar, Dinak.	
		Tatta (Katta Gram).	Said Amin, Barani, Nawaz, Sarak, Hassan, Tor Khan, Shamshir and Sher Gul and Goddi.	
		Tatta (Shan Khel).	Mir Azam, Sandak, Bhangi and Banochi.	
		Tatta (Abba Khel).	Kota, Katawaz, Zaman, Katawaz 2nd, Mamak and Jabar.	
		Tatta (Sarha) .	Sher Khan, Lawat, Zamani, Mirani and Din Muhammad.	
		Shakhai .	Payand, Sado, Bazid, Rahmati, Charakki, Zarif, Dost Muhammad and Brahim.	

(Sd.) L. W. KING,
Deputy Commissioner.

No. CLIX.

TRANSLATION of a PETITION and ENGAGEMENT, dated 13th July 1883, presented by the SHIRANI JIRGA.

The object of these lines is as follows :—

Owing to the evil deeds of some of the Shirani bad characters who have committed offences in British territory, the executive officers of Government

have shut out the tribe from British territory. We therefore now as representatives of all the Shiranis make the following promises in order to have the blockade raised:—

(1) Rupees 2,530-3 are still due by us on account of compensation for offences committed by the tribe. All the stolen property that can be collected will be now handed over to the executive officers of the Government. The Chaudwan dam and the water-mill which were burnt and destroyed by our tribe we will reconstruct with our own hands. The balance remaining after deducting value of cattle to be returned, and the labour we supply in repairing dam and re-building water-mill will be guaranteed in cash by a trustworthy surety resident of British territory, who will pay the amount due within a period of two months. The said surety will make up the sum by levying one anna per rupee on our trade with, if necessary, the assistance of Government. If, however, we wish the blockade to be raised before tender of security, we will place a number of our hostages (to be fixed by Government) in British territory, and the cost of their maintenance will be borne by ourselves so long as they remain in British territory.

(2) As regards future offences, we engage to restore the actual stolen property or to point out the offenders or their property when they come down to the plains and make them over to the Sarkar within three months from date of committal of offences. If we fail to do this, the whole tribe will be liable to pay in compensation. These terms include the Khidarzais and Chuhar Khels. In the same manner, we shall be responsible for individuals of other tribes who may be in the Shirani limits.

(3) We engage to expel outlaws who, having committed offences in British territory, seek refuge in our country. Mir Khan, Gandapur murderer, who is now with us, we will turn out from our country. We will send down Mir Ahmad, Mian Khel, and Muhammad Biluch to the plains if they agree to have their cases tried by jirga, otherwise we will expel them from our country.

Dated 8th Ramzan 1300 Hijra according to 13th July 1883. Written by Mahmud Shirazi.

(Sd.) Ghulam Nabi of Landi, Zarif Khan, } Mahmudzai Uba Khels.
„ Mulla Salim, Sultanzai of Sar Ragha.
„ Mali, Mardanzai of Zar Shahi.
„ Kamran, Hasan Khel of Morga.
„ Alawal, Mardanzai of Zar Shahi.
„ Bara Khan, Saltanzai of Sar Ragha.
„ Azim, Ibrahimzai of Drazan.
„ Saidal, Shahezai of Shaikh Mela.
„ Chari, Shahezai of Drazan.
„ Janki, Bakezai of Drazan.
„ Painda, Uryazai of Drazan.
„ Haidar, Mahmudzai of Landi.
„ Abdulrahim, Ibrahimzai of Drazan.
„ Saleh, Mamezai of Drazan.

P. S.—As to the murder of Jhangi Ram, charged against us, we know

nothing. We, however, agree to pay the blood-money if two witnesses swear Shiranis were the murderers, otherwise we accept the decision of the Sahib.

Attested by me 14th July 1883. (Sd.) S. S. THORBURN,
Deputy Commissioner.

No. CLX.

TRANSLATION of a PETITION, dated 4th February 1890, presented by SHERANI MALIKS.

We beg respectfully to represent that we the Sherani Maliks went to Appozai in compliance with the Government invitation. The Government accepted the submission of the Bargha division of our tribe, and granted them service, and entered into agreement with them, they becoming responsible on that side. Some of the men of the Largha division did not come in, and consequently no settlement was arrived at with us. We therefore accompanied your camp to Dera. The Kidderzai Maliks have not come in and made submission. In this they are to blame, and we therefore consider them our enemies. We the Maliks of the Uba Khel and Hassan Khel sections pray that a settlement be made with us on the following terms:—

1stly.—That the Government may grant us service allowance, which we will distribute between us, and we will carry out any orders the Government may be pleased to give in regard to those members of our tribe who have not yet come in to tender their submission.

2ndly.—That within six months we will engage to bring them in and submit unconditionally, and in the meantime we will hold ourselves responsible for their good behaviour. If we fail to bring them in within that period, the service granted us may be forfeited. And in case the Government should decide to send a force against them, we will render every assistance in our power and help the Government army and servants through any route within our limits. Should Government erect any fort or cantonment in our country, we will not object, but will render assistance in their construction. If Government opens routes in our country, we will protect them and our servants (levies) will serve in such posts as the Government may fix, and we will serve loyally.

3rdly.—That if any bad character, member of our tribe, commits any crime and Government requires us to do so we will capture and surrender him.

4thly.—That if any offender, resident of British territory, commits a crime and takes refuge with us, we will surrender him on Government demanding it.

We the Maliks will carry out Government orders fully, and hold ourselves responsible for all the acts of our tribe. We unanimously present this application and trust that it will be accepted.

Uba Khel Maliks.

ABDUL RAHIM KHAN, TUMANDAR.	NURAE.
FATTEH KHAN, TUMANDAR.	DADU KHAN.
AZIM KHAN, TORE.	NAWAK.
AZIM KHAN, SORE.	BARA KHAN.
WALE.	

Hassan Khel Maliks.

PALAK KHAN, TUMANDAR.	MUHAMMAD KHAN.
KAMRAN KHAN.	MIR AJAL KHAN.
RAHIM KHAN.	AKHTAR KHAN.
SHAHNEWAZ KHAN.	GULISTAN.
MIRJAN.	MALKUT.
GUL KHAN.	ZAR KHAN.
SARBULAND KHAN.	

Chuhar Khel.

NUR ULLAH KHAN.	MIR AFZAL.

Syads.

ATAL SHAH.	FEROZE SHAH.

No. CLXI.

TRANSLATION of an AGREEMENT, dated 23rd March 1891, entered into by the LARGHAWAL SHIRANI MALIKS.

We, the headmen of the Hassan Khel, Ubba Khel and Chuhar Khel sections of the Shirani tribe, including the Sultanzai, Khiddarzai and Ismalzai sub-sections and the residents of Parwara, Drazand and Khamistana, have heard the orders of Government, unanimously accept the conditions detailed below, and agree that we will raise no objection to carrying them out.

Conditions.

1. Besides carrying out the agreement previously entered into by us the orders now announced will be complied with.

2. The three Passes, Zao, Khiddarzai and Chuhar Khel Dhana, will be open to caravans and travellers for trade and other purposes, and the sections above named will be responsible for any loss of life or property occurring in them. No tolls of any kind will be levied on these routes.

3. European and Native officers and other public servants will be at liberty to travel in any part of the Shirani country, and the tribe will be responsible for the safety of their lives and property and for supplying them

with such *badraggas* (escort) as they may need. These escorts will only be entitled to receive diet expenses, and will have no claim for further remuneration.

4. Arrangements for the suppression of crime and enforcing compliance with the orders of Government will be effected through the headmen of the tribe.

5. If the orders of Government are disobeyed, disregarded or ignored, the Government will be at liberty to occupy the Shirani country.

6. Twelve selected headmen of the tribe will be detained at Dera Ismail Khan as a pledge of the future good faith of the tribe during the pleasure of Government. Besides these men the Deputy Commissioner will have power at any time to keep any of the headmen of the Khiddarzais or any other section of the tribe as hostages at Dera Ismail Khan as long as Government may desire.

7. If a bad character belonging to any section commits an offence on a British subject in the Shirani country or in British territory, the sections concerned will be responsible for the apprehension and surrender of the offender. If that section fails in this, the whole tribe will be responsible for the surrender of the culprits to Government, which may deal with him in any way it may deem expedient. If the tribe fails to surrender the offender, it shall be liable to pay the compensation and fine imposed by the Government after due consideration of the merits of the case. The Government shall also have the power to deduct the amount of compensation and fine from the tribal service emoluments.

8. In consideration of the duties and responsibilities referred to above the Government has granted a sum of Rs. 917 to the tribe in the shape of service allowances. These allowances have been given on the condition that the posts will be built at the following places :—

(1). Moghal Kot, near the Chuhar Khel Dhana.
(2). Nishpa Atal Khan Kohol, near the Khiddarzai Dhana.
(3). Gandhi Kach, near the Zao Dhana.
(4). Drazand.
(5). Domandi.

These posts will be held by tribal levies in receipt of the service allowances, but the Government will have power to reinforce the garrisons at these posts by placing other levies there.

The levies will be generally footmen, but a few headmen shall also be appointed as sowars. The distribution of the service is as noted below—

	Rs.	
1 Jemadar	30	per mensem.
1 Daffadar	25	ditto.
4 Havildars	60	ditto.
8 Sowars	160	ditto.
61 Footmen	610	ditto.
Allowances to Maliks	32	ditto.
	917	

The Silladari deductions will be made at the following rates—

		Rs.	
Out of pay of a Sowar		5	per mensem.
Ditto	Footman	2	ditto.
Ditto	Havildar	3	ditto.
Ditto	Daffadar	5	ditto.
Ditto	Jemadar	7	ditto.

9. Service shall be permanent, and once a nomination is made no change will be allowed without the consent of the Deputy Commissioner. In the case of negligence, disobedience or incompetency the Deputy Commissioner shall have power to dismiss, fine or transfer the individual in fault. Any alteration in the distribution of Silladari will be subject to the orders of the Commissioner of the Division.

PART II.

TREATIES, ENGAGEMENTS, AND SANADS

RELATING TO

THE STATE OF JAMMU AND KASHMIR.

From reports by the Punjab Government and the Resident in Kashmir and papers in the Foreign Office.

The commonly known divisions of the territory comprised in the State of Jammu and Kashmir are the provinces of Jammu, Ladak, Baltistan, Kashmir and Gilgit.

Jammu has from time immemorial been the capital of a Dogra Rajput dynasty. It had acquired some importance under a Chief named Rana Ranjit Dev by the end of the last century. The neighbouring country was split up into a number of independent hill principalities, such as Kishtwar and Badrawar on the east, Basaoli on the south, Bhimbar and Rajaori on the west and north-west. These Chiefships were constantly quarrelling, and at the beginning of the present century had become more or less subject to the Sikh Government of the Punjab under Ranjit Singh. His service was joined about this time by three great-grandnephews of Ranjit Dev, namely, Gulab Singh, Dhyan Singh and Sachit Singh. They rose in favour, and Gulab Singh distinguished himself in 1820 by capturing the Chief of Rajaori. The principality of Jammu had by then been annexed by the Sikhs, and Ranjit Singh conferred it upon Gulab Singh with the title of "Raja." Shortly afterwards Dhyan Singh was made Raja of Punch (between Rajaori and Muzaffarabad), and Sachit Singh obtained the district of Ramnagar (just east of Jammu) as a chiefship. In the course of the next fifteen years the three brothers, and especially the eldest, had subdued all the neighbouring hill principalities. The two younger brothers were killed about 1843, and all their estates fell to the survivor, except Punch, which was held by Jawahir Singh, son of Dhyan Singh. By the year 1844, therefore, Gulab Singh had acquired authority over nearly all the country included in the present province of Jammu.

Ladak and *Baltistan.*—The early history of Ladak is obscure. The province seems originally to have been a part of Chinese Tibet. At the

beginning of the seventeenth century it was conquered by the Balti Chief of Skardo. Then it became independent under a "Gyalpo," or Chief of its own. At the end of the eighteenth century it was attacked by the Mughal tribe of Sokpos. The invasion was repelled with the aid of the Muhammadan Governor of Kashmir, and from this time till 1834 Ladak seems to have been an independent tributary of Kashmir. Baltistan appears to have been independent under the Raja of Skardo till 1840. Ladak and Baltistan were conquered in successive campaigns by Gulab Singh's troops, led by Zorawar Singh and Diwan Hari Chand, between the years 1834 and 1842.

Kashmir has undergone many changes. At first it was ruled by Hindu and Tartar kings. Then came a Hindu dynasty which lasted till the beginning of the fourteenth century. The Muhammadan minister of the last Hindu king seized the government, and for more than two centuries and a half Kashmir remained independent under its own Muhammadan rulers. In 1588 it was conquered by the Emperor Akbar, and the Mughal régime lasted till the latter half of the eighteenth century. The country then became subject to Ahmad Shah Abdali, and was administered by Afghan governors from Kabul till it was wrested from them by Ranjit Singh in 1819. From this year till 1846 it remained under the Sikhs, governors being appointed by the Lahore Darbar. Of these governors Mian Singh (1833-41), Ghulam Mohi-ud-din (1841-46), and Shaikh Imam-ud-din (1846) are the best known. Mian Singh was murdered by his mutinous troops in 1841. The Lahore Darbar then sent Raja Gulab Singh with Ghulam Mohi-ud-din to Kashmir. They succeeded in quelling the revolt, and the latter remained as governor. He was a close friend and dependant of Gulab Singh.

Gilgit appears to have been ruled till the beginning of the present century by independent Rajas of the Trakhane dynasty, some of whom attained considerable power. Between about 1810 and 1842 there was a succession of revolutions. First, Sulaiman Shah of the Khushwakti family of Yasin conquered Gilgit from the last Trakhane Raja. He was killed, and succeeded by Azad Khan of Punial, who again was killed and succeeded by Tari Shah of Nagar. The latter was followed by his son Shah Sikandar. He was killed and succeeded by Gauhar Aman Khushwakti of Yasin. Meanwhile Karim Khan, brother of Sikandar Shah, applied for aid to the governor of Kashmir. A Sikh force was despatched under Nathu Shah; Gauhar Aman was defeated and expelled, and Karim Khan was installed in 1842 as Raja of Gilgit, in subordination to the Sikh Government.

By the beginning therefore of the Sutlej campaign the provinces which now constitute the State of Jammu and Kashmir had come more or less under the rulers of the Lahore State and one of its principal leaders, Raja Gulab Singh of Jammu. The battle of Sobraon was followed by the British occupation of Lahore and the submission of the Sikhs. Gulab Singh was deputed to treat for peace, and the result was the first Treaty of Lahore (No. XVI), signed on the 9th March 1846. This treaty left the British Government in possession of the country, hill and plain, between the rivers Beas and Sutlej, and of the hill country between the Beas and the Indus, including the provinces of Kashmir and Hazara. By the same treaty the British Government agreed, as a reward to Raja Gulab Singh for his services to the Lahore State in bringing about the restoration of friendly relations, to confer on him territories in the hills, to recognise his independence in such territories, and to admit him to a separate treaty.

The separate Treaty (No. CLXII) with Gulab Singh was concluded at Amritsar on the 16th March 1846. This treaty put him in possession of all the hill country and its dependencies between the Indus and the Ravi, including Kashmir, Ladak, Gilgit and Chamba, and excluding Lahul. In return he was to pay 75 lakhs of rupees. He was also required to refer disputes with neighbouring States to the arbitration of the British Government, and to assist with his whole force the British troops when engaged in the hills. His relations of dependence on the British Government were also generally defined. Thus the present State of Jammu and Kashmir was created by the British Government, when Gulab Singh was established as Maharaja under the treaty of Amritsar.

Maharaja Gulab Singh had some difficulty in obtaining actual possession of the province of Kashmir. The Governor appointed by the Lahore Darbar, Shaikh Imam-ud-din, made for a time a successful resistance; and it was not till the end of 1846 that Maharaja Gulab Singh was established in Kashmir with the aid of both British troops and the Lahore Darbar.

Nor was the occupation by Gulab Singh of the province of Hazara effected without opposition; and it soon became apparent that the Maharaja would be unable to control the turbulent tribes in the hills of Hazara. Eventually, in 1847, the Governor-General's Agent, after some difficulty, negotiated an Agreement (No. CLXIII), on the basis of an exchange of territory, between the Lahore and Kashmir Darbars, by which the lands in the neighbourhood of Jammu were left with Gulab Singh, while most of the hill country to the west

of the Jhelum went to the Lahore State. Hazara was thus transferred to Lahore, and the Jhelum became the western boundary of the State of Kashmir, roughly speaking, between the towns of Jhelum and Muzaffarabad.

A brief account of the other boundaries of the State is given below.

In 1846 and 1847 two Commissions were appointed to demarcate the eastern boundary. They were to arrange—first, a boundary between British territory (now the districts of Lahul and Spiti) on the south and the Kashmir territory of Ladak on the north; and then a boundary between Ladak on the west and Chinese Tibet on the east.

The first Commission submitted its report in May 1847, and it was accompanied by an explanatory memorandum * and by a sketch map showing the boundary between the territories of Maharaja Gulab Singh and British India, as determined by the Commissioners.

As regards the Ladak-Tibet boundary, the Commissioners could not, owing to Imam-ud-din's rebellion in Kashmir, reach the Tibet border. Mr. Vans Agnew, one of the Commissioners, however, wrote a memorandum in which he pointed out that the line was, as he thought, already sufficiently defined by nature and recognised by custom, with the exception of its two extremities.

* In laying down a permanent boundary through a mountainous country, it appeared to the Commissioners desirable to select such a plan as would completely preclude any possibility of future dispute. This the Commissioners believe that they have found in their adoption as a boundary, of such mountain ranges as form water-shed lines between the drainages of different rivers, as detailed below.

In 1839, when Captain A. Cunningham surveyed the Lahul district, the boundary between the States of Kulu and Chamba was formed by the Nalda and Chukam nullahs, two tributaries of the Chandrabhaga, the one on its left, and the other on its right bank. From the head of the Chukam nullah the Commissioners determined that all the country to the eastward, which is drained by the Bhaga, the Chandrabhaga, and their tributaries, belonged to the British district of Lahul; and that the boundary between Lahul and the Zanskar district, was the snowy range (called Paralassa by Dr. Gerard) dividing the drainage of the Bhaga and Chandrabhaga from that of the Zanskar river, as marked in map (Pl. XXIX).

Beyond the Baralacha Pass, to the eastward, the Commissioners found that there was an old well-known boundary stone, called Phalangdanda, which marked the limit between Lahul and Ladak. This stone is noticed by Moorcroft (I., p. 220). It stands in the midst of an open plain on the right bank of the Yunam river. As there was no known or recognised boundary mark on the other side of the stream, the Commissioners selected a remarkable cream-coloured peak, called Turam, as the northern limit of the British territory on the left bank of the river. As this peak is situated at the end of one of the spurs of the great snowy chain, already determined as the northern limit of the Lahul district, it forms a natural continuation of the boundary line from the westward. The bearing of the Turam peak from the Phalangdanda is 9° to the northward of west.

As it appeared that the country to the eastward of the Phalangdanda belonged to Piti (Spiti), the Commissioners determined that the boundary between Piti and Ladak on the westward should be the Yunam river. A straight line was accordingly drawn from the Phalangdanda to the junction of the first nullah on the right bank of the Yunam, from which point the Yunam river forms the boundary as far as the junction of the Cherpa or Cherep river.

On the appointment of the second Commission steps were taken to secure the co-operation of Chinese and Kashmir officials; but no Chinese delegate appeared, and the demarcation of the boundary had to be abandoned.

The northern as well as the eastern boundary of the Kashmir State is still undefined.

On the north-west, from Hunza southwards along the frontier of Yasin, Darel, Thalicha and Chilas to Kaghan, no boundary appears to be officially recognised.

On the south the only portion of the British-Kashmir boundary which has been regularly demarcated, is that which lies between the rivers Jhelum and Ravi from a point above Dulial to Madhopur. This settlement was made by Captain Abbott with the aid of Commissioners of the Lahore and Kashmir Darbars. But the Hazara exchange affected Captain Abbott's decisions on the border between the Jhelum and the Chenab, as it gave to Kashmir the talukas of Kathna and Suchetgarh with part of Minawar, which had been awarded by Captain Abbott to Lahore. In 1847 the Government of India took over from Gulab Singh the districts of Sujanpur, part of Pathankot and certain lands between the Chaki and Beas rivers, as a set-off against charges on account of the maintenance of some hill Chiefs, who had removed from Kashmir into British territory (see account of the minor jagirdars, *infra*).

On the Lahul side the southward course of the river Ravi is the boundary for most of the border between Madhopur and a point about 14 miles west-north-west of the town of Chamba.

In 1846 a question arose as to whether under the treaty of Amritsar it was intended to make over the whole of Chamba, trans and cis-Ravi, to Kashmir. When that treaty was made Gulab Singh was in possession of the district of Lakhimpur, which clearly belonged to the British territory acquired by the treaty of Lahore. The Chamba Chief claimed the district of

Almost due north-east from this junction there is a remarkable square rock on the top of the hill, which, from its resemblance to a fort, has received the name of Lanka. This curious and well-known peak was selected as another fixed point in the boundary, to which a straight line should be drawn from the junction of the Cherpa river. Beyond this to the eastward, the Commissioners, adhering to the principle which they had first laid down, determined that the whole of the Cherpa valley and its tributaries belonged to the British Government; and that the snowy range on its right bank, which feeds all the northern affluents of the Cherpa river, should be the boundary between Ladak and the British district of Piti. This same range extends towards the east past the southern end of the Chomoriri lake, where it forms the well-known boundary between Ladak and the Chinese territory. The Commissioners, therefore, determined that the boundary between Ladak and Piti should continue from the head of the Cherpa along this same range to the Chinese boundary, thus including within Piti all the streams which water that district, and giving to Ladak all the streams which water its southern district of Ratchu.

Badrawar which had been granted to him by Ranjit Singh, but which was then held by Kashmir, and had undoubtedly been transferred to that State by the treaty of Amritsar. The Raja of Chamba had been tributary to the Sikh Darbar, and objected to occupying that position under Gulab Singh. These difficulties were settled by Colonel Lawrence, who made an arrangement * between the Kashmir and Chamba States and the British Government. The main points in it were that Kashmir retained Badrawar, and acquired Lakhimpur and Chandgraon, while Chamba on both sides of the Ravi became independent of Kashmir, the Raja transferring his allegiance to the British Government.

After the conclusion of the treaty of Amritsar the intercourse of the British Government with Kashmir was for some time of an ordinary character. The conduct, however, of Maharaja Gulab Singh during the last struggle of the Sikhs in 1849 excited grave suspicions. He died on the 4th August 1857, and was succeeded by his eldest son, Ranbir Singh. Both Gulab Singh and Ranbir Singh rendered important services in the mutiny. The right of adoption was guaranteed to Maharaja Ranbir Singh by Sanad (No. CLXIV), and he was assured that, in the event of his death without natural issue and without adopting an heir, the British Government would recognise the succession of a collateral relative descended from the common ancestor of the family, Throv (Dhruv) Deo, subject to the condition that a nazarana of a year's revenue of the State should be paid.

The most important jagirdar or feudatory under the Maharaja of Jammu and Kashmir is the Raja of Punch. This estate was allotted by Maharaja Ranjit Singh to Gulab Singh's brother, Dhyan Singh, who had three sons, Hira Singh, Jowahir Singh, and Moti Singh. The eldest was killed in 1844. Jowahir Singh for a time got part of the Punch estate, but was on bad terms with Maharaja Gulab Singh, and eventually renounced all claims to the jagir, on being granted an allowance. Jowahir Singh died in 1860. The jagir of Punch was conferred by Maharaja Ranbir Singh on Moti Singh, who held it till his death in 1892, when he was succeeded by his son Baldeo Singh.

The minor jagirdars may be divided into two classes, *viz.*, the Chiefs of the old hill principalities in the neighbourhood of Jammu, and the Kakka Bambas, who are petty Muhammadan Rajas living on the banks of the Jhelum, between Baramula and Hazara.

* *Vide* letter No. 180, dated the 22nd November 1847, from the Agent to the Governor General, North-West Frontier, and Resident at Lahore.

By the fifth article of the supplementary treaty of Lahore, dated the 11th March 1846, the British Government agreed to "respect the *bonâ fide* rights of those jagirdars" within the territories ceded by the Lahore State, who were "attached to the families of the late Maharajas Ranjit Singh, Kharak Singh, and Sher Singh; and to maintain those jagirdars in their *bonâ fide* possessions during their lives." In regard to the portions of the ceded territories transferred by the British Government to Maharaja Gulab Singh, this obligation was imposed on the new ruler by the eighth article of the treaty of Amritsar.

In 1846 a settlement was effected between the Maharaja and the Hill Chiefs under the guarantee of the British Government. Under the terms of this settlement certain cash allowances, aggregating Rs. 62,200 per annum, were assigned (No. CLXV) in perpetuity to the Rajas of Rajaori, Jasrota, Mankot, Ramnagar, Basaoli, Kishtwar and others. The Chiefs were given the choice of remaining in or quitting the Maharaja's territories, and most preferred the second alternative. The share of the latter was Rs. 42,800, which the British Government undertook to pay.

With the Kakka Bambas, who had been among the most formidable opponents of Maharaja Gulab Singh, an arrangement was made by the Kashmir State, which was not guaranteed by the British Government. These Chiefs promised allegiance to the Maharaja, while he on his part promised to treat them kindly, to confirm all the grants made up to one year before the death of the Sikh Governor, Shaikh Mohi-ud-din, and to remit one-fifth of the tribute paid to the Sikhs. They are bound to supply a certain number of soldiers for the Maharaja's service. The Chiefs mentioned in connection with this arrangement, were the Sultans of Muzaffarabad, Dopatta, Kotiyar, Uri, and Karnao, and the Rajas of Buniar, Chittar and Danuah, and Danuah and Kot, with Raja Muzaffar Khan Haibat Khan Madhopuria.

In 1864 considerable reductions were made by the Maharaja in the customs duties levied on goods imported into Kashmir; the method of collection was simplified, and a transit duty of 5 per cent. on goods conveyed *viâ* Srinagar was imposed in lieu of the fiscal exactions which had led to the abandonment of that trade route between British India, Tibet, and Eastern Turkistan. These liberal measures were followed by a marked increase in the trade between Kashmir and the adjoining British districts; but as complaints of the exactions committed by Kashmir officials at Leh were of frequent

occurrence, a British officer was deputed to Ladak in 1867 for the purpose of securing adherence to the tariff of 1864, and the confidence of traders was re-established. All duties in Ladak have now been abolished.

In April 1870 a commercial Treaty (No. CLXVI) for the purpose of developing trade with Eastern Turkistan was concluded between the British Government and Kashmir. The Maharaja engaged to abolish all transit duties on goods passing between British India and Eastern Turkistan, and *vice versâ*, and consented to the appointment of Joint Commissioners, one nominated by the British Government and one by the Maharaja, with power to arrange for the convenience of travellers on trade routes, to settle disputes, and to exercise limited magisterial jurisdiction. In return the British Government agreed to abolish the export duty on Kashmir shawls and to refund the customs duty levied on all goods imported from British territory to Kashmir, whether for consumption there or for export to Eastern Turkistan. In 1872 rules* for giving effect to Article 9 of this treaty were promulgated. They provide for the refund of duty paid on sea-borne goods intended for export beyond Kashmir, provided the goods are declared and sealed for transmission in bond by certain specified routes. These rules† were modified in 1875, so as to allow of the refund on goods for Turkistan being made at Leh.

In 1872 Rules (No. CLXVII) were made by the Government of India, with the consent of the Maharaja, for regulating the powers of the British officer at Srinagar in respect of civil and criminal cases, for preserving order amongst visitors, and for the establishment of a mixed court for the decision of civil suits between European British subjects and their servants on the one hand and subjects of the Maharaja on the other. These rules were superseded in 1891, when the Resident and his Assistants were invested‡ with the necessary powers for enquiring into and trying criminal cases against European British subjects and certain others. They have been invested also with powers to dispose of civil suits in which both parties are British subjects, or in which the defendant is a European British subject, or a Native Indian subject of Her Majesty not ordinarily dwelling or carrying on business or personally working for gain within the territories of the Maharaja. The mixed court, established in 1872, which had not worked well, was at the same time abolished.

* *See* Appendix 1.

† *See* Appendix 2.

‡ *See* Appendix 3.

Up to 1877 political relations with Kashmir were conducted through the Government of the Punjab. In that year, however, the Political Officer in Kashmir was placed directly under the orders of the Government of India.

In 1878 an Agreement (No. CLXVIII) was concluded, providing for the construction on certain conditions of telegraph lines from Jammu to Srinagar and from Srinagar to Gilgit.

In 1888 an Agreement (No. CLXIX) was entered into for the construction on certain conditions of a railway between Sialkot and Jammu. The line was completed and opened to traffic on the 13th March 1890. In the original agreement the Darbar consented to provide funds for the construction of the whole line, the portion spent on the section lying in British territory being treated as a loan from the State to the British Government. This arrangement was subsequently modified by a supplementary Agreement (No. CLXX), wherein it was arranged that the British Government should pay for the British section of the line. In 1890 an Agreement (No. CLXXI) was drawn up for the construction of a new telegraph line from Sialkot to Jammu along the Jammu-Kashmir State Railway.

During the year 1892 the Kashmir Darbar consented to transfer to the Indian Telegraph Department the working of all lines of telegraph in the Maharaja's territories. Similarly certain postal lines will be worked by the Indian Post Office.

Kashmir suffered severely from famine in the years 1878, 1879, and 1880. The calamity was aggravated by the inefficiency of the Administration. There were also two severe visitations of cholera in 1888 and 1892.

The Maharaja Ranbir Singh died on the 12th September 1885, and was succeeded by his eldest son, Pratap Singh, the present Chief.

Up to this time the Government of India had been represented in Kashmir by an officer termed "the Officer on Special Duty," but on the late Maharaja's death a Resident was appointed. He was instructed by the Government of India to endeavour to bring about administrative reforms which were urgently needed in Kashmir. In 1889 Maharaja Pratap Singh, whose administration since his accession had been a source of anxiety to the Government of India, voluntarily resigned all active participation in the government of his State. His Highness's resignation was accepted, and the opportunity was taken to reorganise the administration, which was handed over to a

Council consisting of the Maharaja's brothers and certain selected officials from the British service. It was stipulated that, though the Council should exercise full powers, they were to take no important step without consulting the Resident, and were to be generally guided by his advice. In November 1891 the Maharaja was restored, at his own request, to a portion of his powers. The Council, which had on the whole worked satisfactorily, was continued, with the Maharaja as President. The condition requiring the Darbar to be guided by the Resident's advice was maintained, and was fully accepted by the Maharaja.

The area of Jammu and Kashmir is about 80,000 square miles. The population, including that of Gilgit, Skardu and Punch, amounts to 2,543,952. The revenue is about Rupees 47,00,000. The military forces of the State number 9,970 of all arms. Of these, 3,900 have been placed at the disposal of the Government of India for Imperial Service.

His Highness Maharaja Pratap Singh was granted the honorary rank of Colonel in the British Army in 1888, and was created a Knight Grand Commander of the Star of India in 1892. He receives a salute of 19 guns, or 21 guns within the limits of his territories.

GILGIT.

From 1877 to 1881 a British officer was stationed as Political Agent at Gilgit, which is a division of the Kashmir State lying north of Kashmir on a tributary of the upper Indus, and separated from the main valley by high and difficult mountain ranges. In 1881 it was deemed advisable to withdraw the Political Agent; but in 1889 the Agency was re-established. The garrison, which had previously consisted of ill-trained and inefficient Kashmir troops, was strengthened and placed upon a proper footing; and the force was placed under the control of the British officers of the Agency. The improvement of the Gilgit road was also taken in hand. In 1891, owing to the hostile attitude of the tribes of Hunza and Nagar (*see* page 349), it was found necessary to strengthen the garrison still further. This was done by sending up a detachment of British troops (infantry and artillery), by whom, in conjunction with Kashmir Imperial Service Troops, the Gilgit outpost is now held.

HUNZA AND NAGAR.

Hunza and Nagar are two small principalities situated to the extreme northwest of Kashmir. They are divided by the Hunza river; towards the north they extend into the mountainous region which adjoins the junction of the Hindu

Kush and Mustagh ranges; towards the south they border on Gilgit; and on the west Hunza is separated by a range of hills from Yasin, while the Mustagh mountains trending southward shut in Nagar on the east.

There has been much ill feeling between Hunza and Nagar. The fort of Chalt and its connected villages, lying between their districts and Gilgit, have long been a source of contention between them.

Both States are nominally subordinate to the Maharaja of Kashmir from whom they receive a yearly subsidy, but they have always been hard to control.

In 1877 the Nagar Chief, with the assistance of the Kashmir Darbar, was enabled to oust the Hunza Chief from the possession of Chalt and the neighbouring villages; and from that year onwards the fort has been held by Kashmir troops.

In 1886 Ghazan Khan, the Raja of Hunza, was murdered by his son Safdar Ali, who after his accession professed his submission to the Maharaja of Kashmir. In 1888, however, the two States combined, succeeded in ejecting the Kashmir garrison from Chalt, and even threatened Gilgit. Finally, however, Chalt was re-occupied by Kashmir troops.

On the re-establishment of the British Agency at Gilgit in 1889, the Agent, Lieutenant-Colonel Durand, visited Hunza and Nagar, and the Chiefs bound themselves to accept his control, to permit free passage to officers deputed to visit their countries, and to put an end to raiding on the Yarkand road and elsewhere. Subject to these conditions the Government of India sanctioned for the Chiefs small yearly allowances in addition to those already paid by the Kashmir Darbar.

The Rajas, however, failed to act up to their engagements, and their attitude continued to be unsatisfactory. In May 1891 a combined force from Hunza and Nagar threatened the Chalt fort, but dispersed on the arrival of reinforcements from Gilgit.

In November 1891 the Chiefs were informed that it was necessary to make roads to Chalt and on into their country. They refused to agree, insulted the British Agent's messenger, and assembled their tribesmen in strong positions, blocking the paths into their valley. Their positions, however, were carried after sharp fighting, and Nagar and Hunza were occupied. Raja Jafir Khan of Nagar, who had been acting under the ascendancy of his turbulent eldest son, Uzr Khan, at once submitted, and has been reinstated by the

Kashmir Darbar, with the approval of the Government of India, as Chief of Nagar. Uzr Khan, with Safdar Ali Khan of Hunza and his Wazir, Dadu, fled across the hills. Jafir Khan was formally installed by the British Agent at Gilgit on the 22nd September 1892. Muhammad Nazim, a half-brother to Safdar Ali, was recognised by the British Agent at Gilgit in March 1892 as provisional Governor of Hunza, and on the 15th September he was formally installed as Raja by the British Agent in presence of a representative of the Chinese Government. The subsidies paid to both Nagar and Hunza by the Kashmir State and by the British Government have been withdrawn.

CHITRAL.

Chitral was formerly divided into two States, *viz.*, lower or Chitral proper, and upper Chitral, including Yasin and Mastuj. Both States were governed by members of the same family, claiming descent from a common ancestor named Kathor.

Aman-ul-Mulk, the Mehtar of lower Chitral and head of the Kathoria branch, for many years acknowledged allegiance to Kashmir. In 1878 he accepted an Agreement (No. CLXXII) with the Maharaja, by which he acknowledged subordination to Kashmir, and undertook to receive an Agent from, and to send one to, the Darbar. Under this engagement he received an annual allowance of Rupees 12,000 from the Maharaja.

In 1885 Chitral was visited by a British mission, which succeeded in establishing more friendly relations with the chief and his sons and in bringing them into closer contact with the Government of India. Later, that is in the autumn of 1886 and in the spring of 1888 respectively, the two principal Sardars, Nizam-ul-Mulk and Afzal-ul-Mulk, visited India.

In 1888 Captain A. G. A. Durand, an officer of the Quartermaster-General's Department, visited Chitral for the purpose of keeping up friendly relations with the Mehtar. He was well received, and after his return the subsidy paid to the Mehtar by the Kashmir Darbar was raised first to Rs. 16,500 and then to Rs. 18,000, and an additional subsidy of Rs. 6,000 a year was granted by the British Government.

Pahlwan Bahadur, the late Chief of upper Chitral, was also, though without any written agreement, for some years in receipt of a similar subsidy from Kashmir. He was, however, not satisfied with the way in which he was treated by the Darbar, and in 1880, having brought to a head the intrigues

which he had for some time been concerting, he openly invaded Kashmir territory with forces recruited from Yasin, Darel, Tangir and Hunza. The expedition was unsuccessful, and he returned home to find that Yasin had been occupied during his absence by Aman-ul-Mulk, whom he was unable to oust. All Chitral thus became united under one Chief, and Pahlwan Bahadur died a few years afterwards a homeless fugitive.

The union of the whole country under Aman-ul-Mulk, whose sense of his own interests led him to rely upon Kashmir and the British Government, has done much to strengthen the Maharaja's position in this direction. The Amir of Kabul has been informed by the Government of India that he cannot be allowed to interfere in Chitral affairs.

On the 30th August 1892, Mehtar Aman-ul-Mulk died and was succeeded by one of his younger sons named Afzal-ul-Mulk. His succession was recognised by the Government of India; but shortly afterwards he was murdered by Sher Afzal, his father's brother, who seized the government of Chitral, but was soon attacked and expelled by Nizam-ul-Mulk, the eldest son of Aman-ul-Mulk.

DIR.

The small State of Dir lies to the south of Chitral. The Chief, Rahmatulla Khan, was indebted to the Maharaja of Kashmir for pecuniary assistance, which enabled him to assert his authority against his brother, Jamdad Khan, who, on the death of their father, Ghazan Khan, succeeded for a time in obtaining the Chiefship for himself. Rahmatulla Khan acknowledged the obligations under which he lay to the Maharaja, and there was for some years a tolerably close connection between Dir and Srinagar. But in 1875, offended at the way in which he was treated by an Agent sent by the Darbar to strengthen the connection, the Dir Chief broke off relations with Kashmir, and from that time till his death he cannot be said to have acknowledged the Maharaja's suzerainty.

Muhammad Sharif Khan, son of Rahmatulla Khan, was, shortly after his accession, completely defeated by Aman-ul-Mulk, with whom he went to war, and it seemed at one time not improbable that the influence which the latter had acquired in Dir might be used to establish more friendly relations between that State and Kashmir.

In 1890, however, Dir was conquered and occupied by Umra Khan, Chief of the neighbouring State of Jandol, and Muhammad Sharif Khan was obliged to take refuge in Swat.

YAGHISTAN.

Darel, Tangir, and Chilas are the most important States of the Shin republics of Yaghistan; Gor, Thalicha, Harban and Hudar are little more than villages.

Darel, on the right bank of the Indus, can muster about 2,000 fighting men, and has paid a nominal tribute of gold dust to Kashmir since 1866, in which year the valley was overrun by an expeditionary force sent by the Maharaja to punish the people for raiding into his territory. This did not prevent them from sending a contingent to join Pahlwan Bahadur of Yasin in his attack on Gilgit in 1880.

Tangir, lying to the east of Darel, has no direct relations with Kashmir; the Chitral Chief has a good deal of authority in this State, but the people do not acknowledge allegiance to him.

Chilas is situated on the left bank of the Indus between the Tor valley and the range of Nanga Parbat. It was invaded and subdued in 1851 by a force from Kashmir, and has since then paid a nominal tribute of gold dust to the Maharaja.

No. CLXII.

TREATY between the BRITISH GOVERNMENT on the one part and MAHARAJAH GOLAB SING of JUMMOO on the other, concluded on the part of the BRITISH GOVERNMENT by FREDERICK CURRIE, ESQUIRE, and BREVET MAJOR HENRY MONTGOMERY LAWRENCE, acting under the orders of the RIGHT HONORABLE SIR HENRY HARDINGE, G.C.B., one of HER BRITANNIC MAJESTY'S MOST HONORABLE PRIVY COUNCIL, GOVERNOR-GENERAL, appointed by the HONORABLE COMPANY to direct and control all their affairs in the EAST INDIES, and by MAHARAJAH GOLAB SING in person.—1846.

ARTICLE 1.

The British Government transfers and makes over for ever, in independent possession, to Maharajah Golab Sing and the heirs male of his body, all the hilly or mountainous country, with its dependencies, situated to the eastward of the river Indus and westward of the river Ravee, including Chumba, and excluding Lahul, being part of the territories ceded to the British Government by the Lahore State, according to the provisions of Article IV, of the Treaty of Lahore, dated 9th March 1846.

ARTICLE 2.

The eastern boundary of the tract transferred by the foregoing Article to Maharajah Golab Sing shall be laid down by Commissioners appointed by the British Government and Maharajah Golab Sing respectively for that purpose, and shall be defined in a separate Engagement after survey.

ARTICLE 3.

In consideration of the transfer made to him and his heirs by the provisions of the foregoing Articles, Maharajah Golab Sing will pay to the British Government the sum of seventy-five lakhs of Rupees (Nanukshahee), fifty lakhs to be paid on ratification of this Treaty, and twenty-five lakhs on or before the first October of the current year, A.D. 1846.

ARTICLE 4.

The limits of the territories of Maharajah Golab Sing shall not be at any time changed without the concurrence of the British Government.

ARTICLE 5.

Maharajah Golab Singh will refer to the arbitration of the British Government any disputes or questions that may arise between himself and the Government of Lahore or any other neighbouring State, and will abide by the decision of the British Government.

ARTICLE 6.

Maharajah Golab Sing engages for himself and heirs to join, with the whole of his Military Force, the British troops, when employed within the hills, or in the territories adjoining his possessions.

ARTICLE 7.

Maharajah Golab Sing engages never to take, or retain in his service, any British subject, nor the subject of any European or American State, without the consent of the British Government.

ARTICLE 8.

Maharajah Golab Sing engages to respect, in regard to the territory transferred to him, the provisions of Articles V, VI, and VII, of the separate Engagement between the British Government and the Lahore Durbar, dated March 11th, 1846.

ARTICLE 9.

The British Government will give its aid to Maharajah Golab Sing in protecting his territories from external enemies.

ARTICLE 10.

Maharajah Golab Sing acknowledges the supremacy of the British Government, and will in token of such supremacy present annually to the British Government one horse, twelve perfect shawl goats * of approved breed (six male and six female), and three pairs of Cashmere shawls.

This Treaty, consisting of ten articles, has been this day settled by Frederick Currie, Esquire, and Brevet-Major Henry Montgomery Lawrence, acting under the directions of the Right Honorable Sir Henry Hardinge,

* In March 1884 it was arranged by mutual consent that in future the Maharajah should present, instead of 12 goats, 10 lbs. of pashm in its natural state as brought from Kashmir to Leh, 4 lbs. of picked and assorted black wool, 4 lbs. ditto ditto grey wool, 4 lbs. ditto ditto white wool, and 1lb of each of the three best qualities of white yarn.

G.C.B., Governor-General, on the part of the British Government, and by Maharajah Golab Sing in person; and the said Treaty has been this day ratified by the seal of the Right Honorable Sir Henry Hardinge, G.C.B., Governor-General.

Done at Umritsur, the sixteenth day of March, in the year of Our Lord one thousand eight hundred and forty-six, corresponding with the seventeenth day of Rubbee-ool-awul 1262 Hijree.

(Sd.) H. HARDINGE. Seal.

(Sd.) F. CURRIE.

(„) H. M. LAWRENCE.

By order of the Right Honorable the Governor-General of India.

(Sd.) F. CURRIE,

Secretary to the Government of India, with the Governor-General.

No. CLXIII.

AGREEMENT between the LAHORE and KASHMIR DARBARS—1847.

Agreement concluded between the Governments of Lahore and Jammu by Dewan Dina Nath and Rai Kishen Chand on the part of Maharaja Duleep Singh, and Dewan Jowala Sahai and Kazi Mohkum-ud-din on that of Maharaja Golab Singh, in the presence of Lieutenant-Colonel Lawrence, Agent, Governor-General, North-Western Frontier, and Resident at Lahore, and subject to the approval of the Governor-General of India, regarding the exchange of the districts of Hazara, Pukli, Kahuta, etc., west of the River Jhelum for lands east of that river in the direction of Jammu.

We, the undersigned, consent and agree that Captain J. Abbott, the Boundary Commissioner, having examined the revenue records of the country west of the Jhelum, shall, after deducting jagirs and rent-free lands, fix the yearly rent, after which lands producing half that rent shall be made over to Jammu from the Lahore territory. Captain Abbott shall then lay down a well-defined boundary so as to prevent all future dispute, *viz.*, on the west of the Jhelum river to the border of Mozufferabad, whence it is to follow the

Kurnaha river until such place as Captain Abbott can determine, a distinct and well-marked line across to the river Indus. This done, the mutual exchange of territory shall be effected, after which it will behove both parties to adhere for ever to the terms now settled, but should difference arise, they are to be referred to the Agent, Governor-General, North-Western Frontier.

This agreement is signed in the presence of Lieutenant-Colonel Lawrence, Agent, Governor-General, and is subject to the confirmation of the Governor-General of India. A copy of this agreement to be made over to each Durbar, and one to be lodged in the Agency Office.

(Sd.) DEWAN JOWALA SAHAI.

„ DEWAN DINA NATH.

„ KAZI MAHKUM-UD-DIN.

„ RAI KISHEN CHAND.

(True translation.)

(Sd.) H. M. LAWRENCE,

Agent, Governor-General,

and Resident at Lahore.

No. CLXIV.

ADOPTION SUNNUD to MAHARAJAH RUNBEER SING BAHADOOR, KNIGHT of the MOST EXALTED ORDER of the STAR of INDIA, CASHMERE.—1862.

Her Majesty being desirous that the governments of the several Princes and Chiefs of India, who now govern their own territories, should be perpetuated, and that the representation and dignity of their Houses should be continued, I hereby, in fulfilment of this desire, repeat to you the assurance which I communicated to you in the Sealkote Durbar, in March 1860, that, on failure of natural heirs, the adoption of an heir into your Highness' House, according to its usage and traditions, will be willingly recognized and confirmed by the British Government.

Be assured that nothing shall disturb the engagement thus made to you, so long as your House is loyal to the Crown and faithful to the conditions of the Treaties, Grants, or Engagements which record its obligations to the British Government.

(Sd.) CANNING.

Dated 5th March 1862.

No. CLXV.

Statement of fixed annual allowances to be granted in perpetuity for the maintenance of the Hill Rajas and their descendants as agreed on by Dewan Jowala Sahai, the Minister of Maharaja Golab Singh, and which have been paid as follows from the British Treasury and placed to the account of the said Maharaja.

No.	Name of the pensioner.	Date and year from which the allowance will commence.	Amount of stipend fixed by Dewan Jowala Sahai.	Amount of stipend of those individuals who have agreed to reside on the British frontier and draw their allowance.	Amount of stipend of those persons who have voluntarily agreed to reside in the territory of Maharaja Golab Singh.	Name of the station, place of residence on the British frontier.	Name of the treasury from which they are allowed to draw their stipend.	Date from which the stipend was fixed to the date up to which paid.	Number of years, months, and days.	Amount of their allowance.	REMARKS.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
			Rs.	Rs.	Rs.				Y. M. D.	Rs a. p.	
1	The heirs of Raja Rahim-ulla Khan, Rajaori-walla, and their family.	22nd October 1846, corresponding with Katik Sumbat 1903.	16,000	16,000	...	Rihlu in Kangra	Kangra	From 22nd October 1846 to the end of July 1847.	0 9 10	12,430 1 9	The mode in which this pension will be divided to be fixed by the Commissioner of the Trans-Sutlej States in concurrence with the present pensioners, and to be recorded.
2	Raja Bhori Singh, Junotawalla, together with the Miyans.	16th March 1846, corresponding with 5th Cheyt Sumbat 1903.	17,000	3,300	13,700	Nurpore in Kangra	Ditto.	From 16th March 1846 to the end of June 1847.	1 3 16	4,066 3 5	The Rs. 3,300 to be paid from the British treasury to be divided as follows:— Per annum. Rs. Miyan Shumshere Singh . . 2,000; Miyan Bishen Singh . . 600; Miyan Jewan Singh . . 200; Miyan Suchet Singh . . 500; TOTAL . 3,300
3	Rao Upurub Singh, Munkotewalla.	Ditto.	1,500	1,500	...	Nurpore . .	Ditto.	Ditto.	1 3 16	1,933 8 8	One individual.

	Ramchunder Hurdeo, Ram Nuggurrea.	Ditto.	3,000	3,000	...	Shahzadpore .	Umballa .	From 16th March 1846 to the end of February 1847.	0 11 16	2,875 0 0	Ditto.
5	Raja Kullian Pal, Bussoliwallah.	Ditto.	5,000	...	5,000	...	...	...	...	...	......
6	Raja Uttar Singh, Bhuduwaliah.	11th April 1846, corresponding with 1st Bysak Sumbat 1903.	5,000	5,000	...	Nurpore . .	Kangra . .	From 11th April 1846 to the end of June 1847.	1 2 20	6,111 1 5	One individual.
7	Miyans Zorawar Singh, Jymul Singh, and Dilawar Singh, of Kishtawar.	16th March 1846, corresponding with 5th Cheyt, Sumbat 1904.	1,380 1,380 240	3,000	...	Miyans Zorawar Singh at Simla, Jymul Singh at Delhi, and Dilawar Singh at Kangra.	Simla Treasury, Delhi Treasury, Kangra Treasury.	From 16th March 1846 to end of April 1847, and Dilawar Singh to end of July 1847.	1 2 16 Dilawar Singh. 0 3 0	3,375 0 0 60 0 0	In the following shares:— Rs. Zorawar Singh . 1,380 Jymul Singh . 1,380 Dilawar Singh . 240 Total . 3,000
8	Hashim Ali Khan, Narwalla.	13th November 1846.	1,000	1,000	...	Knsbah Guzerat, Ilaka Punjab.	Treasury Lahore.	From 13th November 1846 to end of June 1847.	0 7 18	633 5 4	One individual to enjoy this pension.
	Raja Fyztullah Khan, Bhimburwallah.	15th October 1846, corresponding with 1st Katik Sumbat 1903.	10,000	10,000	...	Shahdera, Ilaka Punjab.	Ditto.	From 15th October 1846 to end of June 1847.	0 8 17	7,123 10 5	Ditto.
10	Dewan Shere Baz Khan.	Two rabi crops, Sumbat 1904.	1,700 Jagir.	...	1,700 Jagir.	...	...	...	...	...	Rs. 500 were paid from the Lahore Treasury and will be refunded by the Jammu authorities.
		Total . .	62,200	42,800	20,400	...	...	...	...	38,813 14 7	

Lahore Residency,
The 13th August 1847.

(Sd.) H. M. LAWRENCE,
Agent and Resident.

No. CLXVI.

TREATY between the BRITISH GOVERNMENT and HIS HIGHNESS MAHARAJA RUNBEER SINGH, G.C.S.I., MAHARAJA of JUMMOO and CASHMERE, his heirs and successors, executed on the one part by THOMAS DOUGLAS FORSYTH, C.B., in virtue of the full powers vested in him by HIS EXCELLENCY the RIGHT HON'BLE RICHARD SOUTHWELL BOURKE, EARL of MAYO, VISCOUNT MAYO of MONYCROWER, BARON NAAS of NAAS, K.P., G.M.S.I., P.C., etc., etc., etc., VICEROY and GOVERNOR-GENERAL of INDIA, and on the other part by HIS HIGHNESS MAHARAJA RUNBEER SINGH aforesaid, in person.—1870.

Whereas, in the interest of the high contracting parties and their respective subjects, it is deemed desirable to afford greater facilities than at present exist for the development and security of trade with Eastern Turkestan, the following Articles have, with this object, been agreed upon :—

ARTICLE 1.

With the consent of the Maharaja, officers of the British Government will be appointed to survey the trade routes through the Maharaja's territories from the British frontier of Lahoul to the territories of the Ruler of Yarkund, including the route *viâ* the Chang Chemoo Valley. The Maharaja will depute an officer of his Government to accompany the Surveyors, and will render them all the assistance in his power. A map of the routes surveyed will be made, an attested copy of which will be given to the Maharaja.

ARTICLE 2.

Whichever route towards the Chang Chemoo Valley shall, after examination and survey as above, be declared by the British Government to be the best suited for the development of trade with Eastern Turkestan, shall be declared by the Maharaja to be a free highway in perpetuity and at all times for all travellers and traders.

ARTICLE 3.

For the supervision and maintenance of the road in its entire length through the Maharaja's territories, the regulation of traffic on the free high way described in Article 2, the enforcement of regulations that may be hereafter agreed upon, and the settlement of disputes between carriers, traders, travellers, or others using that road, in which either of the parties or both of them are subjects of the British Government or of any foreign State, two Commissioners shall be annually appointed, one by the British Government,

and the other by the Maharaja. In the discharge of their duties and as regards the period of their residence the Commissioners shall be guided by such rules as are now separately framed and may, from time to time, hereafter be laid down by the joint authority of the British Government and the Maharaja.

ARTICLE 4.

The jurisdiction of the Commissioners shall be defined by a line on each side of the road at a maximum width of two Statute *koss*, except where it may be deemed by the Commissioners necessary to include a wider extent for grazing grounds. Within this maximum width the Surveyors appointed under Article I shall demarcate and map the limits of jurisdiction which may be decided on by the Commissioners as most suitable, including grazing grounds; and the jurisdiction of the Commissioners shall not extend beyond the limits so demarcated. The land included within these limits shall remain in the Maharaja's independent possession; and, subject to the stipulations contained in this Treaty, the Maharaja shall continue to possess the same rights of full sovereignty therein as in any other part of his territories, which rights shall not be interfered with in any way by the Joint Commissioners.

ARTICLE 5.

The Maharaja agrees to give all possible assistance in enforcing the decisions of the Commissioners and in preventing the breach or evasion of the regulations established under Article 3.

ARTICLE 6.

The Maharaja agrees that any person, whether a subject of the British Government, or of the Maharaja, or of the Ruler of Yarkund, or of any foreign State, may settle at any place within the jurisdiction of the two Commissioners, and may provide, keep, maintain, and let for hire at different stages the means of carriage and transport for the purposes of trade.

ARTICLE 7.

The two Commissioners shall be empowered to establish supply depôts and to authorize other persons to establish supply depôts at such places on the road as may appear to them suitable; to fix the rates at which provisions shall be sold to traders, carriers, settlers, and others, and to fix the rent to be charged for the use of any rest-houses or serais that may be established on the road. The officers of the British Government in Kullu, etc., and the officers of the Maharaja in Ladak, shall be instructed to use their best endeavours to supply provisions on the indent of the Commissioners at market rates.

ARTICLE 8.

The Maharaja agrees to levy no transit duty whatever on the aforesaid free highway; and the Maharaja further agrees to abolish all transit duties

levied within his territories on goods transmitted in bond through His Highness' territories from Eastern Turkestan to India, and *vice versá*, on which bulk may not be broken within the territories of His Highness. On goods imported into, or exported from, His Highness' territory, whether by the aforesaid free highway or any other route, the Maharaja may levy such import or export duties as he may think fit.

ARTICLE 9.

The British Government agree to levy no duty on goods transmitted in bond through British India to Eastern Turkistan, or to the territories of His Highness the Maharaja. The British Government further agree to abolish the export duties now levied on shawls and other textile fabrics manufactured in the territories of the Maharaja, and exported to countries beyond the limits of British India.

ARTICLE 10.

This Treaty, consisting of 10 Articles, has this day been concluded by Thomas Douglas Forsyth, C.B., in virtue of the full powers vested in him by His Excellency the Right Hon'ble Richard Southwell Bourke, Earl of Mayo, Viscount Mayo, Monycrower, Baron Naas of Naas, K.P., G.M.S.I., P.C., etc., etc., Viceroy and Governor-General of India, on the part of the British Government, and by Maharaja Runbeer Singh, aforesaid; and it is agreed that a copy of this Treaty, duly ratified by His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General of India, shall be delivered to the Maharaja on or before the 7th September 1870.

Signed, sealed, and exchanged at Sealkote on the second day of April in the year of Our Lord one thousand eight hundred and seventy, corresponding with the 22nd day of Bysack, Sumbut 1927.

Signature of the Maharaja of Cashmere.

(Sd.) T. D. FORSYTH.
(„) MAYO.

This treaty was ratified by His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General of India at Sealkote on the 2nd day of May 1870.

(Sd.) C. U. AITCHISON,
Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of India,
Foreign Dept.

No. CLXVII.

RULES regulating the powers of the BRITISH OFFICER at SRINUGGUR—1872.

1.—The British officer for the time being on duty at Srinuggur shall represent the British Government in Cashmere, and for the maintenance of

good order the following powers and duties are respectively conferred and imposed upon him.:

(*a*) He may direct any European British subject who is travelling or residing in Cashmere, and who is guilty of any gross misconduct, to leave Cashmere forthwith, and may punish any person knowing of such direction and disobeying the same with rigorous or simple imprisonment for a term which may extend to six months, or with fine which may extend to one thousand rupees, or with both.

(*b*) He shall receive, try, and determine in his Court (which shall be called "The Court of the British Officer in Cashmere") all suits of a civil nature between European British subjects, or between European British subjects and their servants, provided—

(1) that the right to sue has arisen, or the defendant at the time of the commencement of the suit dwells, or carries on business, or personally works for gain, within Cashmere.

(2) that the suit is not of the same nature as those suits of which the cognizance by the ordinary Civil Court of British India is barred by law.

(*c*) He shall have the powers of a Magistrate of the first class as described in Section 20 of the Code of Criminal Procedure (Act X of 1872) for the trial of offences committed by European British subjects or by Native British subjects, being servants of European British subjects.

Provided that in the case of any offender being a European British subject, he shall only have power to pass a sentence of imprisonment for a term not exceeding three months, or fine not exceeding one thousand rupees, or both; and when the offence complained of is under the Indian Penal Code punishable with death, or with transportation for life, or when it cannot, in the opinion of such officer, be adequately punished by him, he shall (if he thinks that the accused person ought to be committed) commit him to the Chief Court of the Punjab.

2.—Fines shall be recovered in manner provided by Section 307 of the Code of Criminal Procedure (Act X of 1872).

3.—Sentences of whipping shall be carried into execution in manner provided by Sections 310, 311, 312 and 313 of the same Code.

4.—Persons sentenced to imprisonment shall be transferred to, and confined in, the Sealkote or Rawul Pindee Jail.

5.—The procedure in all civil suits between European British subjects, or European British subjects and their servants, shall be regulated by the Code of Civil Procedure. The procedure in all criminal prosecutions shall be regulated by the Code of Criminal Procedure.

6.—The said officer shall make rules to regulate the service and execution of processes issuing from his Court, and shall fix the fees to be charged to suitors for serving such processes.

7.—All questions of law, or fact, or both, arising in cases before the said officer, shall be dealt with and determined according to the law administered in the Courts of the Punjab.

8.—The said officer shall keep such registers, books, and accounts, and submit to the Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab such statements of the work done in exercise of the aforesaid powers, as may, from time to time, be prescribed by the said Lieutenant-Governor. He shall also comply with such requisitions for records as the said Lieutenant-Governor may, from time to time, make upon him.

9.—Duties and fees of the same amount respectively as the Stamp duties and Court-fees prescribed by Act XVIII of 1869 and Act VII of 1870, shall be enforced by the said officer.

10.—There shall be no appeal against any order, judgment, or decree passed by the said officer in a civil suit. But if, in the trial of any such suit, any question of law or as to the construction of a document (which construction may affect the merits of the decision) shall arise, he may draw up a statement of the case, and refer it for the decision of the Chief Court of the Punjab; and he shall, on receipt of a copy of such decision, dispose of the case conformably thereto.

And any person convicted on a trial held by such officer may appeal to the Commissioner of the Rawul Pindee Division; and if such person be an European British subject, he may appeal either to the said Commissioner or to the Chief Court of the Punjab.

11.—The appellant shall in every case give notice of the appeal to the said British officer in Cashmere, who shall, if necessary, instruct the officer empowered to prosecute the case.

The Mixed Court.

12.—Civil suits between European British subjects or their servants not being subjects of the Maharaja on the one side, and subjects of His Highness the Maharaja of Cashmere on the other side, shall be decided by a Mixed Court composed of the said British officer and the Civil Judge of Srinuggur, or other officer especially appointed in this behalf by the Maharaja of Cashmere.

13.—When the said British officer and the said Civil Judge or other officer are unable to come to a final decision in any such suit, they shall reduce their difference into writing and refer it to a single arbitrator to be named by them.

14.—The arbitrator so nominated shall proceed to try the case, and his decision shall be final.

15.—And in every case of a reference under these Rules—

(*a*) the arbitrator shall be at liberty to proceed *ex parte* in case either party, after reasonable notice, neglects or refuses, without good and sufficient cause, to attend on the reference;

(*b*) the arbitrator shall have power to summon witnesses in cases referred to him;

(*c*) and the parties respectively shall produce before the arbitrator all books and documents within their possession or control, which the arbitrator may call for as relating to the matters referred;

(*d.*) and the parties and their representatives in interest shall abide by and perform the award.

No. CLXVIII.

AGREEMENT ENTERED into between the BRITISH GOVERNMENT and the CASHMERE STATE in regard to the CONSTRUCTION of TELEGRAPH LINES from JUMMOO to SRINUGGUR and from SRINUGGUR to GILGIT—1878.

Whereas His Highness the Maharaja of Cashmere is desirous of obtaining the assistance of the British Government towards the construction of lines of telegraph from Jummoo to Srinuggur and from Srinuggur to Gilgit, the following terms are agreed upon by Major Philip Durham Henderson, C.S.I., Officer on Special Duty in Cashmere, on the part of the British Government, duly empowered by the Viceroy and Governor-General in Council on that behalf, and by Baboo Nilumber Mookerjee, M.A., B.L., Judge of the Sadr Adalut of Cashmere, duly empowered by His Highness the Maharaja on that behalf:

1. The British Government agrees to construct for the Cashmere State two lines of telegraph, each consisting of one wire, to be carried on such suitable supports as are procurable in the vicinity, the one to be erected between Jummoo and Srinuggur at a cost of Rs. 21,600, more or less, and the other between Srinuggur and Gilgit at a cost of Rs. 31,900, more or less, provided in each case the following conditions are observed :—

(*a*) That the transport of all telegraph materials from Sealkote to the Cashmere frontier and within the limits of the Cashmere State shall be directly arranged and paid for by some duly authorized officer of the Cashmere State.

(*b*) That all laborers, whom the officer in charge of the construction of the line shall require to employ, shall be engaged and paid by a duly authorized officer of the Cashmere State.

(*c*) That on due notice being given by the officer in charge of the construction of the line, the Cashmere Government shall, to the utmost of its power, comply with requisitions for transport or labor.

(*d*) That sound seasoned deodar posts, wherever these are procurable, suitable for telegraph supports, shall be provided by the Cashmere State and distributed along the route to be taken by the telegraph lines, in such manner as the officer in charge of the work may direct.

(*e*) That no brackets or insulators be used in the construction of the

lines, as their cost has not been provided in the estimated amounts stated above.

2. The British Government guarantees that all telegraph materials, including the wire supplied by it, shall be of the best quality used for its own lines, and that the lines shall be handed over to the Cashmere Government in full working order.

3. His Highness the Maharaja agrees to pay to the British Government, as the money may be required, the actual cost incurred by it in the construction and establishment of the lines, such cost being inclusive of—

(1) The salaries and allowances of all members of the Indian Telegraph establishment for the whole period they may be detained on duty in Cashmere and

(2) The cost of insulating the line, or of any other changes in the original scheme that may be made hereafter with the concurrence, or at the request of the Cashmere State.

4. The salaries and allowances of all members of the Indian Telegraph establishment will be paid to them by the Government of India through the officer on special duty, and the amounts of such payments will be recovered subsequently from the Cashmere State.

5. On the application in writing of the Cashmere State, the Telegraph Department will supply at cost price all telegraph instruments and material required from time to time for the maintenance and working of the telegraph lines and offices about to be established.

6. On the application in writing of the Cashmere State, the Telegraph Department will afford such advice and instruction as may be required and desired by the Cashmere State for the maintenance and working of such telegraph lines and offices.

7. On the application in writing of the Cashmere State, the Telegraph Department will lend the services of any Native signallers, who may volunteer for the duty, and whose services can be spared, for such specified periods as may be sufficient to enable the Cashmere State to train its own signallers.

8. The foregoing provisions are accepted by the British Government as a mark of friendship and good-will towards His Highness the Maharaja; but it is to be understood that after the lines are delivered over to the Cashmere Government, no responsibility whatever attaches to the British Government in respect of their subsequent maintenance and working.

(Sd.) P. D. Henderson, *Major,*
Officer on Special Duty in Cashmere

(„) Nilumber Mookerjee,
Judge of the Sadr Adalut of Cashmere.

The 9th March 1878.

No. CLXIX.

AGREEMENT between the GOVERNMENT of INDIA and HIS HIGHNESS MAHARAJA PARTAB SINGH, INDAR MAHINDAR BAHADUR, SIPAR-I-SALTANAT, MAHARAJA of JAMMU and KASHMIR, relative to the CONSTRUCTION of a RAILWAY to JAMMU —1888.

1. The line shall be called the "Jammu and Kashmir State Railway."

2. An estimate of the entire cost of constructing the line on the 5 feet 6-inch gauge from Sialkot to the left bank of the Tawi river at Jammu shall be submitted to the Kashmir Darbar for sanction.

3. The whole line shall be constructed by the Darbar through its Chief Engineer, Major-General deBourbel, according to the standard dimensions prescribed by the Government of India, and shall be completed with the utmost possible despatch.

4. All the capital required for the construction of the whole line shall be provided by the Darbar.

The Darbar shall receive from the Government of India interest at the rate of 4 per cent. per annum on the capital expenditure on the section of the line which lies within British territory, from the date of payment.

5. All moneys needed for additional works found necessary on the British section of the railway after first construction is completed, will be found by the Government of India, and on similar works on the Kashmir section by the Darbar.

6. The section of the line in Jammu territory shall be leased to, and worked by, the North-Western Railway for a period of five years from the date of opening to traffic. During this period the North-Western Railway shall maintain the line in an efficient state, and shall pay to the Darbar 1 per cent. per annum on the capital expenditure on the Jammu section. The surplus net earnings on this section, in excess of the said payment of 1 per cent., during the period of five years, shall be divided equally between the North-Western Railway and the Kashmir Darbar. In calculating net earnings, the rate of working expenses shall be taken at the average percentage of working expenses to gross earnings on the Punjab section of the North-Western Railway, including the Jammu and Kashmir State Railway, for the same period, *plus* 5 per cent. per annum on gross earnings for the use of rolling stock.

7. Subject to the payment of 4 per cent. interest provided in clause 4, the portion of the line in British territory shall remain the absolute property of the Government of India, and the earnings of it shall belong solely to that Government. The Government of India shall have the right at any time, after giving six months' notice, to repay to the Darbar the capital expenditure advanced by it in respect of this section of the line, and the payment of interest shall thereupon cease.

8. The Government of India and the Darbar shall provide, at their respective charges and free of cost, to the North-Western Railway, the land required for railway purposes in their respective territories.

9. After the expiry of the said period of five years, a fresh arrangement shall be made for working the line upon terms to be agreed upon between the Government of India and the Darbar.

10. The fares charged to passengers, the rates for goods, and the rates for railway materials, whether used in construction, maintenance, or working of the line, shall be such as are in general use on the Punjab section of the North-Western Railway. The line shall be worked in accordance with the general rules and regulations in force on Indian State Railways.

11. The permanent-way, station machinery, and other fittings shall be of the types used on Indian State Railways, and shall be obtained at the cost of the Darbar through the Government of India.

12. Half-yearly *pro formâ* accounts, showing the entire earnings of traffic and the working expenses, calculated as explained in clause 6 of this Agreement, incurred upon the Jammu and Kashmir State Railway, shall be supplied regularly by the North-Western Railway to the Darbar.

13. His Highness the Maharaja of Jammu and Kashmir, accompanied by his suite and servants with their luggage, shall, when travelling by ordinary train upon this railway, have the privilege of travelling free of any charge between Jammu and Sialkot; suitable vehicles being reserved on each occasion for the exclusive use of the Maharaja and his party.

14. His Highness the Maharaja shall also have the privilege of running free of any charge between Jammu and Sialkot two special return trains every year, consisting each of not more than eighteen railway vehicles of such description as may be required.

15. Each of the ordinary daily trains shall have one carriage attached to it for the exclusive use of the State officials, each of the number of occupants paying a single fare. This carriage shall ordinarily be of the intermediate class, but shall be changed to one of another class upon the requisition of the Darbar.

16. The site of the terminal station at the Jammu end of the line shall be fixed by the Darbar.

17. His Highness the Maharaja of Jammu and Kashmir shall grant to the British Government full jurisdiction within those portions of land situated in His Highness's territories which may be occupied from time to time by the Jammu and Kashmir State Railway or its premises. This cession of jurisdiction is restricted absolutely to railway limits, and to cases occurring within those limits, and does not confer any right of interference in the internal administration of His Highness's territory. Accordingly, the railway police shall forthwith surrender to the Darbar any accused person who, having escaped from the custody of His Highness's police, is in their custody, within railway limits.

18. All the plants and trees along and within the whole line lying in the

territory of His Highness the Maharaja shall also be considered the property of the Darbar.

Dated at Srinagar this fourth day of July 1888, corresponding with twenty-third day of Har Samvat 1945.

(Sd.) T. Chichele Plowden, *Resident in Kashmir.* (Sd.) In Vernacular.

Seal.

This agreement was approved and confirmed by His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General in Council.

Foreign Department,
Simla,
The 14th July 1888.

(Sd.) H. M. Durand,
Secretary to the Government of India.

No. CLXX.

Supplementary Agreement between the Government of India and the State Council of Jammu and Kashmir, relative to the Funds required for the construction of the British Section of the Jammu and Kashmir State Railway—1890.

Whereas on the 14th July 1888, an agreement was concluded between the Government of India and His Highness the Maharaja of Jammu and Kashmir according to which it was settled, among other points, that all the capital required for the construction of the whole line of Railway between Sialkot and Jammu should be provided by the Darbar, and that the Darbar should receive from the Government of India interest at the rate of 4 per cent. per annum on the capital expenditure on the section of the line which lies within British territory; and whereas the Government of India has since undertaken to pay from Imperial Funds the amount required for the construction of the British section, the Government of India and the Kashmir State Council do hereby make and enter into a supplementary agreement as follows :—

The capital required for the construction of the British section of the Jammu and Kashmir State Railway shall be provided by the Government of India, instead of being advanced as a loan by the Kashmir Darbar.

2. So much of clauses 4 and 7 of the agreement of the 14th July 1888, as relates to the following matters, namely—

(a) the provision by the Darbar of the capital required for the construction of the section of the Jammu and Kashmir State Railway lying within British territory;

(b) the payment to the Darbar of interest on the capital which was to have been so provided; and,

(c) the repayment to the Darbar of such capital,

is accordingly hereby cancelled.

Seal.

Prime Minister and President, Jammu and Kashmir State Council.

(Sd.) R. Parry Nisbet, *Colonel,*
Resident in Kashmir.

Dated 1st November 1890.

Approved and confirmed by His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General in Council.

(Sd.) W. J. Cuningham,
Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of India,
Foreign Department.

Viceroy's Camp, Delhi,
The 18th November 1890.

No. CLXXI.

Agreement between the British Government and the State Council of Jammu and Kashmir for the construction, maintenance and working of a line of telegraph between Suchetgarh and Jammu along the Jammu and Kashmir State Railway—1890.

Whereas the State of Jammu and Kashmir is desirous of having a line of telegraph constructed from Suchetgarh to Jammu Railway Station along the

proposed railway from Sialkot to Jammu, the following terms are agreed upon by Colonel R. Parry Nisbet, C.I.E., Resident in Kashmir, on the part of the Government of India, duly empowered by the Viceroy and Governor-General of India in Council on that behalf, and by Raja Amar Singh, Prime Minister and President of the State Council, duly empowered by the State Council of Jammu and Kashmir on that behalf:—

1. The Government of India agrees to construct, for the State of Jammu and Kashmir, a line of telegraph consisting of three wires, to be carried on suitable supports to be erected between Suchetgarh and the Jammu Railway Station at a cost of Rupees eleven thousand six hundred, more or less, and the State of Jammu and Kashmir agrees to pay to the Government of India the cost of the line as the money may be required.

The Government of India agrees to pay the State of Jammu and Kashmir for such portions of the wire on the existing road line between Suchetgarh and Jammu as are found suitable and are used for constructing the new telegraph line between Suchetgarh and the Jammu Railway Station along the proposed railway.

2. The line so constructed shall be called the Suchetgarh-Jammu Railway Telegraph line.

3. With the consent of the Governor-General in Council extra wires may at any time be added by the Telegraph Department on terms and conditions to be agreed upon at the time between the State of Jammu and Kashmir and the Government of India.

4. The Suchetgarh-Jammu Railway Telegraph line shall be kept in efficient repair by the officers of the Telegraph Department of the Government of India. The State Council of Jammu and Kashmir shall permit the said officers to remove such plants and trees as they consider interfere with or endanger the working of the telegraph line.

5. The instruments, batteries, and materials connected therewith in the Railway Telegraph offices shall be supplied, maintained, and technically supervised by the officers of the Telegraph Department of the Government of India.

6. The State of Jammu and Kashmir shall pay annually to the Government of India, to cover the cost of maintenance and depreciation, Rs. 13-8 per mile of wire which is used by the State of Jammu and Kashmir for purposes not connected with the railway, *i.e.*, for through traffic between the Telegraph Office of the State of Jammu and Kashmir and the Telegraph offices situated in British territory. All other charges of the Telegraph Department for the wires and Railway Telegraph offices along the railway from Suchetgarh to Jammu, including the Telegraph office in the terminal railway station at Jammu, shall be paid by the North-Western Railway as a part of the working expenses under clause 6 of the agreement, dated the 4th July 1888, between the Government of India and His Highness Maharaja Partab Singh, Indar Mahindar Bahadur Sipar-i-Saltanat, Maharaja of Jammu and Kashmir, relative to the construction of a railway to Jammu.

7. The charges due by the State of Jammu and Kashmir shall be paid half-yearly through the Resident.

8. The State of Jammu and Kashmir agrees to the application, to those of the wires of the Suchetgarh-Jammu Railway Telegraph line which are used for railway purposes and to the Railway Telegraph offices, of the provisions of the British Telegraph Act, XIII of 1885, and such other Acts or legal provisions as have been or may hereafter be passed by the British Government with reference to telegraphs.

9. The State of Jammu and Kashmir agrees to the application, to those of the wires of Suchetgarh-Jammu Railway Telegraph line which are used for railway purposes and to the Railway Telegraph offices, of any rules or regulations that are now or may hereafter be made applicable to lines of Telegraph in India.

10. The State of Jammu and Kashmir agrees that the Suchetgarh-Jammu Railway Telegraph line and the Railway Telegraph offices shall be open to the inspection and supervision of the Director-General of Telegraphs and of any officer deputed by him for that purpose.

11. The posts of the telegraph line under reference shall be erected within the limits of the rail-road.

12. This agreement is subject to the condition that, notwithstanding anything hereinbefore contained, all State messages shall be sent free, and the income from all private messages despatched from any Railway Station between Suchetgarh and Jammu where a Telegraph office may be opened, shall be credited to the State of Jammu and Kashmir as at present.

13. This agreement shall be in force for a period of five years from the date of the railway from Suchetgarh to Jammu opening for traffic; but so far as it relates to the State Telegraph line, it shall be optional with the State of Jammu and Kashmir at any time by giving six months' previous notice to sever its line from the railway lines and construct its own line independently, connecting it of course with the Government line on the boundary as at present. After the expiry of the said period of five years, a fresh arrangement shall be made for working those of the wires which are used for railway purposes and the Railway Telegraph offices upon terms to be agreed upon between the Government of India and the State of Jammu and Kashmir.

(Sd.) R. PARRY NISBET,
Resident in Kashmir.

Seal of
RAJA AMAR SINGH,
Prime Minister and President, Jammu and Kashmir State Council.

GULMARG,
3rd July 1890.

Approved and confirmed by His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General of India.

(Sd.) W. J. CUNINGHAM,
Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of India, Foreign Department.

SIMLA,
The 23rd July 1890

No. CLXXII.

TRUE TRANSLATION of an ENGAGEMENT (made by the AMAN-UL-MULK, Ruler of CHITRAL, with HIS HIGHNESS the MAHARAJA of KASHMIR—1878).

"With the sincerity of purpose and the cordiality of will, I (the Aman-ul-Mulk) do hereby execute this deed on my own part and on the part of my children, consisting of the following articles :—

ARTICLE 1.

"I engage that I will always sincerely endeavour to obey and execute the orders of His Highness the Maharaja, the Wali of Jammu and Kashmir, that I will overtly and covertly consider His Highness's well-wishers and friends as my friends, and the enemies of his Government as my enemies, that I will present the following 'nuzzerana' to His Highness annually as an acknowledgment of his paramount power :—

"Three horses,

"Five hawks,

"Five tezi dogs (hounds).

ARTICLE 2.

"One confidential Agent of His Highness shall always reside in Kashka (Chitral) and another at Yasin. Due attention and consideration shall be said to them.

"In the like manner a confidential agent of mine shall reside at the Maharaja's Durbar, and another on the part of the Ruler of Yasin shall remain at Gilgit for the purpose of carrying out His Highness's orders.

ARTICLE 3.

"I shall receive a yearly mawajib (subsidy) of Rs. 12,000, Srinagar coinage, from His Highness's Government, on condition of my acting upon the above articles and giving satisfaction to His Highness in every way.

"If one of my sons be appointed in the place of one of the agents (above-mentioned) His Highness's Government will assign him an extra allowance—

	Rs.
To self	10,000
To Sardar Nizam-ul-Mulk	2,000

PART III.

TREATIES, ENGAGEMENTS, AND SANADS

RELATING TO

BALUCHISTAN.

BALUCHISTAN is an expression of political geography. It comprises the territory bounded by the borders of Sind and the lower Derajat on the east, the Arabian sea on the south, Persia on the west, and Afghanistan along the trough of the Helmand and Registan on the north. The most important divisions of Baluchistan are as follows:—

Kalat proper, or the territory under the immediate rule of His Highness the Khan of Kalat;

Sarawan and Jhalawan, or the tracts belonging to the two leading Brahui clans and their Chiefs;

The assigned districts of Quetta and the Bolan;

The Chiefship of Las Bela;

Kharan;

Makran, including Kej and Panjgur;

The country inhabited by Baluch tribes, such as the Marris and Bugtis, along the Punjab and Sind borders;

British Baluchistan;

Bori and Zhob.

KALAT.

The first noteworthy Khan of Kalat was Abdulla Khan. At the commencement of the eighteenth century, he affected to be independent of the Delhi empire, and reduced several provinces to his rule. During the reign of his son, Mahabat Khan, Nadir Shah invaded India, and annexed the whole of the territories west of the Indus to his dominions. On the dismemberment of the Persian empire, after the death of Nadir Shah, Kalat formed part of the territories over which Ahmad Shah Abdali established

his supremacy. Mahabat Khan, who was unpopular with his Chiefs, was deposed by Ahmad Shah, and his younger brother, Nasir Khan, was appointed to rule in his stead. From this time the power remained with the younger branch of the family, till the attempt which the British Government made after the first Afghan war to change the succession.

Nasir Khan was by far the most distinguished of the Khans of Kalat. His rule was vigorous, although his political position was that of the head of a confederacy of Chiefs and not that of a despotic ruler. His policy of uniting the Baluch tribes so consolidated his power that he found himself strong enough to rebel against Ahmad Shah, who ceded to him the districts of Shal, or Quetta, and Mastung. He also extended his authority to the south-west over Makran, Panjgur and Kej. He was succeeded in 1795 by his son Mahmud Khan, and he, in 1819, by his son Mehrab Khan, in whose time the political connection of the British Government with Kalat commenced.

Mehrab Khan was a well-meaning but weak ruler. He disgusted his Chiefs by surrendering himself to the influence of one Daud Muhammad, a man of low extraction, for whom he sacrificed the hereditary minister, Fateh Muhammad. Daud Muhammad, however, was killed by Fateh Muhammad's son, Naib Mulla Muhammad Hasan, who was restored to the hereditary office, but who never forgave the injury done to his father. To the revenge of Mulla Muhammad Hasan are attributable the misfortunes which subsequently overtook Mehrab Khan.

On the failure of Shah Shuja's first attempt to recover his dominions in 1833, he found refuge for a short time at Kalat before his return to his exile at Ludhiana. When the expedition of 1838 for the restoration of Shah Shuja was determined on, a British officer, Lieutenant Leech, was sent to Kalat to secure the co-operation of Mehrab Khan, through whose territories the armies had to march. Mulla Muhammad Hasan, however, contrived to create a dislike between the Khan and Lieutenant Leech, and the latter left without attaining his object. The treacherous minister further caused it to be believed that the Khan had seized stores of grain which had been collected for the British troops, and wrote orders in the Khan's name, but without his knowledge, inciting the tribes to rise and harass the British army on its line of march. Sir Alexander Burnes was deputed to Kalat to allay the supposed hostility of the Khan and to negotiate a Treaty (No. CLXXIII) with him. The treaty was signed contrary to the secret wishes of Mulla Muhammad Hasan, and the Khan agreed to proceed to Quetta to pay his respects to Shah

Shuja. Sir A. Burnes preceded him. On the way Mulla Muhammad Hasan caused him to be robbed of the draft treaty which the Khan had signed. The belief that this was done at the instigation of the Khan was studiously impressed on the British Government, and the Khan himself was prevented from going to Quetta by Mulla Muhammad Hasan, who frightened him into the belief that the British intended to make him a prisoner. The proofs of the Khan's hostility were now apparently complete, and it was resolved to punish him when a fitting opportunity occurred.

Accordingly, when General Wiltshire's brigade was returning from Kabul in 1839, a detachment was sent to Kalat to punish the Khan. The town was taken by storm on the 13th of November. Mehrab Khan fell in the assault, and his son Husain Khan fled. From the papers discovered in the fort the treachery of Mulla Muhammad Hasan was fully proved, and he was made a prisoner. With the British army was one Shah Nawaz Khan, a youth of fourteen, descended in the direct male line from Mahabat Khan, who had been deposed by Ahmad Shah. This youth and his brother Fateh Khan had been imprisoned by Mehrab Khan, but had effected their escape. Shah Nawaz Khan was set up by the British Government as Khan of Kalat; but the provinces of Sarawan and Kach Gandava were annexed to the dominions of the Ruler of Kabul.

Shortly after the accession of Shah Nawaz Khan, a revolution broke out, headed by Mehrab Khan's son, who had assumed the name of Nasir Khan. Shah Nawaz Khan was deposed, the British representative at Kalat was murdered, and there was open war between Nasir Khan and the British Government. As the only means of quieting the country and doing tardy justice to the memory of the unfortunate Mehrab Khan, the British Government reversed its policy, established Nasir Khan in power, and restored to him the districts which had been annexed to Kabul. A Treaty (No. CLXXIV) was concluded with him on the 6th October 1841. The main feature in it was that it recognised Kalat as a dependency of Kabul.

After the withdrawal of the British army from Kabul, this treaty became a dead letter. In 1842 a proposal was made to conclude a supplementary treaty, by which pecuniary aid should be substituted for military support to the Khan; but this suggestion was not acted upon. In 1854, however, when war between England and Russia was threatened, and it became of importance to strengthen British influence on the western frontier, a new Treaty (No. CLXXV) was concluded with the Khan. This abrogated the treaty of

1841, renewed the obligations of the Khan to oppose all enemies of the British Government, to act in subordination to the British Government, to enter into no negotiations with other States without its consent, and to receive British troops into his country if such a measure should be deemed necessary. By this treaty also the British Government granted to the Khan an annual subsidy of Rupees 50,000, on condition of his preventing his subjects from committing outrages within or near British territory, of his protecting merchants, and permitting no exactions on trade beyond certain specified duties.

Nasir Khan died in 1857, his death being generally believed to have been caused by poison. There were three claimants for the succession, Azim Khan, brother of Mehrab Khan; his son of the same name; and Khudadad Khan, his half-brother. The last, then a youth, was selected by the Chiefs of the country, but soon embroiled himself with them. He also had to contend against the pretensions of Fateh Khan, the brother of our nominee, Shah Nawaz Khan, who was supported by Azad Khan of Kharan. But for the countenance and support of the British Government, Khudadad Khan could not have maintained himself in power. In 1859 the British Government gave the Khan Rupees 50,000, in addition to the subsidy paid under the treaty, to enable him to strengthen his hands and meet the cost of reducing the rebellious tribe of Marris, who had harassed the British frontier. This additional grant was paid for four successive years, but little good resulted from it, The leading Chiefs of Kalat conspired against Khudadad Khan, and on the 17th March 1863 proclaimed his cousin, Sherdil Khan, as their ruler. The town and fort of Kalat were surrendered to the rebels without a show of defencee, and Khudadad Khan retired to Nasirabad in Kachi. Sherdil Khan was murdered by his own guards in May 1864, and Khudadad Khan was re-elected Chief of the State. He was recognised by the British Government as Khan of Kalat, and the payment of the subsidy of Rupees 50,000, under the treaty of 1854, which had been suspended during the disturbances in the country, was renewed.

In 1862 the Khan of Kalat signed an Agreement (No. CLXXVI) by which the boundary between Sind and Kalat was defined. A portion of this boundary, on the border of the Shikarpur District, was for some years disputed; but it was finally settled in 1887 by an order of the Government of India.

In 1863 an Agreement (No. CLXXVII) was made with Khudadad Khan, by which he engaged to secure the protection of the telegraph line passing

through Makran within the territories of the Chiefs of Baluchistan, in consideration of a subsidy of Rupees 5,000 a year to be paid to the Chiefs and distributed by the British Government.

The history of Kalat after the restoration of Khudadad Khan was marked by constant conflicts between the Khan and his turbulent subjects. In quelling partial risings he met with a certain amount of success. Taj Muhammad Khan, the Chief of the Jhalawan country, was taken prisoner and placed in confinement, where he soon afterwards died, and the Jam of Las Bela was forced to take refuge in British territory. But in 1871 a combination of the Brahui Chiefs ended in open rebellion. The causes of their discontent were alleged to be the resumption by the Khan of their hereditary lands and the introduction of changes which deprived them of their due share in the administration. The Khan, finding himself unable to coerce his subjects, implored British aid, and delegated to the Commissioner in Sind full powers to mediate a settlement. The malcontents were summoned to Jacobabad, and an arrangement was effected, by which the Khan consented to restore to the Sardars their confiscated lands, to grant them the allowances customary in the time of Mir Nasir Khan the younger, and to allow them to live on their estates so long as they paid him proper allegiance. They, on the other hand, were to restore all property plundered during their rebellion, the Khan consenting to forego all claims in regard to his own property. The opportunity was taken to impress upon the Sardars the duty of obedience to the legitimate authority of the Khan, and to warn His Highness that he would not be countenanced in high-handed interference with the rights of his subjects.

These arrangements, however, were distasteful to the Khan. He resented the part taken in promoting them by his minister the Shahgasi, Wali Muhammad Khan. He came under the influence of unworthy favourites, and quarrelled with Wali Muhammad; and it was not until the Political Agent, whose appointment, after remaining in abeyance since 1864, had been recently revived, was on the point of leaving Kalat, that he consented to restore the minister to his former position and dismiss the favourites. Finding his efforts to procure the recall of these men unavailing, the Khan ceased to look after his administration, took no steps to remedy the disorder which prevailed in Las Bela, or to compensate merchants for the plunder of their caravans, and surrendered himself to fresh favourites. In March 1873 the Political Agent, accompanied by Wali Muhammad, withdrew from Kalat territory. In accordance with the treaty of 1854, the payment of the annual subsidy

to the Khan was withheld, and he was informed that his obligations under the treaty to protect trade and secure the peace of the frontier remained unaltered, but that, in the event of disturbances occurring on the frontier, the British Government would be compelled to take its own measures for preserving order.

With a view to secure unanimity of action in dealing with the Marris and Bugtis, the control of the relations of Government with them was in 1871 placed in the hands of the Political Superintendent of the Upper Sind Frontier, to whom the Deputy Commissioner of Dera Ghazi Khan was made subordinate in respect of these tribes. An addition to the sum of Rupees 32,400 previously paid to the tribes for service on the Punjab frontier was authorised, in order to maintain the tranquillity of the Sind and Punjab frontiers, and the money was to be paid to the Chiefs in the name of the Khan. This plan of dealing with the frontier tribes through the Khan proved ineffectual. During the rebellion against the Khan the attitude of the Marris and Bugtis was uncertain : at its close an attack, said to have been instigated by the Khan, was made by the Brahuis on the section of the Marris to which the protection of the Bolan pass had been entrusted. The Marris retaliated by plundering caravans, and a state of chronic disorder ensued. Under these circumstances, the Khan was informed that until he showed both willingness and ability to put an end to plundering and outrages near the British frontier, the Government of India would take its own measures to protect its territories and subjects. Subjects of Kalat committing offences in British territory, if apprehended there, would receive the utmost penalty of the law, and, if they succeeded in escaping into Kalat, would be followed and punished. At length the state of anarchy prevailing on the frontier became so intolerable that the Government of India decided to depute a special agent to effect, if possible, some settlement between the Khan and his Sardars. Captain Sandeman, the officer selected for this duty, convinced himself, during his first mission in 1875, that a *modus vivendi* could be arranged between the contending parties through the mediation of the British Government. The result of his labours was considered so far satisfactory that in the spring of the following year he was again deputed to Baluchistan ; and, at a Darbar held at Mastung in July 1876, he effected a formal reconciliation between the Khan and the leading Brahui Chiefs, the Baluch Chiefs being absent.

In December of the same year His Highness the Khan met His Excellency the Viceroy at Jacobabad, and a new Treaty (No. CLXXVIII) was conclud-

ed on the 8th of that month. It re-affirmed the engagements made in 1854, and provided among other things for the location of troops in, and the construction of railway and telegraph lines through, Kalat territory; Political officers with suitable escorts were to be posted in the Khan's dominions; and the British Government undertook to pay His Highness an annual subsidy of one lakh of rupees, which was to be supplemented by a contribution of Rupees 20,500 per annum for the development of traffic on the trade-routes running through his country. This treaty was the foundation of the Baluchistan Agency. Major Sandeman was on the 21st February 1877 appointed Agent to the Governor General, with three Assistants. His head-quarters were fixed at Quetta. British troops were cantoned at Quetta and Mittri. Subsequently the territories under the political control of the Agent to the Governor-General were divided into distinct Agencies, of which Kalat forms one.

During the Afghan war, His Highness the Khan loyally acted up to his engagements, and proved his willingness to assist the British Government by all means in his power.

In 1879 it was arranged that the district immediately surrounding Quetta should be administered by British officers, any surplus revenue being made over to the Khan. In 1883 a fresh Agreement (No. CLXXIX) was entered into by which the Khan agreed to lease the Quetta district to the British Government for an annual rent of Rupees 25,000, and, in consideration of a yearly payment of Rupees 30,000, he at the same time surrendered his right to collect tolls on the trade passing through the Bolan pass.

In 1880 the Khan made over to the British Government with full jurisdiction (No. CLXXX) the lands on which the Kandahar State Railway had been constructed.

His Highness Mir Khudadad Khan is a G.C.S.I. and receives a salute of 21 guns, of which two are personal to him.

His Highness's eldest son, Mir Mahmud, was born in 1864.

The revenue of the State varies, and may be estimated at about eight lakhs of rupees per annum, inclusive of the payments made to the Khan by the Government of India; the area of Kalat, including Kharan and Makran, is about 106,000 square miles; the population is estimated at about 220,500.

LAS BELA.

The province of Las Bela is said to have been granted to an ancestor of the Jam by Abdulla Khan of Kalat, as a reward for services in the

field. The conditions of the tenure were that the Jam should acknowledge the supremacy of the Khan and maintain a body of troops for service when required. On the death of Abdulla Khan, the grant was confirmed by Mahabat Khan to Jam Ali, from whom the present Chief, Jam Ali Khan, is regularly descended.

Jam Mir Khan, the father of the present Jam, succeeded his father Jam Mir Ali about the year 1840. For several years he endeavoured to throw off allegiance to Kalat and make himself independent. The last occasion was in 1868, when the Jhalawan Brahuis with his connivance laid waste the Khan of Kalat's territories. On this occasion he appropriated the revenues of two State villages, and threatened to renew hostilities with the Khan. The latter took the initiative and sent a force against the Jam, who sought refuge in British territory. At the instance of the British Government the Khan allowed him an income of Rupees 8,000 per annum, on condition that he remained within the British borders and abstained from intriguing in the affairs of Kalat. This allowance the Jam declined to receive. He lived for a time at Karachi, but as he still continued to foment rebellion in Kalat and to hold treasonable correspondence with the subjects of the Khan, he was deported to Hyderabad (Sind) and thence to Poona. In 1874 his son Jam Ali Khan escaped from Hyderabad, where he was under surveillance, and returned to Bela, which he ruled for the next three years. In 1877 Jam Mir Khan was pardoned and restored to his former position. After his restoration he quarrelled with his son Jam Ali Khan, who was deported from Bela and detained under surveillance at Sibi till his father's death. Jam Mir Khan died in January 1888. The succession was disputed, but eventually Jam Ali, the present ruler, was acknowledged as such by Government, and was installed by the Agent to the Governor-General on the 21st January 1889, when he accepted certain conditions (No. CLXXXI) prescribed by Sir Robert Sandeman. Jam Ali is a C.I.E., and has been granted a personal salute of 9 guns.

In December 1861 an Agreement (No. CLXXXII) was made with Jam Mir Khan for the protection of that portion of the Makran telegraph which traverses his territory, in consideration of a subsidy of Rupees 8,400 a year.

The population of the Las Bela is estimated at 56,226, the principal tribe being Lumris; and the revenues are about Rupees 50,000 from customs and Rupees 1,50,000 from land revenue. The area is about 8,500 square miles.

KHARAN.

The Chiefship of Kharan lies along the northern border of the territory of the Khan of Kalat, roughly extending from near Nushki west-south-westwards to Panjgur. The principal tribe and ruling family are Naushirwanis, and their present head is Sardar Sir Nauroz Khan, K.C.I.E., who succeeded his father Azad Khan, when the latter died in 1886 at the reputed age of 99. The Chiefs of Kharan have at different times acknowledged subordination to Kalat, Persia, and Afghanistan; they are, however, in reality Baluchis, and in 1884 Sardar Azad Khan acknowledged allegiance to the Khan of Kalat by taking his place among the Sarawan Sardars at a Darbar held by the Governor-General's Agent at Panjgur. In 1885 a settlement was made with Azad Khan, by which he undertook to do certain tribal service in consideration of an annual payment of Rupees 6,000. This arrangement was originally intended to last for Azad Khan's life only, but it has been continued with his son.

Besides Kharan the Sardar holds lands in Panjgur, and he lays claim to Jalk, Dizak, and Kohak, the first and second of which are within the Persian boundary as defined under arrangements hereinafter referred to.

The area of Kharan is about 15,000 square miles.

MAKRAN.

Kej is the name of a valley or tract in the south-west of Baluchistan. It was formerly the seat of the rulers of Makran, when the several provinces of that country were united under the government of the Malik family. The Maliks were ousted by the Boleda family in the latter part of the seventeenth century, and Makran became divided into separate Chiefships. The Boleda Amirs probably ruled over Kej for about three generations, when it fell into the hands of the Gichkis, who are of Rajput extraction. During the rule of Nasir Khan of Kalat the Gichkis agreed to pay half the revenues of Kej to the Khan on condition that he protected them from external aggression. The Gichki Sardar was to manage the internal affairs of the country, but the Khan was empowered to appoint a Naib to look after his own share of the revenues. The Kalat Chief has frequently selected for this post the Gichki Sardar for the time being, but for some years prior to 1889 the two offices were held by different men, Mir Bahi Khan being the hereditary Sardar and Mir Shahdad Khan the Kalat Naib. In 1889 Mir Bahi

Khan represented that the appointment of Mir Shahdad Khan was distasteful to him, and the Khan of Kalat consented to appoint another Naib in his stead in consultation with the Sardar. It was further agreed at this time that the new Naib should not interfere with the affairs of the Gichki tribes, which were to remain as heretofore in the hands of the Gichki Sardar, except so far as concerned the collection of half the revenue which is the Khan's due. On Mir Shahdad Khan's removal from the office of Naib, which was not finally carried out till 1891, Mir Mauladad Khan was temporarily appointed in his stead to assist the Gichki Chief in the collection of revenue and the general administration of the country. In April 1892 Mir Abdul Karim, the cousin of the Gichki Sardar, was provisionally appointed as the Khan of Kalat's Naib in Kej. Mir Bahi Khan died on the 7th of January 1891, and was succeeded by his son Shah Umar, the present Gichki Sardar in Kej. The population of Kej is about 10,000 souls.

In 1862 an Engagement (No. CLXXXIII) was made with Mir Fakir Muhammad, at that time the Khan of Kalat's Naib in Kej, by which he agreed for an annual subsidy to protect the Makran telegraph which passed through his districts. The subsidy granted is Rupees 6,000, of which Rupees 1,000 are paid to the Chief of Pasni.

In 1869 another Engagement (No. CLXXXIV) was concluded with Mir Fakir Muhammad, by which, in consideration of a payment of Rupees 1,500 per annum, in addition to the subsidy formerly paid to him, he agreed, on behalf of himself and Mir Bahi Khan Gichki, to protect the line of telegraph from Gwadar to the Bahu boundary in the Dasht.

It may be added here that similar Engagements (Nos. CLXXXV and CLXXXVI) for the protection of the telegraph were made with the Chiefs of Bahu, Dashtyari and Geh in Persian Baluchistan, and that the Chiefs of Jask also receive small allowances for the same purpose.

To the west of Kej lie a number of petty Chiefships, which, under Boleda and Gichki rule, formed part of Makran. Dissensions among these Chiefs and their raids on Persian territory afforded Persia opportunities, which she was not slow to improve, of extending her frontier to the eastward until she had not only exacted tribute from the whole of Makran west of Kej, except a portion of the sea-coast about Charbar and Gwadar, but had asserted claims of sovereignty over Kej and its dependencies, which were under the authority of the Khan of Kalat.

The British Government, having treaty relations with Kalat, could not view with indifference the threats of aggression which were constantly held over the Khan's subjects in Kej, and the expediency of putting a stop to these proceedings on the part of the Persian frontier authorities was impressed on the minister of the Shah. A proposal was then made by the Shah that the boundaries between Persia and Kalat should be defined by Commissioners on the part of England, Persia and Kalat. To this the British Government assented, and the Commissioners met on the frontier. The discussion was terminated at Tehran by the acceptance by the Shah in September 1871 of the opinion contained in a memorandum by Major-General Goldsmid, the British Commissioner. According to this memorandum Panjgur and Parom and other dependencies, with Kohak, Boleda, including Zamiran and other dependencies, Mand, including Tump, Nasirabad, Kej and all districts, dehs, and dependencies to the eastward, and Dasht with its dependencies as far as the sea—were declared to be beyond the Persian frontier.

Claims were afterwards put forward by Persia to the small district of Kohak below the frontier districts of Jalk and Kalagan on the Persian side. Without pronouncing any opinion as to whether Kohak was Persian territory or not the British Government agreed that the boundary line of Kalat should be drawn to the east of Kohak. Kohak was occupied by the Persians in May 1874.

Panjgur is a district lying to the south-west of Kharan and the north of Kej. It came under the Khan of Kalat in the time of Nasir Khan. The inhabited and cultivated part of Panjgur consists of a dozen villages or settlements in the extensive date groves along the banks of the Rakshan river. Here also the Gichki tribe and family are predominant. The administrative arrangements as between the Gichki Chief and the Khan of Kalat are similar to those obtaining in Kej. The Khan shares in the revenues, and appoints a Naib to guard his interests, but beyond this he is not entitled to interfere.

There used to be much hostility and raiding between the Gichkis of Panjgur and the Naushirwanis under Azad Khan of Kharan, who claimed a share in Panjgur revenues. The last conflict of importance was at the end of 1882 when the Naushirwanis defeated a Panjgur force under the Gichki Sardar Mir Gajian, who was himself killed. Sir Robert Sandeman visited Panjgur in 1884 and laid down the lines of a settlement of affairs there. This recognised Amir Khan, the minor son of Mir Gajian, as the Gichki Sardar, the claim

of his cousin Muhammad Hasan being rejected. The young Sardar was placed under the guardianship of his uncle Muhammad Ali, who was to act as Sardar, and was also appointed to be the Khan's Naib. At the same time the Kharan Sardar's right to share in the revenues of three of the Panjgur villages was admitted, Azad Khan undertaking to prevent his tribe from raiding on Panjgur. The main points of this settlement have subsequently been re-affirmed more than once, but disputes between the Giokhis and Naushirwanis continue.

Boleda is a valley containing five villages and lying between Panjgur and Kej. The principal man in Boleda is a Naushirwani connected with the Kharan Sardar's family. The Khan of Kalat has a claim to share in the revenue of some of the Boleda villages.

Tump is a small district consisting of about 15 villages, and lies about 30 miles to the west of Kej. It belongs to the Gichkis. The principal Gichki Sardar is Mir Murad, who lives at Tump itself. The Khan of Kalat has a claim to share in the revenue of the Tump district, and also in that of the tracts called Dasht and Kolanch lying to the south.

Mand is a district lying to the west of Tump, a continuation of the same valley up to the boundary, which, as shown above, has been settled, of the Persian district of Pishin.

The dominant tribe in Mand are the Rinds, who have about a dozen villages. They used to give trouble by raiding over the Persian border and towards Gwadar. They are recognised by the Government of India as subjects of the Khan of Kalat, but he has practically exercised no control over them, and they pay him no revenue.

MARRIS.

The Marris are a Baluch tribe occupying the country from the Nari river and the outskirts of the Bolan on the west as far as the Sham plain close to the Punjab boundary on the east, and between Thal-Chotiali on the north and the Bugti tribe on the south. It is unnecessary here to enter into their earlier history. The Marri country was however long a refuge for the most turbulent characters of the surrounding districts, and in 1858 their depredations had become so extensive that the Khan of Kalat was compelled to send a regular expedition against them. This broke their power for the time, but in the distracted state of affairs in Baluchistan which followed the accession of Khudadad Khan they gradually recovered strength and became as troublesome as ever. Their position in a knot of difficult hills

interposing between the Punjab frontier, the Upper Sind frontier and the Kalat and Afghan districts of Kachi and Sibi, enabled them to carry on for years, almost with impunity, a system of raids on every side. All attempts to coerce them through the Khan of Kalat, their nominal ruler, having proved ineffectual owing to his weakness, it became necessary in about 1871 to adopt a new policy towards this tribe. Accordingly since that year the British Government has dealt with them directly, paying them allowances in return for tribal service and on condition of good behaviour. Matters gradually improved, and our relations with the Marris remained on a tolerably satisfactory footing till the disaster of Maiwand in 1880. On hearing of this the Marris broke out again, and, besides committing other acts of violence, attacked and looted a heavily-laden Government convoy on the Harnai line in August 1880. General MacGregor was sent into their country with a force to exact retribution for these outrages. The Marris were unable to offer any resistance; and their two leading Chiefs, Mehrulla Khan and Karam Khan, came in and accepted the terms laid down by Government. These were (1) the restitution of the treasure and bullocks plundered from the convoy, (2) the payment of a fine of Rupees 20,000 to compensate private losses, (3) the payment of blood money for those slain, according to tribal custom, (4) that no opposition should be offered to the troops marching through the Marri country by Kahan to Harrand, and (5) that hostages should be given for the future good behaviour of the clan. The tribe complied with these conditions; and friendly relations were resumed on the former basis of tribal payments and service.

Petroleum having been discovered in the Marri country, the Tumandar, Sardar Mehrulla Khan, executed in October 1885 an Agreement (No. CLXXXVII), by which he ceded to the British Government his rights to petroleum and all other mineral oils in consideration of an annual cash payment.

The title of Nawab was conferred in 1889 on both Mehrulla Khan, Chief of the Marris, and Shahbaz Khan, Chief of the Bugtis. The latter tribe hold the low hills to the south and south-east of the Marris, bordering on the Kachi plain and the Sind and Punjab borders.

BRITISH BALUCHISTAN—PISHIN AND SIBI; BORI AND ZHOB.

The frontier districts of Pishin and Sibi, with their dependencies Shorarud, Thal-Chotiali and Harnai are under the administration of the Agent to

the Governor General in Baluchistan. Till 1878 they formed part of the dominions of the Amir of Afghanistan. When war with Afghanistan was declared in that year they were immediately occupied by British troops, and under the Treaty of Gandamak (No. CXCIV), executed in May 1879, their administration was to remain with the British Government, any surplus revenue being paid to the Amir. In September 1879, however, war broke out again, and ended in the abdication of Yakub Khan and the accession to power of the present Amir, Abdur Rahman Khan. He was informed that these districts had ceased to form part of Afghanistan; and they have since remained in the possession of the British Government. They were incorporated with British India in the year 1887, and are officially known as the province of British Baluchistan.

To the north of Harnai and Thal-Chotiali lie the valleys of Bori and Zhob. In consequence of outrages committed by the Kakars of Zhob a punitive expedition was sent against them. It was on the whole successful. Shah Jahan, the leading Zhob Chief, was deposed, a relation, Sardar Shahbaz Khan, being set up in his stead. An Agreement (No. CLXXXVIII) was taken from the Maliks of Zhob, Bori and the Musa Khel, by which they undertook to put a stop to raiding into British territory, to prevent Shah Jahan and his chief adherent, Saifulla Khan, from returning to Zhob, to pay a fine of Rupees 22,000, and to raise no opposition to the location in Zhob and Bori of British troops. In 1887 a British force was stationed at Loralai in the Bori valley for the protection of the frontier road from Dehra Ghazi Khan to Pishin. In the same year Bori and the country of the Khetran tribes, lying between Thal-Chotiali and the Punjab, were brought, with the acquiescence of the Chiefs and people, more directly under the political and administrative control of the Baluchistan Agency. About the same time Shah Jahan and Saifulla Khan submitted, and were permitted to return to their homes; and Sardar Shahbaz Khan, who was in delicate health, deputed his authority to Shah Jahan's eldest surviving son, Shingul Khan, who is now practically the Chief Sardar of Zhob and the Sanjar Khel Kakars.

In 1888-89 Sardar Shahbaz Khan, Shah Jahan Khan, Shingul Khan, and the chief Zhob Maliks made a request that Zhob as well as Bori might be brought under more direct British control, and enjoy the security which results from this control. When it was decided in 1889-90 to open up the Gomal Pass the occupation of Zhob was sanctioned, and a Political Agent was appointed to take charge of the district, in which were included Bori, and the

country of the Khetrans, Kibzais and Musa Khel. The country of the Bargha Shiranis, Zmarais, Isots, Jafirs, and Kharshins, tribes occupying different parts of the Suliman range and intervening between Zhob and the Punjab, was subsequently added to the district.

In 1890 the Government of India decided that the line of the Gomal river between its junction with the Kundar and Kajuri Kach should be the limit of tribal jurisdiction between the Punjab Government and the Baluchistan Agency.

CLXXIII.

ARTICLES of an ENGAGEMENT concluded between the British Government and MEHRAB KHAN, the Chief of Kalat—1839.

WHEREAS a Treaty of lasting friendship has been concluded between the British Government and His Majesty Shah Shuja-ul-Mulk, and Mehrab Khan, the Chief of Kalat, as well as his predecessors, has always paid homage to the Royal House of the Saddozais; therefore, with the advice and consent of the Shah, the undermentioned Articles have been agreed upon by Mehrab Khan and his descendants from generation to generation. As long as the Khan performs good service, the following Articles will be fulfilled and preserved:—

ARTICLE 1.

As Nasir Khan and his descendants, as well as his tribe and sons, held possession of the country of Kalat, Kachhi, Khorstan, Makran, Kej, Bela, and the port of Soumiani in the time of the lamented Ahmad Shah Durani, they will in future be masters of their country in the same manner.

ARTICLE 2.

The English Government will never interfere between the Khan, his dependants, and subjects, particularly lend no assistance to Shah Nawaz Fateh Khan, and the descendants of the Mahabbatzai branch of the family, but always exert itself to put away evil from his house. In case of His Majesty the Shah's displeasure with the Khan of Kalat, the English Government will exert itself to the utmost to remove the same in a manner which may be agreeable to the Shah and according to the rights of the Khan.

ARTICLE 3.

As long as the British army continues in the country of Khorasan, the British Government agrees to pay to Mehrab Khan the sum of one and a half lakh of Company's rupees from the date of this engagement by half-yearly instalments.

ARTICLE 4.

In return for this sum the Khan, while he pays homage to the Shah and continues in friendship with the British nation, agrees to use his best endeavours to procure supplies, carriage, and guards to protect provisions and stores going and coming from Shikarpur by the route of Rozan, Dadar, the Pass of Bolan, through Shal to Kuchlak from one frontier to another.

ARTICLE 5.

All provisions and carriage which may be obtained through the means of the Khan, the price of the same is to be paid without hesitation

ARTICLE 6.

As much as Mehrab shows his friendship to the British Government by service and fidelity to the Saddozai family, so much the friendship will be increased between him and the British Government, and on this he should have the fullest reliance and confidence.

This agreement having been concluded, signed and sealed by Lieutenant-Colonel Sir Alexander Burnes, Kt., Envoy on the part of the Right Hon'ble George Lord Auckland, G.C.B., Governor-General of India, and Mehrab Khan, of Kalat, on the part of himself, the same shall be duly ratified by the Right Hon'ble the Governor-General.

Done at Kalat, the 28th day of March, A.D. 1839, corresponding with the 12th day of Mukarram, A.H. 1255.

A. BURNES,
Envoy to Kalat.

No. CLXXIV.

TREATY entered into between the GOVERNMENT OF INDIA and MEER NUSSEER KHAN, Chief of Khelat—1841.

Whereas Meer Nusseer Khan, son of Mehrab Khan, deceased, having tendered his allegiance and submission, the British Government and His Majesty Shah Suja-ool-moolk recognise him, the said Nusseer Khan, and his descendants as Chief of the principality of Khelati-Nusseer on the following terms:—

ARTICLE 1.

Meer Nusseer Khan acknowledges himself and his descendants the vassals of the King of Cabool, in like manner as his ancestors were formerly the vassals of His Majesty's ancestors.

ARTICLE 2.

Of the tracts of country resumed on the death of Meer Mehrab Khan, namely, Cutchee, Moostung, and Shawl, the two first will be restored to Meer Nusseer Khan and his descendants through the kindness of His Majesty Shah Suja-ool-moolk.

ARTICLE 3.

Should it be deemed necessary to station troops, whether belonging to the Honourable Company or Shah Suja-ool-moolk, in any part of the territory of Khelat, they shall occupy such positions as may be thought advisable.

ARTICLE 4.

Meer Nusseer Khan, his heirs and successors, will always be guided by the advice of the British officer residing at his Durbar.

ARTICLE 5.

The passage of merchants and others into Afghanistan from the river Indus on the one side, and from the sea-port of Soumeeanee on the other, shall be protected by Meer Nusseer Khan as far as practicable, nor will any aggression be practised on such persons, or any undue exactions made beyond an equitable toll to be fixed by the British Government and Meer Nusseer Khan.

ARTICLE 6.

Meer Nusseer Khan binds himself, his heirs and successors, not to hold any political communication or enter into any negotiations with foreign powers without the consent of the British Government and of His Majesty Shah Suja-ool-moolk, and in all cases to act in subordinate co-operation with the governments of British India and of the Shah; but the usual amicable correspondence with neighbours to continue as heretofore.

ARTICLE 7.

In case of an attack on Meer Nusseer Khan by an open enemy, or of any difference arising between him and any foreign power, the British Government will afford him assistance or good offices as it may judge to be necessary or proper for the maintenance of his rights.

ARTICLE 8.

Meer Nusseer Khan will make due provision for the support of Shah Newaz Khan, either by pension to be paid through the British Government, on condition of that Chief residing within the British territory, or by grant of estates within Khelat possessions, as may hereafter be decided by the British Government.

Done at Khelat this 6th day of October A.D. 1841, corresponding with the 20th Shaban A.H. 1257.

Seal.	(Sd.) MEER NUSSEER KHAN.	Seal.	(Sd.) AUCKLAND.

Ratified and signed by the Right Honourable the Governor General of India in Council, at Fort William in Bengal, this 10th day of January 1842.

(Sd.) T. H. MADDOCK,
Secretary to the Government of India.

No. CLXXV.

TREATY between the BRITISH GOVERNMENT and NUSSEER KHAN, Chief of Khelat, concluded on the part of the British Government by MAJOR JOHN JACOB, C.B., in virtue of full powers granted by the MOST NOBLE the MARQUIS of DALHOUSIE, K.T., etc., Governor-General of India, and by MEER NUSSEER KHAN, Chief of Khelat—1854.

Whereas the course of events has made it expedient that a new agreement should be concluded between the British Government and Meer Nusseer Khan, Chief of Khelat, the following Articles have been agreed on between the said government and His Highness :—

ARTICLE 1.

The Treaty concluded by Major Outram between the British Government and Meer Nusseer Khan, Chief of Khelat, on the 6th October 1841, is hereby annulled.

ARTICLE 2.

There shall be perpetual friendship between the British Government and Meer Nusseer Khan, Chief of Khelat, his heirs and successors.

ARTICLE 3.

Meer Nusseer Khan binds himself, his heirs and successors, to oppose to the utmost all the enemies of the British Government, in all cases to act in subordinate co-operation with that Government, and to enter into no negotiation with other States without its consent, the usual friendly correspondence with neighbours being continued as before.

ARTICLE 4.

Should it be deemed necessary to station British troops in any part of the territory of Khelat, they shall occupy such positions as may be thought advisable by the British authorities.

ARTICLE 5.

Meer Nusseer Khan binds himself, his heirs and successors, to prevent all plundering or other outrage by his subjects within or near British territory ; to protect the passage of merchants to and fro between the British dominions and Afghanistan, whether by way of Sindh or by the sea-port of Soumeeanee, or other sea-ports of Mekran, and to permit no exactions to be

made beyond an equitable duty to be fixed by the British Government and Meer Nusseer Khan, and the amount to be shown in the Schedule annexed to this Treaty.

ARTICLE 6.

To aid Meer Nusseer Khan, his heirs and successors, in the fulfilment of these obligations, and on condition of a faithful performance of them year by year, the British Government binds itself to pay to Meer Nusseer Khan, his heirs and successors, an annual subsidy of fifty thousand (50,000) Company's Rupees.

ARTICLE 7.

If during any year the conditions above mentioned shall not be faithfully performed by the said Meer Nusseer Khan, his heirs and successors, then the annual subsidy of fifty thousand (50,000) Company's Rupees will not be paid by the British Government.

Done at Mustoong, this fourteenth day of May one thousand eight hundred and fifty-four.

(Sd.) JOHN JACOB, *Major,*
Political Superintendent and Commandant on the frontier of Upper Sindh.

MUSTOONG,
14th May 1854.

SCHEDULE showing amount of duty to be levied on merchandize passing through the dominions of the Khan of Khelat referred to in Article 5 of this Treaty.

On each camel-load, without respect to value, from the northern frontier to the sea, either to Kurrachee or other port, Company's Rupees 6.

On each camel, as above, from the northern frontier to Shikarpore, Company's Rupees 5.

The same duties to be levied on merchandize passing in the contrary direction from the sea, or from Sindh to the Khelat territory.

(Sd.) JOHN JACOB, *Major,*
Political Superintendent and Commandant
on the frontier of Upper Sindh.

The foregoing Articles of Treaty having been concluded between the British Government and the Khan of Khelat, and signed and sealed by Major John Jacob, C.B., on the one part, and Meer Nusseer Khan on the other, at Mustoong, on the 14th May A.D. 1854, corresponding with 16th Shaban A.H.

1270, a copy of the same will be delivered to His Highness, duly ratified by the Governor General in Council, within two months from this date.

(Sd.) Dalhousie.
„ J. Dorin.
„ J. Low.
„ J. P. Grant.
„ B. Peacock.

Ratified by the Most Noble the Governor General in Council, Fort William, this 2nd day of June 1854.

(Sd.) G. F. Edmonstone,
Secretary to the Government of India.

No. CLXXVI.

Translation of an Agreement made by His Highness the Khan of Khelat, dated 24th Suffer 1279, corresponding with A.D. 21st August 1862.

I, Meer Khodadad Khan, the Khan of Khelat, do hereby voluntarily state that a Surveying Officer, on the part of the British Government, and Shahbaz Khan, Agent on the part of the Government of Beloochistan, were appointed to define the boundary between my territory and that of the British.

They thoroughly examined the boundary according to the detail of durees or pillars numbered 1 to 8 and 14 to 30: the settlement of this portion was accepted and approved by my late brother, Meer Nusseer Khan, and I also accept and approve of the same.

The following is the detail of boundaries defined subsequent to the demise of my brother between pillars Nos. 8 and 14, and approved by the Governments both of British India and of Beloochistan. This definition I also accept and approve :—

Details.

1. Koh Siah Ali.
2. Rungoo.
3. Mogro.
4. Kukro.
5. Haboo.
6. Khubar Gulo.
7. Mungur.
8. Jehluk.
9. Chung.
10. Hara.
11. Kuchruk.
12. Koh Kulan.
13. Shukloo.
14. Dang Chungo.
15. Gogird Dana.
16. Loandee.
17. Garo.

No. CLXXVII.

CONVENTION between the BRITISH GOVERNMENT and HIS HIGHNESS KHODADAD KHAN, KHAN of KHELAT and BELOOCHISTAN, for the extension of the Electric Telegraph through such portions of the dominions of His Highness in Mekran as lie between the western boundary of the province under the feudatory rule of the Jam of Beyla and the eastern boundary of the territory of Gwadur—1863.

ARTICLE 1.

That His Highness the Khan of Khelât shall afford protection to the line of telegraph and to the persons employed in its construction and maintenance through the tract of the country lying between the western boundary of the province under the rule of the Jam of Beyla and the eastern boundary of the Gwadur territory.

ARTICLE 2.

That the British Government shall be at liberty to erect stations in such parts of the said country as they may deem most convenient for telegraph purposes.

ARTICLE 3.

That the material of the telegraph may be landed, free of duty, wherever the British Government may think most convenient on His Highness's coast.

ARTICLE 4.

That the cost of material, labour, landing charges, housing, provisions, etc., shall be borne by the British Government, who will also make any arrangements they may consider most convenient regarding their own supplies, labour, etc., His Highness the Khan undertaking that no impediment shall be thrown in their way, but that, on the contrary, every protection and assistance shall be afforded on his part.

ARTICLE 5.

That for the protection of the line and those employed upon it, the British Government will agree to pay the annual sum of Rupees five thousand (5,000), and His Highness the Khan of Khelat is not to be called upon to go to any further expense thân the above sum.

ARTICLE 6.

That His Highness the Khan shall give notice through the Political Agent to the British Government of the proportions of the sum above mentioned which he may wish to be paid to the various Chiefs to whom he will entrust the conservation of the line, it being understood that the whole sum paid by the British Government for that purpose will be expended amongst the Chiefs and people through whose country the line passes. On receipt of His Highness's wishes in this respect, the sums will be paid to the named parties through the Political Agent or other officer appointed by the British Government.

ARTICLE 7.

That annual payment will commence from the date that the telegraph officers may report that 50 miles of the line have been erected, and that its conservation is complete for that distance.

ARTICLE 8.

That any disagreement between the Telegraph officials and the subjects of His Highness the Khan of Khelat shall be referred to the Political Agent at Khelat if it cannot be satisfactorily settled on the spot by the telegraph officers in communication with the Agent of His Highness.

ARTICLE 9.

Continued obstruction or injury to the line may cause revocation of this agreement at any time on the part of the British Government.

(Sd.) M. GREEN, *Major*,
Actg. Political Agent to the Court of His Highness the Khan of Khelat.

CAMP KUSHMORE;
The 20th Feb. 1863.

ADDITIONAL CLAUSE (10) of a CONVENTION with HIS HIGHNESS the KHAN of KHELAT, for the passage of the Electric Telegraph through his Mekran territory.

ARTICLE 10.

That His Highness the Khan of Khelat, with the view of accelerating the erection of the Electric Telegraph, agrees that the English Government may subsidize and make their own arrangements with the tribes (his subjects) in Mekran.

It being understood that the above shall not include any cession of Khelat territory without his (the Khan's) consent, and that, should offices or buildings be erected, their sites shall always be considered as belonging to the Khelat Government.

On the part of the British Government.

JACOBABAD, UPPER SINDH; *The 23rd March 1863.*

(Sd.) M. GREEN, *Major, Actg. Political Agent at Khelat.*

Seal.

(Sd.) KHODADAD KHAN, *Ruler of Khelat.*

No. CLXXVIII.

TREATY between the BRITISH GOVERNMENT and the KHELAT STATE—1876.

Whereas it has become expedient to renew the Treaty of 1854, between the British Government and Naseer Khan, Khan of Khelat, and to supplement the same by certain additional provisions calculated to draw closer the bonds of friendship and amity between the two Governments, the following additional Articles are herewith agreed upon between the Right Honorable Edward Robert Bulwer Lytton, Baron Lytton of Knebworth, in the County of Hertford, and a Baronet of the United Kingdom, Viceroy and Governor-General of India, and Grand Master of the Most Exalted Order of the Star of India, on behalf of the British Government on the one hand, and His Highness Meer Khodadad Khan, Khan of Khelat, on the other :—

ARTICLE 1.

The Treaty concluded between the British Government and Meer Naseer Khan, Khan of Khelat, on the 14th of May 1854, is hereby renewed and re-affirmed.

ARTICLE 2.

There shall be perpetual friendship between the British Government and Meer Khodadad Khan, Khan of Khelat, his heirs, and successors.

ARTICLE 3.

Whilst on his part, Meer Khodadad Khan, Khan of Khelat, binds himself his heirs, successors, and Sirdars to observe faithfully the provisions of

Article 3 of the Treaty of 1854, the British Government on its part engages to respect the independence of Khelat, and to aid the Khan, in case of need, in the maintenance of a just authority and the protection of his territories from external attack, by such means as the British Government may at the moment deem expedient.

ARTICLE 4.

For the further consolidation of the friendship herewith renewed and re-affirmed between the two Governments, it is agreed on the one hand that British Agents with suitable escorts shall be duly accredited by the British Government to reside permanently at the Court of the Khan and elsewhere in His Highness's dominions, and on the other hand, that a suitable representative shall be duly accredited by His Highness to the Government of India.

ARTICLE 5.

It is hereby agreed that should any dispute, calculated to disturb the peace of the country, arise hereafter between the Khan and the Sirdars of Khelat, the British Agent at the Court of His Highness shall in the first place use his good offices with both parties to effect by friendly advice an amicable arrangement between them, failing which the Khan will, with the consent of the British Government, submit such dispute to its arbitration, and accept and faithfully execute its award.

ARTICLE 6.

Whereas the Khan of Khelat has expressed a desire on the part of himself and his Sirdars for the presence in his country of a detachment of British troops, the British Government, in accordance with the provisions of Article 4 of the Treaty of 1854, and in recognition of the intimate relations existing between the two countries, hereby assents to the request of His Highness, on condition that the troops shall be stationed in such positions as the British Government may deem expedient, and be withdrawn at the pleasure of that Government.

ARTICLE 7.

It is also agreed that such lines of telegraph or railway as may be beneficial to the interests of the two Governments shall be from time to time constructed by the British Government in the territories of the Khan, provided that the conditions of such construction be a matter of previous arrangement between that Government and the Government of His Highness.

ARTICLE 8.

There shall be entire freedom of trade between the State of Khelat and the territories of the British Government, subject to such conditions as the British Government may, at any time, in concert with the Khan of Khelat, deem necessary for the protection of fiscal interests.

ARTICLE 9.

To aid Meer Khodadad Khan, his heirs, and successors, in the efficient fulfilment of the obligations contracted by them under the Treaty of 1854, and the present supplementary engagement, the British Government hereby undertakes to pay to the said Khan, his heirs, and successors an annual sum of one lakh of rupees, so long as they shall faithfully adhere to the engagements heretofore and hereby contracted.

ARTICLE 10.

The British Government further undertakes to contribute Rupees twenty thousand five hundred annually towards the establishment of posts and development of traffic along the trade routes in His Highness's territories, provided such money is expended by the Khan in the manner approved of by the British Government.

Executed at Jacobabad, this eighth day of December one thousand eight hundred and seventy-six Anno Domini.

(Sd.) LYTTON,
Viceroy and Governor-General of India.

Seal. Seal of Khan of Khelat.

No. CLXXIX.

AGREEMENT entered into by HIS HIGHNESS the KHAN of KELAT MIR KHUDADAD KHAN on the one part and by SIR ROBERT SANDEMAN, K.C.S.I., AGENT to the GOVERNOR-GENERAL in BILUCHISTAN, on the other part, subject to the CONFIRMATION of HIS EXCELLENCY the VICEROY in COUNCIL executed at the DASHT PLAIN on the 8th day of June 1883.

Whereas in the year 1879 an arrangement was finally agreed to between the British Government and His Highness Mir Khudadad Khan of Kelat by which the district and Niabat of Quetta were placed under the administration of the British Government on certain conditions and for a certain period, and whereas the period fixed by the said arrangement is almost expired, and whereas it has been found by experience to be to the advantage of both Governments that the district and Niabat of Quetta should be exclusively managed by the officers of the British Government, and whereas it appears desirable to His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General of India and to His Highness the Khan of Kelat, that a similar arrangement should be made regarding the levy of dues and other matters connected therewith in

the Bolan Pass in consideration of the losses suffered by His Highness the Khan of Kelat owing to the opening of the Hurnai route by the British Government, it is hereby declared and agreed as follows :—

1. Mir Khudadad Khan of Kelat on behalf of himself and his heirs and successors hereby makes over and entrusts the entire management of the Quetta District and Niabat absolutely and with all the rights and privileges as well as full revenue, civil and criminal jurisdiction, and all other powers of administration, to the British Government with effect from 1st April 1883 on the following conditions :—

(1) That the said District and Niabat shall be administered on behalf of the British Government by such officer or officers as the Governor-General in Council may appoint for the purpose.

(2) That in lieu of the annual surplus of revenue hitherto paid to His Highness the Khan under the arrangement of 1879 above cited, the British Government shall pay to His Highness on the 31st March in every year, beginning from the 31st March 1884, a fixed annual rent of Rs. 25,000 (twenty-five thousand) which has been settled as a fair average equivalent of His Highness the Khan's right to the annual net surplus of the revenues of the said District and Niabat.

(3) The aforesaid sum of Rupees 25,000 (twenty-five thousand) shall be paid to His Highness without any deductions for cost of administration, so long as the said District and Niabat are administered by the British Government.

2. His Highness the Khan hereby transfers to the British Government absolutely, with effect from the 1st day of April 1883, all his rights to levy dues or tolls on the trade travelling through the Bolan to and from British India and Afghanistan, as well as to and from Kachi and Khorasan, as provided by the treaty of 1854, or on the trade travelling to and from British India and the districts of Sibi, Quetta, and Pishin.

3. In return for the concession last mentioned the British Government agree to pay to His Highness the Khan the sum of Rs. 30,000 (thirty thousand) per annum free of all deductions, in two half yearly instalments, on the 1st October and 1st April of each year beginning from the 1st October 1883. In addition, the Viceroy and Governor-General agrees to pay to the Sarawan and Kurd Sirdars a fixed sum yearly for certain service in the Pass representing their shares respectively of the transit and escort fees.

4. In order to facilitate the arrangements of the British Government for the collection of tolls on its own behalf in the Bolan Pass, His Highness the Khan hereby cedes to the British Government full civil and criminal jurisdiction and all other powers of administration within the limits of the said pass and within the land purchased by the British Government at Rindali for a Railway station and other buildings.

Seal of Mir Khudadad Khan.

(Sd.) R. G. SANDEMAN,

Agent Governor-General Biluchistan, Quetta Residency.

8th June 1883.

Khan of Kelat.

Seal of the Viceroy and Governor-General of India.

RIPON,

Viceroy and Governor-General of India.

This agreement was ratified by His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General of India at Simla on Wednesday this 12th day of September 1883.

(Sd.) C. GRANT,

Secretary to the Government of India,

Foreign Department.

No. CLXXX.

TRANSLATION of a SANAD dated 7th Rajab (16th June 1880) granted by HIS HIGHNESS MIR KHODADAD KHAN, KHAN of KELAT, to the BRITISH GOVERNMENT.

I, Mir Khodadad Khan, G.C.S.I., Khan of Kelat, do hereby make over in perpetuity to the British Government in gift the lands within my dominions on which the Kandahar State Railway has been constructed, together with the lands on either side of the line of railway for a distance of 200 yards, as well as those lands on which all railway stations and buildings have been erected. The object of my making this gift to the British Government is to show the friendship with which I regard the alliance existing between the British Government and the Kelat State,* and to enable the British Government to make their own arrangement for the protection of life and property within the limits of the railway without reference to the laws of the Kelat State.† But I beg that this may not affect my right to realise the usual transit dues (sung) on merchandise.

* This should run—
"The British Government is at liberty to make its own arrangement," etc.
(Sd.) F. H.

† Should be—
"Without prohibiting the realisation of the usual transit dues (sung) which I receive."
(Sd.) F. H.

Seal of MIR KHODADAD KHAN,

Khan of Kelat.

No. CLXXXI.

MEMORANDUM of conditions subscribed to by JAM ALI KHAN on his succession to the Chiefship of Las Bela—1889.

Whereas His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General has been pleased to sanction my succession to the Chiefship of the Las Bela State, I, the undersigned, Sardar Haji Jam Ali Khan, hereby accept the following conditions which have been explained to me personally by Sir Robert Sandeman, Agent to the Governor-General in Baluchistan.

First.—I will always conduct the administration of the Las Bela State in accordance with the advice of the Agent to the Governor-General.

Secondly.—I will employ a Wazir approved by the Agent to the Governor-General.

Thirdly.—For a term of five years I will make no important change in the customs of the country or in the system of administration now established without the concurrence of the Agent to the Governor-General. I will particularly avoid imposing fresh burdens of taxation, and resuming muáfi grants. Further, before causing sentences of death to be executed, I will obtain the sanction of the Agent to the Governor-General.

Fourthly.—I hereby grant a free pardon to all who have been hostile to me in the past. I will not revenge myself upon them, nor harass them, in any way.

Fifthly.—I will make such allowances from the revenues of the Las Bela State as the Agent to the Governor-General may now, and in future from time to time, recommend for the widow, sons and family of my late father. I will similarly make suitable provision for Akhundzada Muhammad Nur, Vakil Walidad Khan, Sardar Sahib Khan Chutta, and other servants of the Las Bela State, in accordance with the recommendations of the Agent to the Governor-General.

No. CLXXXII.

TRANSLATION of AGREEMENT with the JAM of BEYLA, dated the 21st December 1861.

Whereas it is in contemplation to carry on, as far as India, the communication now opened between Great Britain and other high States of Europe and Asia by continuing the line of Electric Telegraph from Constantinople and Bagdad, through Persia and Beloochistan, to Kurrachee, and whereas in the prosecution of this scheme of universal benefit, it has become necessary to take measures for the security and protection of the said contemplated line,

the high government of Bombay have deputed Major F. J. Goldsmid for the special purpose of entering into such negotiations with the several Chiefs holding territory between Kurrachee and Gwadur as may be deemed necessary for the due furtherance of the aforesaid undertaking.

Now the line of coast from the Hubb river to Khos Kulmut or its vicinity, a distance of 240 measured miles, being within the territory of Jam Meer Khan, Chief of Lus Beyla, the undersigned, Major F. J. Goldsmid, on the part of the British Government, and with the knowledge and consent of its firm ally, Khodadad Khan, ruler of the sovereign State of Khelat, hereby makes agreement with Jam Meer Khan aforesaid for the construction, maintenance, and protection of the line of Telegraph between the above-mentioned places.

The detailed agreement is as follows —

ARTICLE 1.

The materials for the line may be landed on any part of the coast between the Hubb river and Khos Kulmut, and all reasonable assistance will be rendered by the local authorities in ensuring its security and facilitating its construction, due payment being made for labour or articles supplied.

ARTICLE 2.

There will be two Telegraph stations erected for the residence and office of signallers, one at Soumeeanee and one at Ormara.

ARTICLE 3.

All individuals authoritatively employed in the construction, maintenance or use of the line aforesaid, shall receive such protection and assistance from the local authorities as will enable them to prosecute their work without let or hindrance, due payment to be made for labour or articles supplied.

ARTICLE 4.

A sum of Rupees 10,000* yearly shall be paid by the Political Agent at Khelat to the Jam of Beyla, on the understanding that he keeps up an establishment of not less than men, on salaries of Rupees per mensem in the aggregate, for the due protection of the line, and rendering such assistance as from time to time may be required by the Telegraph employés stationed on the coast.

* The amount of yearly payment must depend on further reference as to the actual work required. But the undersigned is of opinion that the full sum may be double that fixed for the pay of a watching establishment here entered. For instance, supposing such establishment to be Rupees 330 per mensem, the yearly amount would be Rupees 3,960, of which the double would be Rupees 7,920. This would be estimated in round numbers at Rupees 8,000.

ARTICLE 5.

Should it be authoritatively reported at any time that the said establishment is insufficient, and such injury be done to the line as would lead to the belief that due care was not exercised in its protection, the Political Agent, Khelat, will be empowered to call upon the Jam of Beyla to make such additional payment as will not exceed in the whole the amount of full yearly subsidy.

ARTICLE 6.

The annual payment to the Jam will commence from the date that five miles of Telegraph wire may be reported set up, all intermediate payment being made according to labour or articles supplied as previously provided.

ARTICLE 7.

Complaints against individuals in the employ of the Telegraph Department not capable of satisfactory adjustment will be referred to the Political Agent at Khelat. Any cases of urgency, whether in the nature of a complaint or otherwise affecting such persons, may be referred to the Magistrate or Commandant of Police at Kurrachee as exceptional, should occasion require.

ARTICLE 8.

Continued obstruction or injury to the line may cause revocation of this agreement on the part of government at any time.

The agreement made between the parties hereto as above defined is to be considered dependent for completion and effect upon the approval of the Bombay Government.

Approved by the Governor-General of India in Council on 19th August 1862.

CLXXXIII.

ABSTRACT TRANSLATION of an AGREEMENT passed, under date the 24th January 1862, by FUQUEER MAHOMED BEZUNJO, Naib of Kedge to MAJOR F. J. GOLDSMID, Assistant Commissioner in Sindh, on behalf of the British Government.

Under instructions from His Highness the Khan of Khelat, Fuqueer Mahomed Bezunjo has presented himself before Major F. J. Goldsmid,

Assistant Commissioner in Sindh, and learnt all the arrangements contemplated for the establishment of the proposed line of Telegraph. He states in the presence of that officer and Rais Rahmutoollah Khan, Agent of His Highness, that if the British Government intend to set the Electric Telegraph on the Mekran coast, he will use his best endeavours to protect and maintain it from Kalmut-bunder to Gwadur-bunder, and will provide the men required for that purpose. For this service he shall receive through the Political Agent, Khelat, and with the consent of the Khan, the sum assigned and deemed proper by the British Government. He will also lend assistance to the due establishment of the Electric Telegraph by protecting the materials and stores in such manner that there shall be no obstruction to the work. It is understood that all articles supplied to the persons connected with the Telegraph shall be duly paid for by the receivers.

Provided always that his responsibility in the above matter depends on his holding the office of Naib of Kedge.

Signed in the presence of Major F. J. Goldsmid, Assistant Commissioner in Sindh, and in the presence of Rais Rahmutoollah, Agent of His Highness the Khan, under date the 24th January 1862.

Note written before Fuqueer Mahomed of Kedge, and signed by Rais Rahmutoollah Khan on the 1st February 1862.

The word "Gwadur-bunder" shall be understood to comprise all lands within the recognized boundary of Gwadur.

Approved by the Governor General of India in Council on 19th August 1862.

No. CLXXXIV.

Translation of an Agreement entered into by the Naib of Kedj,—1869.

In continuation of, and in the terms of, the Agreement concluded in the year 1862 with the consent of the Khan of Beloochistan, Sirdar Meer Fuqueer

Mahomed, Naib of Kedj, now undertakes to guarantee the protection of the Telegraph line from the Gwadur to the Baho boundary, and also gives a similar assurance on the part of Meer Bhayan, Gitchki. The British Government to pay the said Sirdar the sum of Rupees 1,500 annually, the Sirdar to place at the disposal of the Telegraph Superintendent two line-riders on Rupees 20 monthly each, to be stationed between Gwadur and Baho. The pay of these guards to be deducted from the said sum of Rupees 1,500 and paid to the men through the Telegraph Superintendent. This agreement to have effect from 1st January 1869.

The above memorandum was written on 11th February 1869, sealed by Fuqueer Mahomed.

Original sealed before me by Mulla Dora.

No. CLXXXV.

TRANSLATION of an AGREEMENT made with the CHIEFS of BAHO and DUSTYAREE for protection of the Telegraph Line.

In consideration of the annual sum of Rupees 2,000 in equal shares of Rupees 1,000 each guaranteed to be made over to us by Colonel Goldsmid, Chief Director of the Telegraphs between India and the Telegraphs of other Governments, we, Deen Mahomed and Mahomed Ali, being the Chiefs of Baho Dustyaree, pledge ourselves to afford all security and protection in our power to the line of Telegraph about to be constructed by the British Government from the boundary of the Kedj territory up to Charbar.

We also agree to assist in every way the officers and employés of the said Telegraph, and to place at the disposal of the Telegraph officers, whenever required, at least four sowars at Rupees 20 each per month payable by the said officers.

This agreement to come into immediate effect, payment of subsidy being made half-yearly by Captain Ross or other British officers stationed at Gwadur, the first instalment being calculated from 1st January 1869.

Failure to fulfil the conditions here specified will cancel all claim to the subsidy.

Sealed by the above-named Meer Deen Mahomed and Meer Mahomed Ali in the presence of Colonel Goldsmid and Captain Ross, whose signatures are affixed in token of their engagements herein.

No. CLXXXVI.

TRANSLATION of an AGREEMENT made with SHAH NUSRUT, Representative of the CHIEF of GAIH, for the protection of the Telegraph Line,—1869.

In consideration of the annual sum of Rupees 3,000 guaranteed to be made over to Shah Nusrut, on behalf of the widow of the late Mir Abdullah Khan, of Gaih, by Colonel Goldsmid, C.B., Director-in-Chief, Indo-European Telegraph, the aforesaid Shah Nusrut, on his own part and as representative of the Chiefdom of Gaih, pledges himself to afford security and protection to the line of Telegraph about to be constructed from Charbar to Sadeich.

He further agrees in every way to assist the officers and employés of the said Telegraph in the work of construction and maintenance, on the understanding that they shall obtain, from the Chief of Gaih, as many mounted men as may be requisite, to be paid by the Telegraph officers at the rate of Rupees 20 per mensem for each man.

Payment of the said subsidy shall be made half-yearly by Captain Ross, or other British officer stationed at Gwadur; the first instalment to be calculated from 1st January 1869.

Should the aforesaid Shah Nusrut, on the part of the Chief of Gaih, fail to fulfil the above specified conditions, he shall forfeit all claim to the said subsidy, and this agreement shall be cancelled.

Sealed by Shah Nusrut and Nowraz Khan in presence of Colonel Goldsmid and Captain Ross, whose signatures are affixed in token of their engagement herein at Charbar, this fifth day of March 1869.

Seal of Nowraz Khan.		Seal of Nowraz Khan.

(Sd.) F. J. GOLDSMID,
Lieutenant-Colonel.

" E. C. ROSS,
Captain.

No. CLXXXVII.

TRANSLATION of an AGREEMENT between the BRITISH GOVERNMENT on the one side and SARDAR MEHRULLA KHAN, MARRI CHIEF, on the other side.

I, Sardar Mehrulla Khan, son of Nur Muhammad Khan, Bahawalanzi Guzni Marri, do hereby, in consideration of receiving from the British Government an allowance in the form of service to the amount of Rs. 300 (three hundred) to be increased to Rs. 500 (five hundred) per mensem in the event of the experiment proving successful, cede in perpetuity to the said Government the exclusive right to all petroleum or other mineral oil whatsoever already found or which may hereafter be found at Khatan or in any other part of the Marri country with full liberty for the said Government to extract and remove such petroleum or other oil in any manner and by any way that to it may seem fit.

I empower the British Government to transfer to others all or any of the rights which it acquires under this agreement.

I do further agree that in the event of the wells being abandoned the allowance shall cease.

According to the old custom and procedure in force such mineral rights are the property of the Ruler or of the Sardar himself. I am therefore responsible to answer to any claim or claims that may hereafter be brought forward by the Marris, and should any claims be proved before the Governor-General's Agent for Baluchistan, I hereby bind myself to carry out his award.

Seal of S. MEHRULLA KHAN,
Tumandar of Marris.

The 24th October 1885.

WITNESSES.
1. Seal of JALAB KHAN, son of MURAD KHAN, *Guzni Marri.*
2. MIR HASAR KHAN, son of BALUCH KHAN, *Gazni Marri.*

Executed in my presence.

(Sd.) R. I. BRUCE,
Agent to the Govr.-Genl. in Baluchistan.

No. CLXXXVIII.

TRANSLATION of the SETTLEMENT made between SARDAR SHAHBAZ KHAN and the MALIKS of ZHOB, BORI, and MUSAKHEL, and the BRITISH GOVERNMENT—1884.

1.—That we, Sardar Shahbaz Khan, Maliks Dost Muhammad, Tajudin and Muhammad Mir, Jelalzai Jogizais, as well as all other Maliks of Zhob, Bori, and Musakhel, now present execute this agreement in token of our submission to the power and supremacy of the British Government, and we engage to prevent our tribesmen from raiding or committing crimes in British territory. Should any tribesman commit a raid or an outrage we will seize him and make him over to the British authorities.

2.—That we Sardars and Chiefs of Zhob engage to prevent the return to Zhob of Shah Jehan Sardar Khail, excepting with the sanction of the British Government, after Shah Jehan and the other chiefs who have fled with him have made full submission to the British Government, and on condition that such a request shall only be made by Sardar Shahbaz Khan, and a majority of the Council (jirga) of the headmen of Zhob.

3.—That we Maliks of Zhob and Bori agree to pay within three months from this date a fine of Rs. 20,000 inflicted on us as a punishment for all attacks or offences committed by us against the British Government or its subjects.

4.—That we the Musakhel Maliks agree to pay within three months a fine of Rs. 2,000 in condonement of the outrages committed by us in the raid on the coolies, and all other offences committed in British territory. Further that we will within this time produce Maliks Baik Khan and Wazir Khan to tender their submission

5.—That we give the following men with two Motabars of the Sardar Khail, approved of by the Agent to the Governor-General for Biluchistan, as hostages for the fulfilment of these terms; and they will remain present with the Government officers at Thal Chotiali until the amount of the above fine is paid by us, or as long as the British Government consider their presence to be necessary.

6.—It is distinctly agreed to by us, Sardars and assembled Chiefs, that the British Government has the right to protect the railway line and trade routes by placing troops in Bori or in any way that may be deemed desirable by the British Government. Should it be finally decided to occupy Bori, all the Sardars and Maliks will recognise the justice of the measure by becoming the faithful and loyal subjects of the British Government.

7.—If the Government of India consider it necessary, in order to secure the satisfactory fulfilment of the terms now settled, to place troops in Zhob or elsewhere, they have the right to do so.

8.—The request of the Zhob, Bori, and Musakhel tribes, that the British Government should take measures to protect the trade routes in their

countries and settle internal quarrels and feuds between Sardars and Chiefs in the same manner as they do now with regards the Maris, Bugtis, Khetrans, Kakars, and other tribes of the Thal Chotiali district, will be forwarded by the Governor-General's Agent for Baluchistan for the consideration and orders of the Government of India.

[Seal] SEAL OF SARDAR SHAHBAZ KHAN, *Jalalzai Jogizai.*

(Sd.) DOST MUHAMMAD KHAN, *Jalalzai.*
" TAJUDIN, *Jalalzai.*
" PISTA KHAN, *Alikhel.*
" KAMAL KHAN, "
" SAUJAR KHAN, "
" SULTAN MUHAMMAD, *Alizai.*
" HYDER, *Akhterzai.*
" ZARIF, "
" SAUJAR KHAN, *Dadzai.*
" RAMZAN, *Musazai.*
" DADGUL, "
" KOWRA, *Dostzai.*
" MUTO.
" MULLA KHURDIL, *Mirzai.*
" JEHAN, *Mirzai.*
" MACHAK, "
" SIKANDAR, "
" GHARIBJAN, "
" DINAT, "
" MULLA DALER, "
" DAULAT KHAN, *Khwadadzai.*
" JANGI KHAN, "
" KHALIK, "
" MULLA HASSAN, "
" MULLA MANIK, "
" TAHMAS KHAN, *Sargari.*
" SHAH HUSSAN, "
" KHUSHDIL KHAN, *Khwadadzai.*
" MIR ALAM KHAN, *Urgassi.*

(Sd.) GAWAR KHAN, *Pakkazai.*
" GANDAK KHAN, "
" SHADI KHAN, "
" ADAM KHAN, "
" LUKMAN KHAN, "
" MIR MUHAMMAD, "
" KARIMDAD, *Ismailzai.*
" SULTAN MUHAMMAD, *Pakkazai.*
" BISHARAT KHAN, "
" BISHARAT KHAN, *Ismailzai.*
" UMAR KHAN, *Pakkazai.*
" ASLAM KHAN, *Gorazai.*
" KARIM KHAN, "
" BANGAR KHAN, *Kibzai.*
" MIAN KHAN, "
" KARAM KHAN, "
" MULLA DAHA, "
" SANJAR KHAN, *Musakhel.*
" HASSAN KHAN, "
" GUL MIR KHAN, "
" NADIR KHAN, "
" JANGI KHAN, *Kibzai.*
" SAMAND KHAN, "
" KHANAN KUDERZAI, *Motibar of Bori.*
" PAHALWAN, *Motibar, Bori.*
" ALI KHAN, *Shahbozai.*
" AZIM KHAN, *Alizai.*
" LUNDAK KHAN, *Khiderzai.*
" HAJI, *Utmankhel.*
" KALAKHAN, "

CAMP DULAI,
The 22nd November 1884.

(Sd.) R. G. SANDEMAN, *President,*
Agent to the Governor-General.

PART IV.

TREATIES AND ENGAGEMENTS

RELATING TO

AFGHANISTAN.

At the beginning of the present century the Durani empire, extending from Herat to Kashmir and from Balkh to Sind, which had been built up by Ahmad Shah Abdali, remained undivided in the hands of his grandson, Zaman Shah. Having incurred the enmity of the powerful Barakzai tribe, Zaman Shah was deposed and blinded by his brother Mahmud, who was supported by Fateh Khan and the Barakzais. He eventually died a pensioner of the British Government at Ludhiana. In 1803 Shah Mahmud was driven out by Shuja-ul-Mulk, the younger brother of Zaman Shah; and Shah Shuja was still in possession of the undivided empire of Ahmad Shah at the time of Mr. Elphinstone's mission in 1808.

This mission was sent for the purpose of concerting with Shah Shuja the means of mutual defence against the threatened invasion of Afghanistan and India by the Persians in confederacy with the French. The mission was well received, and it resulted in the conclusion of a Treaty (No. CLXXXIX) of alliance, which was ratified by Lord Minto on the 17th June 1809. It was understood that the stipulations of the second article rendered it incumbent on the British Government to assist Shah Shuja only in the event of an attack by the French and Persians for the purpose of fulfilling the terms of their confederacy, but not if Persia alone should invade Afghanistan without such a purpose, or in consequence of former enmity or recent disputes.

Mr. Elphinstone had scarcely left Kabul ere Shah Shuja was driven out by Shah Mahmud with the aid of Fateh Khan. Wandering about for some years, the sport of fortune, now a captive in Kashmir, now the prisoner of Ranjit Singh at Lahore, in September 1816 Shah Shuja found an asylum in the British territories at Ludhiana.

In the meantime Fateh Khan Barakzai, who was the chief support of Shah Mahmud's power, incurred his jealousy, and was blinded and slain. The death of Fateh Khan roused the vengeance of the Barakzai clan. Of the twenty brothers of Fateh Khan, one of the youngest, Dost Muhammad Khan, was foremost in avenging his murder. Shah Mahmud was driven from all his dominions, except Herat, and the whole of Afghanistan was parcelled-out among the Barakzai brothers. In the confusion consequent on this revolution Balkh was seized by the Chief of Bokhara, the Derajat by Ranjit Singh, and the outlying province of Sind assumed independence. In the partition of Afghanistan, Ghazni fell to the share of Dost Muhammad, but he soon established his supremacy at Kabul also, and thus became the most powerful of the Barakzai Sardars: his half-brother, Kohandil Khan, ruled conjointly with his brothers in virtual independence at Kandahar, while other districts had fallen to other sons of Paindah Khan Barakzai.

Shah Kamran, the son of Mahmud, managed to maintain a precarious footing at Herat. He was nephew of Zaman Shah, Shah Shuja-ul-Mulk, and Firoz-ud-din, and was the last remaining representative of the Sadozai princes in Afghanistan. Kamran was cruel and dissipated, and entirely ruled by his minister Yar Muhammad Khan Alakozai, an able but infamous man who had risen to eminence by the murder of the other Chiefs.

Shah Shuja had still a strong party in Kabul, and never lost hopes of recovering his kingdom. With this view, he concluded a treaty with Ranjit Singh in 1833, marched through Sind, where he defeated the Amir, and advanced on Kandahar, which he temporarily occupied. Here, however, he was signally defeated by Dost Muhammad, and again fled to his asylum at Ludhiana. During the distractions which followed on these events, Ranjit Singh possessed himself of the valley of Peshawar. Roused by the aggressions of the Sikhs, Dost Muhammad resolved on declaring a religious war on them. He assumed the title of Amir-ul-Muminin, Commander of the Faithful, and called on all true followers of Muhammad to join in his expedition. With an immense army he advanced to the Peshawar valley, but Ranjit Singh sowed treason in the camp, and the army melted away. Thus Peshawar was lost to the Amir.

It had long been the policy of the British Government to raise a barrier in Persia to the invasion of India by France or Russia from the west, and no means had been spared to increase the influence of the British at the court of

Tehran. By her conquests in the north, however, resulting in the treaty* of Turkmanchai in 1828, Russia was enabled to obtain an ascendancy in Persia, which she employed to encourage the claims of the Shah to sovereignty over Herat and Western Afghanistan.

On the 23rd November 1837 Muhammad Shah, King of Persia, laid siege to Herat in pursuance of his ambitious policy for the re-conquest of Afghanistan. It was on this occasion that Herat sustained the memorable ten months' siege, and all the efforts of the Shah to capture it, aided by the advice and direction of Russian officers, were defeated.

When the Persian army appeared before Herat, Dost Muhammad Khan was not disinclined to welcome a power from which he expected support in his designs against the Sikhs and in his attempts to recover Peshawar.

Meanwhile Lord Auckland had sent a mission to Kabul under Captain Burnes. The mission was professedly a commercial one, but had also in view the checking of the advance of Persia and the establishment of peace between the Amir and Ranjit Singh. Dost Muhammad, however, was unable to obtain from the envoy the assurance which he hoped for of the good offices of the British Government in procuring the restoration of Peshawar, and he therefore turned to the Russians, from whom he hoped to obtain greater advantages than rom an English alliance.

To check these aggressive measures on the part of Persia and Russia, the British Government in India determined to interpose a friendly power in Afghanistan between their frontier and Persia by re-establishing the Sadoza dynasty at Kabul and maintaining the independence of Herat as a separate State. It was believed that Shah Shuja would be welcomed by a powerful party in Kabul, to whom the Barakzai rule was odious. The restoration of the exiled monarch was resolved on, and with this object the tripartite treaty of June 1838 (see No. XIV) between the British Government, Ranjit Singh, and Shah Shuja, was executed. On the 8th of May 1839 Shah Shuja was crowned at Kandahar, and shortly afterwards Dost Muhammad surrendered himself and was carried a prisoner into Hindustan. The welcome, however, which was expected for Shah Shuja from the people was not given. He was supported entirely by British bayonets. Insurrections soon broke out, which were headed by Muhammad Akbar Khan, the second son of Dost Muhammad. They ended in the destruction of the small British force at Kabul and

* See Vol. X.

the murder of Shah Shuja. These disasters were retrieved by Generals Pollock and Nott, who, with avenging armies, forced their way, the one by the Khaibar pass, and the other from Kandahar by Ghazni to Kabul. Having vindicated the honour of the British arms, the British army evacuated Afghanistan. Dost Muhammad was released and permitted to return to Kabul, and the Afghans were left to form any government they might choose. The tripartite treaty between the British Government, Ranjit Singh, and Shah Shuja contained a clause guaranteeing the integrity of Herat, and on the entry of the British troops into Afghanistan, Eldred Pottinger, through whose military talents and energy the efforts of the Shah of Persia to take Herat had been defeated, was appointed Political Agent. Yar Muhammad, however, chafed under the restrictions which the British mission placed on his tyranny, more particularly on his traffic in slaves. He made secret overtures to Persia and to the Kandahar Sardars, who had taken refuge in Persia, for a league to expel Shah Shuja and the British from Kabul. Another Agent, Major D'Arcy Todd, was sent to Herat in 1839 under instructions from the envoy at Kabul to negotiate an alliance with Shah Kamran. On the 9th June 1839 Articles (No. CXC) were given to Yar Muhammad acknowledging him as minister of Herat and the channel of all communications with Shah Kamran; and on the 13th August a Treaty (No. CXCI) of perpetual peace and friendship was concluded, the terms of which were that the British Government should abstain from interference in the internal administration of Herat, and assist Kamran with money and officers against all foreign encroachment; and that Kamran should prohibit the sale of his subjects into slavery, should refrain from entering into hostilities or political correspondence with any foreign power except with the consent of the British Government, to whose arbitration all disputes with Shah Shuja were to be referred, should employ no European except subjects of Great Britain, and should facilitate trade.

Within a few weeks after the treaty was signed Yar Muhammad was detected in renewed intrigues, offering to put Herat under the protection of Persia, and urging the Shah to join in a league for the expulsion of the English from Afghanistan. His insolent treatment of the mission compelled Major Todd to withdraw and to suspend the subsidy of Rupees 25,000 a month which was being paid to Herat. The envoy at Kabul earnestly urged the advance of a force to punish the Wazir for his treachery; but this did not meet Lord Auckland's views, who disavowed Major Todd's proceedings. Shortly afterwards the disasters occurred at Kabul which ended in the evacuation of

Afghanistan. No sooner was Yar Muhammad relieved of all apprehension of the interference of the British Government, than he strangled his sovereign, Shah Kamran, usurped the government of Herat, and professed himself a dependent of Persia. This was in 1842.

During the second Punjab war Dost Muhammad descended from Kabul and re-occupied the Peshawar valley, but after the final overthrow of the Sikhs at the battle of Gujrat, the Amir fled back beyond the Khaibar on the approach of the British troops. For several years thereafter there was no intercourse between the British Government and the Amir, but the Amir did not cease to incite the hill tribes on the Peshawar frontier to annoy the British Government by perpetual hostilities. In 1850 he added Balkh to his dominions. Yar Muhammad, whose policy it was to maintain himself in real independence while soothing the Shah of Persia by empty acknowledgments of allegiance, died in 1851, and was succeeded by his son, Saiyid Muhammad Khan.

In 1854 Dost Muhammad Khan, finding himself weakened by the antagonism of his brothers in Kandahar, and by the interference of Persia, deputed his son, Ghulam Haidar Khan, to Peshawar, where, in March 1855, a Treaty (No. CXCII) was concluded, stipulating that there should be peace between the British Government and the Amir, that each should respect the territories of the other, and that the friends and enemies of the British Government should be the friends and enemies of Kabul.

After the treaty had been concluded and signed, Ghulam Haidar Khan intimated that it was the intention of his father's Government to send troops to occupy Dawar.* This valley, together with other lands, cis and trans-Indus, had been relinquished by Shah Shuja to the Sikh Government, and after the annexation of the Punjab the British Government had a right to such tracts. But the right had never been asserted, and the Governor-General consented to the Amir's occupying Dawar on his own behalf. This, however, was never done.

Saiyid Muhammad Khan of Herat was deposed in 1855 by Muhammad Yusaf, grandson of Firoz and grandnephew of Shah Zaman, Shah Shuja, and Shah Mahmud. Thus the Sadozai family was once more restored at Herat in the person of Muhammad Yusaf. At this time Dost Muhammad, having quarrelled with his brothers, took possession of Kalat-i-Ghilzai, and soon afterwards, on the 6th January 1856, of Kandahar. His ambition,

* See page 248.

however, was directed to the reduction of Herat, which he had always considered to be an integral part of the Afghan dominions. Dreading the advance of Dost Muhammad, Muhammad Yusaf threw himself on the support of Persia, declared himself to be a vassal of the Shah, and offered to issue coin and have prayers read in the Shah's name. He invited the assistance of a Persian army; but when it advanced found himself threatened both from east and west with the loss of his independence. Accordingly he hoisted the British flag at Herat and declared himself a subject of the British Government. This proceeding was repudiated by Lord Canning in the name of the Queen's Government as a presumptuous and dishonest act. Muhammad Yusaf was soon after deposed by a faction in Herat headed by Isa Khan, and sent a prisoner to the Persian camp. The aggression of Persia on Herat, coupled with the insults which had been offered to the British mission at Tehran, led to the declaration of war between England and Persia in 1856. Measures were immediately taken to subsidise Dost Muhammad, who had consulted the British Government, and to encourage him to advance against the Persians. The result was the conclusion of an Agreement (No. CXCIII) on the 26th January 1857, confirming the treaty of 1855. Stipulations were made for the payment of a subsidy by the British Government to the Amir to enable him to strengthen his frontier, and for the deputation of British officers to Kandahar during the continuance of the Persian war to see that the subsidy was appropriated to the object in view, as well as for the residence at Kabul and Peshawar respectively of a native envoy of the British and Kabul Government.

Assistance in money was also sent to Isa Khan at Herat, but before it reached him he had been compelled to surrender to the Persians, who took possession of the city on the 25th October 1856 and created him Wazir of the province on behalf of the Shah. He was murdered within a few weeks by a party of Persian soldiers.

By the treaty* of Paris concluded between England and Persia on the 4th March 1857, the Persians were required to evacuate Herat. Before they withdrew they installed Sultan Ahmad Khan, better known by the name of Sultan Jan, as ruler of Herat, and the British Government did not refuse to recognise him as *de facto* ruler. This Chief was a nephew and son-in-law of Dost Muhammad. On the occupation of Kandahar by the Amir he had fled to Persia, where he was well received. He was supposed to be unfriendly to

* See Vol. X.

the British Government, and although relieved of the presence of a Persian army, he observed all the outward forms of dependence on the Shah. In consequence of a quarrel with Muhammad Sharif Khan, the Governor of Farrah, who was one of Dost Muhammad's sons, Sultan Jan made an expedition against Farrah, which surrendered to him on the 30th March 1862. The Amir of Kabul immediately collected his forces to resent this aggression. He re-took Farrah on the 29th June, and on the 28th July laid siege to Herat. After a siege of ten months, during which Sultan Jan died, the Amir took Herat by storm on the 27th May 1863. Having thus restored the western boundary of the Sadozai dominions, Dost Muhammad died on the 9th of June following. He was succeeded in the Government of Kabul by his son Sher Ali Khan, who placed his third son, Muhammad Yakub Khan, in charge of Herat, and marched towards Kabul.

The names of the sons of Amir Dost Muhammad were as follows:—

*{ 1. Muhammad Afzal Khan, Governor of Turkistan and Balkh.
2. Muhammad Azim Khan, Governor of Kuram. }

{ 3. Sher Ali Khan, Heir designate.
4. Muhammad Amin Khan, Governor of Kandahar.
5. Muhammad Sharif Khan, Governor of Farrah and Girishk. }

{ 6. Wali Muhammad Khan, Commandant of Akchah in Turkistan, under Afzal Khan's orders.
7. Faiz Muhammad Khan, stationed in Turkistan under Afzal Khan's orders. }

{ 8. Muhammad Aslam Khan, also under Afzal Khan's orders.
9. Muhammad Hasan Khan.
10. Muhammad Husain Khan. }

{ 11. Ahmad Khan.
12. Muhammad Zaman Khan. } Both employed under Afzal Khan in Turkistan.

A struggle for power at once arose among the numerous sons left by Dost Muhammad Khan. The first to show disaffection to the Government of Sher Ali Khan was his full brother Muhammad Amin Khan. The example was followed by other brothers, and by the time the Amir reached Girishk, at the end of July 1863, the family discord was complete. Early in 1864 the Amir, who had previously been recognised by the British Government, sent an envoy, Muhammad Rajik Khan, to India to negotiate a new treaty, to apply for aid in warlike materials, and to obtain the recognition of the eldest son of the Amir, Muhammad Ali Khan, as heir-apparent. It was held that no new treaty was necessary, as the one concluded with Dost Muhammad Khan

* Brackets denote sons by the same mother.

was still in force, and the envoy returned to Kabul without waiting for an answer to the other requests.

In the meantime attempts made during the winter to bring about a reconciliation between the brothers had failed, and preparations for civil strife continued in active progress. On the 20th April 1864 the Amir ordered the advance of a body of 10,000 men and ten guns under Muhammad Ali Khan towards Bamian to meet Muhammad Afzal Khan's invasion from the north. Simultaneously a second division, 6,000 strong with eight guns, led by the Amir's younger son, Muhammad Ibrahim Khan, and Muhammad Rajik Khan, moved to the southward to cope with Muhammad Azim Khan's expected insurrection in Kuram. A collision was precipitated by the capture of the fort of Gardez on behalf of the Amir, but after one slight skirmish Muhammad Azim was abandoned by his troops and obliged to seek refuge in British territory. He was permitted to reside at Rawal Pindi.

In the meantime Muhammad Afzal Khan had proclaimed himself Amir in Turkistan and marched against the heir-apparent with a force of 25,000 men. An indecisive engagement in the defiles of the Hindu Kush took place on the 3rd June 1864, and was soon followed by a reconciliation between the brothers on the basis of the restoration of Muhammad Afzal Khan to the governorship of Turkistan, which was, however, to be shorn of the three districts of Maimana, Kunduz, and Kataghan.

The promises made on this occasion were soon broken. Alarmed at the Amir's menacing language, Abdur Rahman Khan, son of Muhammad Afzal Khan, fled to Bokhara, where he was honourably received. On hearing of his flight Amir Sher Ali Khan turned all his wrath upon the father, whom he caused to be placed in irons. Fresh cause of disquietude awaited the Amir in his rear. Muhammad Sharif Khan, another brother, had been left at Kabul, but fearing lest he should fall into the hands of the Amir, he determined not to await his return, and joined Muhammad Amin Khan, who was making strenuous efforts to put Kandahar into a state of defence.

The Amir, leaving Fateh Muhammad Khan as Governor of Turkistan, commenced his return march to Kabul in October 1864, and after a short delay, caused by a rumour that the Amir of Bokhara was about to invade Afghanistan in the interests of Abdur Rahman, entered the city with his prisoner, Muhammad Afzal Khan, in the following month.

With the opening of the season of 1865 the Amir commenced preparations for securing the eastern provinces of Kuram and Khost against

Muhammad Azim Khan, who had quitted British territory in March, and for crushing the more dangerous coalition at Kandahar in the south-west. It was Muhammad Azim's policy to avoid an engagement till the Amir's approaching necessity at Kandahar should give him an opportunity of action. He accordingly fled to the Waziri hills. On the 3rd June 1865 a severe action was fought at Kujhbaz between the Kabul and Kandahar forces. Muhammad Ali Khan was shot by his uncle Muhammad Amin Khan, who was in turn killed himself. The Kandahar force was completely defeated, their camp was plundered, and Muhammad Sharif Khan fled.

While the Amir was thus engaged in hostilities at Kandahar, Abdur Rahman Khan left Bokhara with the countenance of its Amir, crossed the Oxus without resistance, and encamped at Akcha. Fateh Muhammad Khan, the Governor of Turkistan, marched to oppose him, but his troops mutinied and he was obliged to save himself by flight. By the 12th August 1865, Abdur Rahman had made himself master of Turkistan without a blow, and proceeded to make preparations for an advance on Kabul in the name of the Amir of Bokhara.

The Turkistan disaster failed to rouse Amir Sher Ali Khan from the settled gloom which had come over him since the death of his favourite son, Muhammad Ali Khan, and he refused to leave Kandahar or take part in the management of affairs. Abdur Rahman marched without hindrance to Bamian, where he was joined by Muhammad Azim Khan. When he arrived within ten miles of Kabul negotiations were set on foot with the Amir's eldest surviving son, Muhammad Ibrahim Khan, Governor of Kabul, for the release of the State prisoners and the restoration of their property, and an armistice was agreed upon, pending the ratification of these terms by the Amir. His consent was, however, refused. Abdur Rahman advanced on Kabul from four points, and on the 3rd March 1866 Ibrahim Khan was obliged to capitulate under promise of safety and freedom for himself and all the members of the Amir's family in Kabul, while Muhammad Azim Khan was proclaimed Amir. On hearing of these events Sher Ali was at last roused to action, and on the 26th April 1866 marched from Kandahar for Kabul with an army of 14,000 men and 25 guns, Fateh Muhammad Khan being directed to make a simultaneous advance from Jalalabad. On the 10th May 1866 a severe battle was fought at Shekhabad, where Abdur Rahman's army was entrenched. Sher Ali Khan was completely defeated and fled from the field, leaving his camp and artillery in the hands of the enemy. Muhammad Afzal Khan was released

from his confinement in the fort of Ghazni, entered Kabul in triumph, and was proclaimed Amir of Kabul. Throughout these events the policy of the British Government was that of strict neutrality. No aid was given to either party, and the Afghans were left to settle their own quarrels.

With his defeat at Shekhabad Sher Ali's prospects began to brighten. The tyrannical conduct of the Kabul rulers alienated their army and the principal men of note, and revolts and defections occurred on every side. Sher Ali rejected the proposal of the party in power at Kabul to leave him in peaceable possession of Herat and Kandahar, while they retained Turkistan and Kabul; he again marched on Kabul, but only to meet with another disastrous defeat near Kalat-i-Ghilzai in January 1867. He then retired to Herat, and in a few days Kandahar fell into the hands of the victors.

Muhammad Afzal Khan having thus become *de facto* ruler of Kabul and Kandahar, was recognised as such by the British Government, which also declared, in pursuance of the policy of neutrality, its determination to acknowledge Sher Ali Khan as ruler of Herat as long as he maintained himself there and preserved his friendship for the British Government. Before the action of Kalat-i-Ghilzai, Sher Ali had received the adherence of his brother Faiz Muhammad Khan, who had quitted the opposite side in disgust at being refused the Governorship of Turkistan, to which he considered himself entitled for the assistance he had rendered to Abdur Rahman on his arrival from Bokhara. To him, therefore, Sher Ali repaired on leaving Herat in May 1867. They advanced on Kabul, but after some slight successes were defeated in September of that year at Killa Alladad. Faiz Muhammad Khan was killed and Sher Ali again retired to Herat.

On the 1st October 1867 Muhammad Afzal Khan died, and was succeeded by his brother, Azim Khan, who was recognised as Amir of Kabul and Kandahar by the British Government.

Not disheartened by these frequent reverses, Sher Ali busied himself in preparations to renew the struggle. In April 1868 Kandahar fell to the forces of his son, Muhammad Yakub Khan. Later on Sher Ali himself marched on Kabul; Muhammad Azim, deserted by his troops, fled to Turkistan, and Sher Ali entered Kabul in triumph on the 8th September 1868.

The British Government regarded with satisfaction the re-establishment of a consolidated administration in Afghanistan, and, in order to strengthen the Amir's authority and enable him to meet the more pressing demands

on the exhausted revenues of the country, practical assistance in the shape of a gift of six lakhs of rupees and 6,000 stand of arms was afforded to him.

In the meantime Muhammad Azim and Abdur Rahman had collected their forces and marched from Turkistan on Kabul. A decisive engagement took place at Tinah Khan on the 3rd January 1869, which resulted in a complete victory for the Amir. His opponents fled to the Waziri hills, and finally reached Persia. Muhammad Azim Khan died on his way to Tehran on the 6th October 1869.

Immediately after his restoration to power, the Amir Sher Ali had expressed a wish to have an interview with the Viceroy, Sir John Lawrence. The troubles in Turkistan prevented for a time the fulfilment of this intention, but on the defeat of Muhammad Azim Khan the proposal was renewed, and an interview between the Amir and the Earl of Mayo, Sir John Lawrence's successor, took place at Umballa on the 27th March 1869.

The Amir was informed on this occasion that, while the British Government had no desire to interfere in the internal affairs of Kabul, yet it would view with severe displeasure any attempt on the part of the Amir's rivals to disturb his position and re-kindle civil war. The Amir returned to Kabul on the 21st April 1869, taking with him as a further present from the British Government a sum of six lakhs of rupees and one heavy and one mountain battery of artillery.

During the year 1869 the authority of the Amir remained unshaken, though minor disturbances took place and discord was rife among the members of his own family. Badakhshan was during this year brought under complete control.

For some time the relations between Muhammad Yakub Khan and his father had been the reverse of cordial. Disappointed in his efforts to obtain recognition as heir-apparent he fled from Kabul with his younger brother, Muhammad Ayub Khan, in September 1870, and marched with a few troops on Ghazni. Finding the gates closed, he invested Kandahar, but was repulsed, and at Girishk was equally unsuccessful. He then retired to the Sistan border. Here negotiations for a reconciliation were commenced, but were broken off by the arrival of an army from Kabul to act against him. Yakub Khan took to flight, and during the early part of 1871 wandered about the Sistan border, committing raids, and intriguing equally with the Persian authorities and the officials of the Amir. In April 1871, having collected a

considerable force, he laid siege to Herat, which fell on the 6th May following. The Chiefs of that province, through whose assistance and treachery he had obtained possession of the city, assumed the whole power and control of the finances, and Yakub Khan found his position as ruler, and his ability to reward his followers, merely nominal. Under these circumstances he proceeded to Kabul, and was with some difficulty reconciled to his father, who appointed him Governor of Herat, subject to the general control of trusted officials from Kabul. The check exercised by them was but slight, and Yakub Khan retained all the real power, though much hampered by the impoverished state of the province. The reconciliation between father and son was not sincere, and reports of Muhammad Yakub Khan's intrigues and of the measures he was adopting for strengthening his position at Herat were a constant source of displeasure to the Amir. The estrangement on the son's side was completed by the formal nomination of Abdulla Khan, the youngest son of the Amir, as heir-apparent in November 1873. No actual rupture, however, occurred. Yakub Khan's main object now was to secure for himself the independent government of Herat and funds for carrying on the administration. With this view he suddenly resolved on a visit to Kabul. Before doing so he stipulated that he should retain Herat, should not be detained at Kabul more than ten days, nor be compelled to wait on or see the heir-apparent, and should be allowed to take back with him all his adherents. These stipulations were agreed to by the Amir's agents, Asmatulla Khan and Arsala Khan Ghilzai, who had proceeded to Herat to conduct Yakub Khan to Kabul. On his arrival on the 1st November 1874 he was treated ostensibly with kindness, but discussions as to the policy to be observed towards him took place in the Amir's Council, and resulted in his being placed under surveillance, the alleged reason being the Amir's fear that he would make over Herat to Persia. Muhammad Ayub Khan, who had been left by Yakub Khan at Herat, retaliated by imprisoning some of the Amir's officials at Herat, and made preparations for the defence of the city against the troops which the Amir had sent after his son's arrest to take possession of it. Herat, however, fell without resistance, and Ayub Khan, deserted by his followers, was compelled to take refuge in Persia.

For many years the title to the posseisson of Sistan had been in dispute between Persia and Afghanistan, and Persia had more than once invited the interference of the British Government, notably so at the time of the Amir Dost Muhammad Khan's recovery of Herat in 1863. At that

juncture the British Government was not prepared to interfere, and the Persian Government was informed that it must be left to both parties to make good their possession by force of arms. As Persia was bound by Article 6 of the treaty of 1857 (see Vol. X) not to take up arms against Afghanistan without first inviting the friendly offices of the British Government, the effect of this refusal to interfere was to authorise an appeal to arms. Since then the Persians had occupied a considerable portion of Sistan. Consequently disturbances and raids on both sides of the border took place, which were most injurious to the prosperity of the country and to the subjects of both the claimants inhabiting the neighbouring provinces. At length both Governments agreed to refer the question of the sovereignty and boundaries of the whole of Sistan on both sides of the river Helmand to the arbitration of the British Government, on the understanding that both ancient right and recent possession were to be taken into consideration. It was also agreed that the final decision of the British Government should be binding on both parties.

Accordingly, in the spring of 1872, Commissioners on behalf of the parties concerned and the British Government assembled in Sistan, examined the lands in dispute, and heard the evidence produced on both sides. An award* was finally pronounced by Major-General Goldsmid, the Chief of the Mission, which, after some demur, was eventually accepted by Persia and Afghanistan and confirmed by the British Government. (See Persia, Vol. X, page 19.)

From this period the relations between the Amir Sher Ali and the British Government became gradually more and more cold and constrained. In the course of 1878 matters came to a crisis. In July of that year a Russian mission was honourably received in Kabul. The Government of India thought it necessary to insist upon a similar reception being accorded to a British mission, and

* The substance of General Goldsmid's arbitral award is as follows:—

That Sistan proper, by which is meant the tract of country which the Hamun on three of its sides and the Helmand on the fourth cause to resemble an island, should be included by a special boundary line within the limits of Persia; that Persia should not possess land on the right of the Helmand; that the fort of Nad Ali should be evacuated by Persian garrisons, and the banks of the Helmand above the Kohak bund given up to Afghanistan; that the main bed of the Helmand below Kohak should be the eastern boundary of Persian Sistan, and that the line of frontier to the hills south of the Sistan desert should be so drawn as to include within the Afghan limits all cultivation on both banks of the river from the bund upwards, the Malik Siah Koh on the chain of hills separating the Sistan from the Kirman desert appearing to be a fitting point; that north of Sistan the southern limit of the Naizar should be the frontier towards Lash Jawain; that Persia should not cross the Hamun in that direction, her possession being clearly defined by a line to be drawn from the Naizar to the Koh Siah hill near Bandan; finally, that no works were to be carried out on either side calculated to interfere with the requisite supply of water for irrigation on both banks of the Helmand.

preparations were accordingly made for the despatch of a party of British and native officers of rank, but on the 21st September 1878, by the Amir's orders, his officers at Ali Masjid refused to allow the British envoy to travel through the Khaibar pass.

In spite of this public affront it was still deemed desirable, before proceeding to extremities, to give Sher Ali a *locus pœnitentiæ.* An ultimatum was accordingly addressed to him, threatening him with war unless, by the 20th November, he signified his willingness to comply with the demands of the British Government. No answer having been received by the prescribed date, British troops crossed the frontier on the 21st November by three main lines of advance, *viz., viâ* Kandahar, the Kuram and the Khaibar.

The Afghans were everywhere defeated, the principal action of the campaign being fought at the Paiwar Kotal on the 2nd December. Shortly after this engagement Sher Ali, with the remaining members of the Russian mission, fled from his capital towards Turkistan, leaving his son Yakub Khan as regent at Kabul.

Communications passed between Yakub and the British officers, but the British troops continued to advance till, towards the end of January 1879, they were in military occupation of a great part of Afghanistan.

News having been received that Sher Ali had died at Mazar-i-Sharif on the 21st February 1879, negotiations were opened with Yakub Khan, which ended in the Treaty of Gandamak (No. CXCIV), signed on the 26th May. This provided, amongst other things, that the districts of Kuram, Sibi, and Pishin should be assigned districts, and should remain under British administration, any surplus of revenue over expenditure being handed over to the Amir. It was also arranged that the British Government should retain the control of the Khaibar and Michni passes, and of all relations with the independent tribes inhabiting the territory directly connected with those passes.

Article 4 of the treaty further provided for the residence at Kabul of a British Agent, and Sir Louis Cavagnari, accompanied by British officers and a suitable escort, was appointed to this post. He held it till the lamentable outbreak of the 3rd September 1879, when nearly all the Residency staff and establishment were massacred by the mutinous regiments in the Amir's service.

The British forces were once more put in motion to avenge this outrage, and before the close of October were again in military occupation of a great

part of Afghanistan. Yakub Khan, having voluntarily abdicated after this signal proof of his inability to control his own rebellous subjects, the British Government undertook the task of establishing some stable administration in the country.

After full consideration it was deemed advisable to erect Kandahar and its dependencies into a separate principality, of which Sardar Sher Ali, a Barakzai of Kandahar, was recognised as the Wali or Chief. No special arrangements were necessary for Herat, where Ayub Khan, brother of the ex-Amir, and Governor of that province during his short reign, still maintained himself in power. It was determined to retain Kabul itself temporarily under direct British administration, until its future government could be settled on some basis which should have a reasonable prospect of finality.

In the spring of 1880 Abdur Rahman Khan, who had long been a refugee in Russian territory, made his appearance, with a considerable body of followers, in Afghan Turkistan, where he was cordially welcomed by the leading Chiefs, and succeeded in establishing his authority on the northern side of the Hindu Kush. This Sardar had a few adherents of note in Afghanistan proper, more especially in Kohistan, and from his known character and reputation for ability, there seemed reason to believe that he might, with the countenance of the British Government, be able to establish himself more firmly on the throne of Kabul than any of the other possible candidates for the Amirship. Negotiations were accordingly entered into with him, and, though he made at first some attempts to raise the country and to assert his position as Amir of Afghanistan in his own right, he readily accepted the position offered to him by the Government of India, namely, that of Amir of Kabul, the Kandahar province being severed from Kabul and made into a separate principality. Matters having been satisfactorily settled, he was formally recognised as Amir at a Darbar held at Kabul on the 22nd July 1880. On the 31st July and the following day a conference was held at Zimma, at which the wishes and intentions of the British Government were fully explained to him. No formal treaty was drawn up, but it was understood that he was to be assisted with arms and money by the Government of India to such an extent as might appear to them to be necessary; that he was to be recognised by them as Amir of Kabul and its dependencies; that he might take such measures as he pleased to bring Herat under his control, but was not to interfere with the Wali of Kandahar; that Pishin, Sibi, and Kuram were to be no longer regarded as part of Afghanistan; that the British Government were to

control the Michni and Khaibar passes and all relations with the independent hill tribes in the territory directly attached thereto; and that the foreign relations of Kabul were henceforth to be conducted subject to the approval of the Government of India. No mention was made at the time of Khost, but at the Amir's request, he was allowed a few months later to take possession of the district.

The Amir arrived at Kabul on the 11th August 1880, and the same day, after a cordial farewell interview between His Highness and the chief British officials, the last of the British troops evacuated Kabul territory. Part of the force returned direct to Peshawar, but a strong division marched through Ghazni and Kalat-i-Ghilzai to Kandahar, which was at this time invested by Ayub Khan with an army from Herat.

Ayub after much vacillation and prolonged preparation, had started from Herat in the preceding June with the intention of annexing Kandahar to his own principality. On the 27th July he met and defeated at Maiwand a British force which had been sent out to check his further progress. As he advanced on Kandahar he was joined by large numbers of tribesmen, and the garrison of that city was shut up within the walls, till the arrival, on the 31st of August, of the relieving force under General Roberts, who, on the following day, attacked and completely defeated Ayub Khan. The Sardar fled across the Helmand to Herat, whither it was not thought necessary to follow him.

The course of events had made it quite clear that the Wali, Sher Ali, could not hope to maintain himself at Kandahar without the assistance of British troops, whom it was impossible to keep there for an indefinite period. He was accordingly allowed, at his own request, to retire to British India on a pension, and the Government of India offered the Kandahar Province to Amir Abdur Rahman. His Highness was not at first ready to accept the offer, urging want of arms, ammunition and transport, but eventually arrangements were made in accordance with which, in April 1881, the city was finally evacuated by British troops, and formally made over to a Governor deputed from Kabul.

During the following summer Kandahar became temporarily subject to Ayub Khan, who again advanced from Herat, and succeeded for the time in expelling the Amir's deputy. In September 1881 he was once more defeated by a force from Kabul, who followed up their success by advancing on Herat, and occupying it after dispersing Ayub's army. The Sardar himself fled to Persia, where he remained under surveillance until the summer of 1887, when he

escaped from Tehran, and made his way to the Afghan frontier. He was, however, prevented from crossing the border by the prompt action taken by the Amir's authorities in Herat. After undergoing great hardship in the Persian desert, he eventually surrendered to General MacLean on the 9th November 1887, and was sent to India, with a very large following, in the ensuing January. The Sardar has undertaken in writing to live in India and never to do anything contrary to the wishes of the British Government, who have provided him and his principal followers with liberal pensions.

In April 1885 the Amir visited India and met the Viceroy, Lord Dufferin, at Rawal Pindi. General assurances of friendship and good-will were exchanged, and His Highness then returned to his own country.

In 1886 and 1887 wide-spread and dangerous risings took place among the Ghilzai tribes. The movement was at first partially successful, but was finally put down by the Amir in 1887.

In the autumn of 1888 the Amir's cousin, Sardar Muhammad Ishak Khan, Governor of Turkistan, after having for several years evaded accepting repeated invitations to Kabul, threw off his allegiance, proclaimed himself Amir and commenced to march on Kabul, with the whole of the Turkistan army. He was, however, completely defeated by the Amir's forces at the battle of Ghaznighak near Haibak on the 27th September 1888. Sardar Ishak Khan fled, and is now living in Samarkhand, where he receives a small allowance from the Russian Government. The Amir remained in Turkistan until the middle of 1890, returning to Kabul on the 24th July of that year.

About this time Abdur Rahman appears to have formed the determination to bring entirely under his subjection all the Hazara tribes, who had been more or less indepedent of Kabul. Sardar Abdul Kudus Khan, late Governor of Herat, was appointed to the Governorship of Bamian with orders to arrange for the complete subjugation of the Hazarajat. This has proved no easy task; and up to the close of the year 1892 the Hazaras had offered a determined resistance.

One of the most important events in the reign of Amir Abdur Rahman Khan has been the delimitation of the North-Western Frontier of Afghanistan.

As far back as 1869, in the reign of Amir Sher Ali Khan, negotiations for the purpose of defining the frontier had commenced between Her Majesty's Government and the Government of His Imperial Majesty the Czar. The

proposals of the British Government were met by counter-proposals by the Russian Government, and eventually, in 1872, Her Majesty's Ambassador at St. Petersburg, under intsructions from Earl Granville, submitted to the Russian Government the following statement of the territories which Her Majesty's Government considered as fully belonging to Afghanistan :—

"(1) Badukshan with its dependent district of Wakhan from the Sari-kul (Wood's Lake) on the east to the junction of the Kokcha river with the Oxus (or Penjah) forming the northern boundary of this Afghan province throughout its entire extent.

"(2) Afghan Turkistan, comprising the districts of Kunduz, Khulm, and Balkh, the northern boundary of which would be the line of the Oxus from the junction of the Kokcha river to the post of Khoja Saleh inclusive, on the high-road from Bokhara to Balkh. Nothing to be claimed by the Afghan Amir on the left bank of the Oxus below Khoja Saleh.

"(3) The internal districts of Akcha, Siripool, Maimena, Shibbergan and Andkoi, the latter of which would be the extreme Afghan frontier possession to the north-west, the desert beyond belonging to independent tribes of Turcomans.

"(4) The Western Afghan frontier between the dependencies of Herat and those of the Persian Province of Khorassan is well kown and need not here be defined."

Prince Gortchakoff, on behalf of his Government, questioned whether the Amir exercised actual sovereignty over Wakhan and Badakhshan. In regard to the north-western boundary he stated that the Russian information threw doubt upon the Afghan possession of Akcha, Sar-i-pul, Maimana, Shibarghan and Andkhui, but added that if the English Government adhered to its opinion as to the expediency of including these places in Afghan territory, Russia would be disposed, as far as this portion of the boundary was concerned, to accept the line laid down by Her Majesty's Government.

In January 1873, Her Majesty's Government again represented the grounds on which they based their contention, and this elicited a reply from Prince Gortchakoff that while, according to Russian views, Badakhshan and Wakhan still enjoyed a certain degree of independence, yet, as it was not desired to attach too great an importance to this detail, "we do not refuse to accept the line of boundary laid down by England."

This somewhat vague settlement, historically known as the Clarendon-Gortchakoff Agreement of 1872-73, was concluded without any reference to the Amir.

During the next seven or eight years, the Russian Government continued to advance slowly but unceasingly from the Caspian in the direction of Merv, and frequent reports were received of their occupation of that place. Accordingly, in February 1882, Earl Granville suggested the demarcation of the Russo-Persian frontier from Baba Durmaz to the point where the Russian frontier meets that of Afghanistan in the vicinity of the Hari Rud, and he threw out a suggestion that something might be done with regard to the adjacent Afghan frontier, certain details of which had been left unsettled by the Clarendon-Gortchakoff Agreement. Numerous communications passed between the two Governments, but without decisive result, until in February 1884, while the question was still under consideration, official information was received that the Merv Turkmans had made their submission to Russia, and that the Czar had determined to accept them as his subjects. Upon this a memorandum was despatched to Her Majesty's Ambassador at St. Petersburg to communicate to the Russian Government, in which it was observed that the occupation of Merv seemed entirely inconsistent with the hitherto uniform assurances of the Russian Government that they had no intention of occupying the place.

In their reply (March 1884), the Russian Government, after explaining their action in this connection, added that if Her Majesty's Government should find it useful and practicable to complete the arrangements previously concluded between the two Governments by a more exact definition of the countries separating the Russian possessions from Afghanistan, Russia could only repeat its proposal of 1882, to continue from Khoja Saleh westward the line of demarcation agreed upon in 1872-73.

Her Majesty's Government accepted this proposal (29th April 1884) and suggested the appointment of a Joint Commission, to commence operations in the ensuing autumn.

Considerable correspondence ensued as to the point from which the Commission should commence its labours, the basis of the delimitation, and the principles upon which the instructions to the Commission should be framed. Eventually it was arranged that General Sir Peter Lumsden, the British Commissioner, and General Zelenoi, the Russian Commissioner, should meet at Sarakhs about the 13th October (1884).

Sir P. Lumsden duly arrived from England on the frontier and joined his escort which had been sent to meet him from India. But it now appeared that there were difficulties in the way of the demarcation. First, news was received that the Russian Commissioner was ill and unable to start, and then the Russian Government took exception to Sarakhs as the place of meeting, suggesting Pul-i-Khatun or some other spot south of Sarakhs. Next, a proposal was put forward that a zone should be agreed upon between the two Governments, within which the Commissioners should be instructed to limit their explorations.

Meantime winter was coming on apace; and the Russians had already advanced on and occupied Pul-i-Khatun on the Hari Rud and Pul-i-Khishti on the Murghab. Shortly before this Afghan troops had occupied Panjdeh, and the Russian Ambassador had called the very serious attention of Her Majesty's Government to the fact.

The British Commissioner had now (December 1884) settled down in winter quarters at Bala Murghab, and the Russians intimated that there would be still further delay in the arrival of their Commissioner. The question of the zone of enquiry was still being discussed in England, when on the 30th of March 1885 a Russian force attacked and defeated a considerable Afghan force at Pul-i-Khishti near Panjdeh. The British Commission, which was camped a few miles from the scene of conflict, immediately retired to Tirpul on the Hari Rud. At this critical moment, the Amir was in India on his visit to the Viceroy at Rawal Pindi. War was averted, and negotiations were resumed in London. Sir Peter Lumsden was summoned to England to help in the negotiations there, and the charge of the Mission devolved upon Colonel Sir West Ridgeway. It was not, however, until the 10th of the following September that final arrangements for the demarcation were agreed to between the two Governments. A copy of the Protocol signed on that occasion is appended (No. CXCV).

Two months later, the Joint Commission met as arranged at Zulfikar, on the 10th of November. The work of demarcation was started immediately, and good progress had been made when a severe winter drove both parties into winter quarters shortly after Christmas.

Work was resumed on the 12th of March 1886, and by the 18th of June the frontier was definitely fixed, and pillars were constructed from Zulfikar on the Hari Rud to the meridian of Dukchi, a group of wells north of Andkhui and within 40 miles of the Oxus.

Unfortunately the Joint Commission found it impossible to come to an agreement as to the spot at which the frontier line should enter the cultivated tracts in the vicinity of the river, or actually meet the river. It is true that all the old papers bearing on the subject had spoken of Khoja Saleh being the frontier, but no place on the river could now be found which both sides would admit to be the Khoja Saleh of the agreement of 1872-73.

Accordingly, the Commission dissolved itself at Khamiab at the beginning of September 1886, and the British party returned to India *viâ* Kabul, where they were honourably entertained by the Amir for about a week.

The frontier line agreed to up to Dukchi is described in a Protocol (No. CXCVI) signed by the Joint Commissioners at Khamiab on the 1st September 1886.

In the following year Sir West Ridgeway was deputed to St. Petersburg to resume negotiations for the completion of the unsettled part of the boundary. Several meetings took place between the British Commissioner and Privy Councillor Zinovieff and M. Lessar, and eventually a settlement was arrived at by mutual concessions. Afghanistan restored to the Sarik Turkmans most of the land of which they had been deprived between the Khushk and Murghab rivers, and Russia withdrew her claims to all the districts then in possession of the Afghans on the Oxus, and to the wells and pastures necessary for the prosperity of the Uzbegs of Afghan Turkistan.

A copy of the final Protocol, dated the $\frac{10th}{22nd}$ July 1887 embodying this settlement is annexed (No. CXCVII).

In January 1888 Majors Yate and Peacocke completed the demarcation of the revised portion of the frontier between the Khushk and the Murghab and between Dukchi and the Oxus. A description of the line of pillars is given in an Appendix.*

While the British Commission was in the vicinity of Herat a local dispute as to the boundary between Persia and Afghanistan in the Hashtadan valley was brought to notice. The locality, which is not far from Kuhsan, was visited and the conflicting claims were mapped. After protracted correspondence both His Majesty the Shah and His Highness the Amir consented to refer the question to the decision of the Viceroy upon the report of Major-General MacLean, the Agent to the Governor-General for Khorassan. General MacLean proposed a compromise which was accepted by both sides and duly

* Appendix No. 4.

carried into effect by demarcation on the spot during the months of March, April and May 1891.

The synopsis of boundary pillars demarcating the line as finally determined is given as an Appendix.*

Amir Abdur Rahman Khan is an Honorary G.C.S.I. He receives from the Government of India an annual subsidy of twelve lakhs of rupees.

* Appendix No. 5.

No. CLXXXIX.

TRANSLATION of the TREATY with the KING of CABOOL, ratified on the 17th June 1809.

Whereas in consequence of the confederacy with the State of Persia, projected by the French for the purpose of invading the dominions of His Majesty the King of the Dooranees, and ultimately those of the British Government in India, the Hon'ble Mountstuart Elphinstone was despatched to the Court of His Majesty in quality of Envoy Plenipotentiary on the part of the Right Hon'ble Lord Minto, Governor-General, exercising the supreme authority over all affairs, civil, political, and military in the British possessions in the East Indies, for the purpose of concerting with His Majesty's Ministers the means of mutual defence against the expected invasion of the French and Persians, and whereas the said Ambassador having had the honor of being presented to His Majesty, and of explaining the friendly and beneficial object of his mission, His Majesty, sensible of the advantages of alliance and co-operation between the two States, for the purpose above described, directed his Ministers to confer with the Hon'ble Mountstuart Elphinstone and consulting the welfare of both States to conclude a friendly alliance, and certain Articles of Treaty having accordingly been agreed to between His Majesty's Ministers and the British Ambassador, and confirmed by the Royal Signet, a copy of the Treaty so framed has been transmitted by the Ambassador for the ratification of the Governor-General, who consenting to the stipulations therein contained without variation, a copy of those Articles as hereunder written is now returned, duly ratified by the seal and signature of the Governor-General and the signatures of the Members of the British Government in India, and the obligations upon both Governments both now and for ever shall be exclusively regulated and determined by the tenor of those Articles, which are as follows:—

ARTICLE 1ST.

As the French and Persians have entered into a confederacy against the State of Cabool, if they should wish to pass through the King's dominions, the servants of the Heavenly Throne shall prevent their passage, and exerting themselves to the extent of their power in making war on them and repelling them, shall not permit them to cross into British India.

ARTICLE 2ND.

If the French and Persians in pursuance of their confederacy should advance towards the King of Cabool's country in a hostile manner, the British State, endeavouring heartily to repel them, shall hold themselves liable to afford the expenses necessary for the above-mentioned service to the extent of their ability. While the confederacy between the French and Persians continues in force, these Articles shall be in force and be acted on by both parties.

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ARTICLE 3RD.

Friendship and union shall continue for ever between these two States the veil of separation shall be lifted up from between them, and they shall in no manner interfere in each other's countries, and the King of Cabool shall permit no individual of the French to enter his territories.

The faithful servants of both States having agreed to this Treaty, the conditions of confirmation and ratification have been performed, and this document has been sealed and signed by the Right Hon'ble the Governor-General and the Honorable the Members of the Supreme British Government in India, this 17th day of June 1809, answering to the 1224 of the Hijree.

No. CXC.

TRANSLATION of a MEMORANDUM of certain wishes and expectations of VIZIER YAR MAHOMED KHAN agreed to at CANDAHAR, on the 9th of June 1839, between MAJOR TODD, with the sanction of the ENVOY and MINISTER at the COURT of HIS MAJESTY SHAH SUJA-OOL-MOOLK, on the part of the RIGHT HONORABLE the GOVERNOR-GENERAL, and NUJEEB OOLLAH KHAN, ENVOY from HERAT, on the part of VIZIER YAR MAHOMED KHAN.

ARTICLE 1.

That the high in rank, &c., Yar Mahomed Khan, vizier of His Majesty Shah Kamran of Herat, shall henceforth be recognised as the vakeel or medium of communication between the British and Herat authorities, and whoever shall disregard the vizier's authority in this respect shall be considered as having acted contrary to the laws of friendship and the Treaty of amity.

ARTICLE 2.

Whatever sums may be expended at Herat by the British Government in restoring the prosperity of the country or for other purposes shall be paid in the first instance to the vizier Yar Mahomed Khan, who engages not to disburse the sum except in the presence, or with the consent and advice, of he British Political Officer at Herat.

ARTICLE 3.

The vizier engages not to act in any matter contrary to the wishes and advice of the British Political Officer at Herat, and will be guided in all that concerns the welfare of the two States by the counsel of the above-mentioned

officer; and should the British Agent interfere in the affairs of Herat without the knowledge and consent of the vizier, he shall be considered as endeavouring to disturb the friendship between the two States.

ARTICLE 4.

That the British Agent at Herat shall not, without the consent of the vizier, entertain as servants a greater number than one hundred of the people of Afghanistan, and of these hundred persons there shall be none of the vizier's relations, unless permission to entertain them be obtained from Yar Mahomed.

ARTICLE 5.

As the government of Herat is vested in the person and descendants of Shah Kamran, so is the office of vizier recognized in the person and descendants of Yar Mahomed Khan as long as they shall be worthy of the trust; and, in the event of their being unfit for the office, a subsistence shall be provided for them by the British Government to place them above want and distress.

Sealed by Major E. D'A. Todd and Nujeeb Oollah Khan.

No. CXCI.

TREATY of FRIENDSHIP and ALLIANCE between the HONOURABLE EAST INDIA COMPANY and HIS MAJESTY SHAH KAMRAN of HERAT, concluded on the thirteenth day of August 1839, corresponding with the second day of Jemmadee-oos-sani 1255 A.H., by MAJOR E. D'ARCY TODD, ENVOY from the GOVERNOR GENERAL of INDIA on the one part, and HIS MAJESTY SHAH KAMRAN for HIMSELF, his HEIRS and SUCCESSORS, on the other.

ARTICLE 1.

There shall be perpetual peace and friendship between the British Government and His Majesty Shah Kamran, his heirs and successors.

ARTICLE 2.

The British Government recognises the government of Herat, as at present constituted, as being vested in His Majesty Shah Kamran, his heirs

and successors, and the British Government engages not to interfere in any way with the internal administration of His Majesty's dominions.

ARTICLE 3.

With a view to strengthen and perpetuate the concord subsisting between the British Government and Shah Kamran, an accredited British Agent shall always reside at the Court of His Majesty; in like manner, should His Majesty see fit, he will depute an accredited Agent to reside at the Durbar of the Governor-General.

ARTICLE 4.

The British government undertakes to provide His Majesty Shah Kamran with loans of money, with officers, and with all other means that may be found necessary for the protection of His Majesty's person and country, and to assist in the defence of His Majesty's right and interests against all foreign encroachment to the utmost of its ability.

ARTICLE 5.

With a view to enable the British Government efficiently to fulfil the obligation contained in the preceding Article, and to obviate all just ground of complaint on the part of other powers, His Majesty Shah Kamran agrees to prohibit for ever the practice of kidnapping or seizing human beings for the purpose of selling them into slavery by any of His Majesty's subjects; and should there be any persons now in a state of bondage within the limits of His Majesty's authority, who may have been enslaved in the manner above-mentioned, His Majesty engages to exert his utmost endeavours to procure the liberation of such persons.

ARTICLE 6.

His Majesty Shah Kamran engages to co-operate with the British Government and with His Majesty Shah Suja-ool-moolk to the utmost of his ability in preserving the integrity of their respective dominions against the encroachment of all foreign powers, but at the same time His Majesty Shah Kamran binds himself to refrain from entering into hostilities with any foreign power without the advice and consent of the British Government and His Majesty Shah Suja-ool-moolk.

ARTICLE 7.

His Majesty Shah Kamran agrees on his part that, should any dispute arise between himself and His Majesty Shah Suja-ool-moolk as to the boundaries of their respective territories or with regard to any other matter, the said dispute shall be referred to the arbitration and decision of the British Government, and the British Government further undertakes to use its best endeavours for the accommodation of all subsisting differences, or of such as may hereafter arise between His Majesty Shah Kamran and other powers.

ARTICLE 8.

His Majesty Shah Kamran agrees to refrain from entering into any cor-

respondence with foreign powers without the knowledge and consent of the British representative residing at his Court.

ARTICLE 9.

In acknowledgment of the steady support and friendship of the British Government, whose interests are identical with those of the Afghan nation, His Majesty Shah Kamran will never take individuals of any European nation (Ahli Furung) other than those belonging to Great Britain (Inglees) into his service, nor will he permit such Europeans to reside in his country.

ARTICLE 10.

His Majesty Shah Kamran will remove all unnecessary obstacles to the freedom of commerce, and will adopt such arrangements for increasing the facilities of traders as may appear to His Majesty, with the counsel of the British representative at his Court, to be expedient.

ARTICLE 11.

The above ten Articles shall remain always in force so long as the sovereignty of Herat is vested in the family of Shah Kamran.

Done and concluded at Herat the day and year above written.

(Sd.) E. D'ARCY TODD,
Envoy to Herat.

Ratified by the Governor-General of India on 16th March 1840.

No. CXCII.

TREATY between the BRITISH GOVERNMENT and HIS HIGHNESS AMEER DOST MOHUMMUD KHAN, WALEE of CABOOL and of those countries of AFGHANISTAN now in his possession; concluded on the part of the BRITISH GOVERNMENT by JOHN LAWRENCE, ESQUIRE, CHIEF COMMISSIONER of the PUNJAB, in virtue of full powers vested in him by the MOST NOBLE JAMES ANDREW, MARQUIS of DALHOUSIE, K.T., &c., GOVERNOR GENERAL of INDIA; and on the part of the AMEER of CABOOL, DOST MOHUMMUD KHAN by SIRDAR GHOLAM HYDUR KHAN, in virtue of full authority granted to him by HIS HIGHNESS.—1855.

ARTICLE 1ST.

Between the Honorable East India Company and His Highness Ameer

Dost Mohummud Khan, Walee of Cabool and of those countries of Afghanistan now in his possession, and the heirs of the said Ameer, there shall be perpetual peace and friendship.

ARTICLE 2ND.

The Honorable East India Company engages to respect those territories of Afghanistan now in His Highness's possession, and never to interfere therein.

ARTICLE 3RD.

His Highness Ameer Dost Mohummud Khan, Walee of Cabool and of those countries of Afghanistan now in his possession, engages on his own part, and on the part of his heirs, to respect the territories of the Honorable East India Company, and never to interfere therein; and to be the friend of the friends and enemy of the enemies of the Honorable East India Company.

Done at Peshawur this 30th day of March one thousand eight hundred and fifty-five, corresponding with the eleventh day of Rujjub, one thousand two hundred and seventy-one Hijree.

Seal.

(Sd.) JOHN LAWRENCE,
Chief Commissioner of the Punjab.

Seal of Gholam Hydur, heir-apparent.

As the representative of Ameer Dost Mohummud Khan, and in person on his own account as heir-apparent.

Ratified by the Most Noble the Governor-General at Ootakamund, this first day of May, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-five.

(Sd.) DALHOUSIE.

By order of the Most Noble the Governor-General.

(Sd.) G. F. EDMONSTONE,
Secy. to the Govt. of India, with the Governor-General.

Seal.

No. CXCIII.

ARTICLES of AGREEMENT made at PESHAWUR on the 26th January 1857 (corresponding with Jumadee-ool-Awul, 29th A.H. 1273), between AMEER DOST MOHUMMUD KHAN, RULER of CABOOL and of those countries of AFGHANISTAN now in his possession, on his own part, and SIR JOHN LAWRENCE, K.C.B., CHIEF COMMISSIONER of the PUNJAB, and LIEUTENANT-COLONEL H. B. EDWARDES, C.B., COMMISSIONER of PESHAWUR, on the part of the HONORABLE EAST INDIA COMPANY, under the authority of the RIGHT HONORABLE CHARLES JOHN VISCOUNT CANNING, GOVERNOR-GENERAL of INDIA in COUNCIL.

1. Whereas the Shah of Persia contrary to his engagement with the British Government, has taken possession of Herat, and has manifested an intention to interfere in the present possessions of Ameer Dost Mohummud Khan, and there is now war between the British and Persian Governments, therefore the Honorable East India Company, to aid Ameer Dost Mohummud Khan, to defend and maintain his present possession in Balkh, Cabool, and Candahar against Persia, hereby agrees out of friendship to give the said Ameer one lakh of Company's Rupees monthly during the war with Persia on the following conditions:—

2. The Ameer shall keep his present number of Cavalry and Artillery, and shall maintain not less than 18,000 Infantry, of which 13,000 shall be Regulars divided into 13 Regiments.

3. The Ameer is to make his own arrangements for receiving the money at the British treasuries and conveying it through his own country.

4. British Officers, with suitable native establishments and orderlies, shall be deputed, at the pleasure of the British Government, to Cabool, or Candahar, or Balkh, or all three places, or wherever an Afghan army be assembled to act against the Persians. It will be their duty to see generally that the subsidy granted to the Ameer be devoted to the military purposes for which it is given, and to keep their own Government informed of all affairs. They will have nothing to do with the payment of the troops, or advising the Cabool Government; and they will not interfere in any way in the internal administration of the country. The Ameer will be responsible for their safety and honorable treatment, while in his country, and for keeping them acquainted with all military and political matters connected with the war.

5. The Ameer of Cabool shall appoint and maintain a Vakeel at Peshawur.

6. The subsidy of one lakh per mensem shall cease from the date on which peace is made between the British and Persian Governments, or at any previous time at the will and pleasure of the Governor-General of India.

7. Whenever the subsidy shall cease the British Officers shall be withdrawn from the Ameer's country; but at the pleasure of the British Government, a Vakeel, not a European Officer, shall remain at Cabool on the part of the British Government, and one at Peshawur on the part of the Government of Cabool.

8. The Ameer shall furnish a sufficient escort for the British officers from the British border when going to the Ameer's country, and to the British border when returning.

9. The subsidy shall commence from 1st January 1857, and be payable at the British treasury one month in arrears.

10. The five lakhs of Rupees which have been already sent to the Ameer (three to Candahar and two to Cabool), will not be counted in this Agreement. They are a free and separate gift from the Honorable East India Company. But the sixth lakh now in the hands of the mahajuns of Cabool, which was sent for another purpose, will be one of the instalments under this Agreement.

11. This Agreement in no way supersedes the Treaty made at Peshawur on 30th March 1855 (corresponding with the 11th of Rujjub 1271), by which the Ameer of Cabool engaged to be the friend of the friends and enemy of the enemies of the Honorable East India Company; and the Ameer of Cabool, in the spirit of that Treaty, agrees to communicate to the British Government any overtures he may receive from Persia or the allies of Persia during the war, or while there is friendship between the Cabool and British Governments.

12. In consideration of the friendship existing between the British Government and Ameer Dost Mohommud Khan, the British Government engages to overlook the past hostilities of all the tribes of Afghanistan, and on no account to visit them with punishment.

13. Whereas the Ameer has expressed a wish to have 4,000 muskets given him in addition to the 4,000 already given, it is agreed that 4,000 muskets shall be sent by the British Government to Tull, whence the Ameer's people will convey them with their own carriage.

Seal.

Seal. (Sd.) JOHN LAWRENCE,

Chief Commissioner.

Seal. (Sd.) HERBERT B. EDWARDES,

Commissioner of the Peshawur Division.

No. CXCIV.

TREATY between the BRITISH GOVERNMENT and HIS HIGHNESS MUHAMMAD YAKUB KHAN, AMIR of AFGHANISTAN and its DEPENDENCIES, concluded at GANDAMAK on the 26th May 1879, by HIS HIGHNESS THE AMIR MUHAMMAD YAKUB KHAN on his own part, and on the part of the BRITISH GOVERNMENT by MAJOR P. L. N. CAVAGNARI, C.S.I., POLITICAL OFFICER on SPECIAL DUTY, in virtue of full powers vested in him by the RIGHT HONORABLE EDWARD ROBERT LYTTON BULWER-LYTTON, BARON LYTTON of KNEBWORTH, and a BARONET, GRAND MASTER of the MOST EXALTED ORDER of the STAR OF INDIA, KNIGHT GRAND CROSS of the MOST HONORABLE ORDER of the BATH, GRAND MASTER of the ORDER of the INDIAN EMPIRE, VICEROY and GOVERNOR-GENERAL of INDIA.

The following Articles of a Treaty for the restoration of peace and amicable relations have been agreed upon between the British Government and His Highness Muhammad Yakub Khan, Amir of Afghanistan and its dependencies :—

ARTICLE 1.

From the day of the exchange of the ratifications of the present Treaty there shall be perpetual peace and friendship between the British Government on the one part and His Highness the Amir of Afghanistan and its dependencies, and his successors, on the other.

ARTICLE 2.

His Highness the Amir of Afghanistan and its dependencies engages, on the exchange of the ratifications of this Treaty, to publish a full and complete amnesty, absolving all his subjects from any responsibility for intercourse with the British Forces during the war, and to guarantee and protect all persons of whatever degree from any punishment or molestation on that account.

ARTICLE 3.

His Highness the Amir of Afghanistan and its dependencies agrees to conduct his relations with Foreign States, in accordance with the advice and wishes of the British Government. His Highness the Amir will enter into no engagements with Foreign States, and will not take up arms against any

Foreign State, except with the concurrence of the British Government. On these conditions, the British Government will support the Amir against any foreign aggression with money, arms, or troops, to be employed in whatsoever manner the British Government may judge best for this purpose. Should British troops at any time enter Afghanistan for the purpose of repelling foreign aggression, they will return to their stations in British territory as soon as the object for which they entered has been accomplished.

ARTICLE 4.

With a view to the maintenance of the direct and intimate relations now established between the British Government and His Highness the Amir of Afghanistan and for the better protection of the frontiers of His Highness's dominions, it is agreed that a British Representative shall reside at Kabul, with a suitable escort, in a place of residence appropriate to his rank and dignity. It is also agreed that the British Government shall have the right to depute British Agents with suitable escorts to the Afghan frontiers, whensoever this may be considered necessary by the British Government in the interests of both States, on the occurrence of any important external fact. His Highness the Amir of Afghanistan may on his part depute an Agent to reside at the Court of His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General of India, and at such other places in British India as may be similarly agreed upon.

ARTICLE 5.

His Highness the Amir of Afghanistan and its dependencies guarantees the personal safety and honorable treatment of British Agents within his jurisdiction; and the British Government on its part undertakes that its Agents shall never in any way interfere with the internal administration of His Highness's dominions.

ARTICLE 6.

His Highness the Amir of Afghanistan and its dependencies undertakes, on behalf of himself and his successors, to offer no impediment to British subjects peacefully trading within his dominions so long as they do so with the permission of the British Government, and in accordance with such arrangements as may be mutually agreed upon from time to time between the two Governments.

ARTICLE 7.

In order that the passage of trade between the territories of the British Government and of His Highness the Amir of Afghanistan may be open and uninterrupted, His Highness the Amir of Afghanistan agrees to use his best endeavours to ensure the protection of traders and to facilitate the transit of goods along the well-known customary roads of Afghanistan. These roads shall be improved and maintained in such manner as the two Governments may decide to be most expedient for the general convenience of traffic, and under such

financial arrangements as may be mutually determined upon between them. The arrangements made for the maintenance and security of the aforesaid roads, for the settlement of the duties to be levied upon merchandize carried over these roads, and for the general protection and development of trade with, and through the dominions of His Highness, will be stated in a separate Commercial Treaty, to be concluded within one year, due regard being given to the state of the country.

ARTICLE 8.

With a view to facilitate communications between the allied Governments and to aid and develop intercourse and commercial relations between the two countries, it is hereby agreed that a line of telegraph from Kurram to Kabul shall be constructed by, and at the cost of the British Government, and the Amir of Afghanistan hereby undertakes to provide for the proper protection of this telegraph line.

ARTICLE 9.

In consideration of the renewal of a friendly alliance between the two States which has been attested and secured by the foregoing Articles, the British Government restores to His Highness the Amir of Afghanistan and its dependencies the towns of Kandahar and Jellalabad, with all the territory now in possession of the British armies, excepting the districts of Kurram, Pishin, and Sibi. His Highness the Amir of Afghanistan and its dependencies agrees on his part that the districts of Kurram and Pishin and Sibi, according to the limits defined in the schedule annexed,* shall remain under the protection and administrative control of the British Government: that is to say, the aforesaid districts shall be treated as assigned districts, and shall not be considered as permanently severed from the limits of the Afghan kingdom. The revenues of these districts after deducting the charges of civil administration shall be paid to His Highness the Amir.

The British Government will retain in its own hands the control of the Khyber and Michni Passes, which lie between the Peshawur and Jellalabad Districts, and of all relations with the independent tribes of the territory directly connected with these Passes.

ARTICLE 10.

For the further support of His Highness the Amir in the recovery and maintenance of his legitimate authority, and in consideration of the efficient fulfilment in their entirety of the engagements stipulated by the foregoing Articles, the British Government agrees to pay to His Highness the Amir and to his successors an annual subsidy of six lakhs of Rupees.

* NOTE.—Omitted for the present.

Done at Gandamak, this 26th day of May 1879, corresponding with the 4th day of the month of Jamadi-us-sani 1296, A. H.

(Sd.) AMIR MUHAMMAD YAKUB KHAN. [Seal.] (Sd.) N. CAVAGNARI, *Major, Poltl. Officer on Special Duty.*

(Sd.) LYTTON. [Seal.]

This Treaty was ratified by His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General of India, at Simla, on Friday, this 30th day of May 1879.

(Sd.) A. C. LYALL,
Secy. to the Govt. of India, Foreign Dept.

No. CXCV.

Protocole.—1885.

Les Soussignés, le Marquis de Salisbury, Chevalier du Très Noble Order de la Jarretière, Principal Secrétaire d'Etat pour les Affaires Étrangères de Sa Majesté Britannique, etc., etc., et Son Excellence M. Georges de Staal, Ambassadeur Extraordinaire et Plénipotentiaire de Sa Majesté l'Empereur de Toutes les Russies près Sa Majesté Britannique, etc., etc., se sont réunis dans le but de consigner au présent Protocole l'arrangement suivant intervenu entre Sa Majesté la Reine du Royaume Uni de la Grande Bretagne et d'Irlande et Sa Majesté l'Empereur de Toutes les Russies :—

I.—Il est convenu que la frontière Afghane entre l'Héri-Roud et l'Oxus sera tracée comme suit —

La frontière partira du Héri-Roud à 2 verstes environ en aval de la tour de Zulfagar et suivra jusqu'au point *K* le tracé indiqué en rouge sur la Carte No. 1 annexée au Protocole, de manière à ne pas se rapprocher à une distance moindre de 3,000 pieds Anglais de l'arête de l'escarpement du défilé occidental (y compris l'arète marqué *LMN* de la branche nord du même défilé). A partir du point *K* le tracé suivra la crête des hauteurs bordant au nord le second défilé, qu'il coupera un peu à l'ouest de sa bifurcation à une distance d'environ 850 sagènes du point où convergent les routes d'Adam-Ulan, Kungroueli, et d'Ak-Robat. Plus loin, le tracé continuera à suivre la crête des hauteurs jusqu'au point *P* marqué sur la Carte No. 2 attachée au Protocole. Il prendra ensuite une direction sud-est à peu près parallèle à la route d'Ak-Robat, passera entre les lacs salés [marqué *Q* et *R* se trouvant au sud d'Ak-Robat et au nord de Sonné-Kehriz et laissant Sonne-Kehriz aux Afghans,

se dirigera sur Islim, où la frontière passera sur la rive droite du Egri-Guenk en laissant Islim en dehors du territoire Afghan. Le tracé suivra ensuite les crêtes des collines qui bordent la rive droite de Egri-Guenk et laissera Tchéméni-Bid en dehors de la frontière Afghane. Il suivra de la même manière la crête des collines qui bordent la rive droit du Kouschk jusqu'à Hanzi Khan. De Hanzi Khan le tracé suivra une ligne presque droite jusqu'à un point sur le Mourghab au nord de Meroutchak, fixé de manière laisser à la Russie les terres cultivées par les Saryks et leurs pâturages.

'Appliquant ce même principe aux Turcomans sujets de la Russie et aux sujets de l'Emir de l'Afghanistan, la frontière à l'est du Mourghab suivra une ligne au nord de la Vallée de Kaissor, et à l'ouest de la Vallée du Sangalak (Abi-Andkoi) et en laissant Andkoi à l'est rejoindra Khodja-Saleh sur l'Oxus.

La délimitation des pâturages appartenant aux peuplades respectives sera abandonnée aux Commissaires. Dans le cas où ceux-ci ne parviendraient pas à s'entendre, cette délimitation sera réglée par les deux Cabinets sur la base des cartes dressées et signées par les Commissaires.

Pour plus ample clarté, les principaux points de la ligne frontière sont marqués sur les cartes annexées au présent Protocole.

2. Il est convenu que des Commissaires seront nommés de suite peu les Gouvernements de Sa Majesté la Reine du Royaume Uni de la Grande-Bretagne et d'Irlande, et Sa Majesté l'Empereur de Toutes les Russies, qui procéderont à examiner et à tracer sur les lieux les détails de la frontière Afghane fixée par l'Article précédent. Un Commissaire sera nommé par Sa Majesté la Reine, et un par Sa Majesté l'Empereur. Les escortes de la Commission sont fixées à 100 hommes au plus de chaque côté, et aucune augmentation ne pourra être admise sauf entente entre les Commissaires. Les Commissaires se réuniront à Zulfagar dans un délai de deux mois à partir de la date de la signature du présent protocole, et procéderont immédiatement au tracé de la frontière conformément aux stipulations qui précèdent.

Il est entendu que la délimitation sera commencée de Zulfagar, et que, aussitôt que les Commissaires se seront réunis, et auront commencé leurs travaux, la neutralisation de Penjdé sera limitée au district compris entre une ligne au nord allant de Bendi-Nadiri à Burdj-Nraz Khan, et une ligne au sud allant de Meroutchak à Hanzi Khan, les postes Russes et Afghans sur le Mourghab étant respectivement à Bendi-Nadiri et à Meroutchak. Les Commissaires devront terminer leurs travaux aussi vite que possible.

3. Il est entendu qu'en traçant cette frontière et en se conformant autant que possible à la description de cette ligne dans le présent Protocole, ainsi qu'aux points marqués sur les cartes ci-annexées, les dits Commissaires tiendront dûment compte des localités et des nécessités, et du bien-être des populations locales.

4. A mesure de l'avancement des travaux de délimitation, les parties respectives auront le droit d'établir des postes sur la frontière.

5. Il est convenu que, quand les dites Commissaires auront complété leurs

travaux, des cartes seront dressées, signées, et communiquées par eux à leurs Gouvernements respectifs.

En foi de quoi, les Soussignés, dûment autorisés à cet effet, ont signé le présent Protocole, et y ont apposé le sceau de leurs armes.

Fait à Londres le 10 Septembre 1885.

(*Sé.*) SALISBURY.

(*Sé.*) STAAL.

No. CXCVI.

PROTOCOL No. 15.

SITTING HELD AT KHAMIAB, the $\frac{1st}{13th}$ September 1886.

Present:

On behalf of Great Britain—

COLONEL RIDGEWAY.

MAJOR DURAND.

On behalf of Russia—

COLONEL KUHLBERG.

CAPITAINE GUÉDEONOFF.

M. P. LESSAR.

Protocol No. 14 was read and adopted.

Colonel Ridgeway then read a copy of a telegram from the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs received on the 3rd September, informing him of the conclusion of an agreement between the English and Russian Governments for the recall of the two Commissions.

He proposed to annex this document to the present protocol.

Colonel Kuhlberg acknowledged having received a similar despatch with the exception of the last phrase regarding the *status quo*.

It was then decided that the synopsis of the boundary marks constructed by the Commission, prepared by Major Holdich, and sent to Colonel Kuhlberg on the 3rd August, should be annexed to the protocol.

Colonel Kuhlberg speaking about the four last pillars regarding which a discussion had taken place at the last sitting, said that Major Holdich had corrected his first calculations, and it was found that these four marks were more to the north than had been at first supposed. The Oi-Kul, for example, is a verst to the north of the position originally marked on the map. Colonel Ridgeway referred the matter to Major Holdich, who replied that there was nothing absolutely final in this, inasmuch as the computations had not been verified. It was not impossible that the first position assigned

to Oi-Kul was the better. He added that the position of the last mark near Imam Nazur had not been changed. Colonel Kuhlberg proposed to reconsider the last part of the frontier from Chichli. Colonel Ridgeway replied that in his opinion this question should be considered by the two Governments. Colonel Kuhlberg thought that in this case the two Commissioners should not sign the maps any further than Chichli, but Colonel Ridgeway preferred to leave the maps without any signature if they could not be signed up to Dakchi, the two Governments having in his opinion confirmed the frontier as far as that place.

Colonel Ridgeway then proposed to attach to the protocol copies of the maps surveyed by Captains Kontratenko and Peacocke in the valleys of the Kushk and Kashan, in accordance with the agreement reported in protocol No. 4. Colonel Kuhlberg having given his assent, Colonel Ridgeway remarked that since the month of April, Captains Peacocke and Guédeonoff had not been able to agree as to the extent of the land which should be ceded by Afghanistan for the construction of an embankment at Meruchak (regarding the construction of which an agreement had been arrived at on certain conditions reported in protocols Nos. 4 and 5) and the question had not been decided.

It was thereupon agreed that the land to be ceded for the head of an embankment on the right bank of the Murghab should not exceed 150 yards in length by 75 yards in breadth.

Colonel Ridgeway made it known that he had received a report concerning the destruction of certain boundary marks in the valley of Meruchak owing to recent inundations.

It was arranged that Colonel Tarkanoff should be asked by Colonel Kuhlberg to co-operate with Mr. Merk, who would shortly be at Meruchak, for the reconstruction of these marks.

Colonel Ridgeway, in regretting that in conjunction with his colleague he had not been able to entirely finish the work they had undertaken, could not allow the Commission to adjourn without expressing his sincere pleasure at the maintenance of cordial relations between the two Commissions in spite of the difference of opinion which had arisen upon several claims. He could only think that this was in a great measure due to the courtesy of Colonel Kuhlberg and his colleagues. He wished to add that the Russian topographical officers had had beyond comparison the most difficult part of the survey work, and he hoped that Colonel Kuhlberg would be good enough to thank them from him in expressing to them his gratitude for the admirable execution of their difficult work.

Colonel Kuhlberg thanked his colleague and said that the English topographical officers having undertaken the triangulation as well as a considerable portion of the survey, had had in his opinion their full share of the work.

The present protocol having been corrected and read was then formally adopted, and the labours of the Commission were declared at an end.

(Sd.) P. KUHLBERG.

(Sd.) J. RIDGEWAY.

" E. L. DURAND.

No. CXCVII.

[Translation.]

Demarcation of the North-West Frontier of Afghanistan.

Protocol No. 4.

Sitting held at St. Petersburgh, 10th (22nd) July 1887.

The Privy Councillor Zinoview and Colonel Sir West Ridgeway, having met with the object of coming to a definite understanding as to the terms of an arrangement for the solution of the difficulties which arose on the occasion of the demarcation of the Afghan frontier on the left bank of the Amou-Daria, began by recapitulating the course which the negotiations between them had taken up to the present time.

As appears from the previous protocols, the Cabinet of London was of opinion that the arrangement arrived at in 1873 between the two Governments had for its object to confirm the rights of the Amir of Afghanistan over all the districts of which Shere Ali Khan was in possession at that time, and that on this basis the district of Khamiab, which, in accordance with the information obtained on the spot, had been incorporated in Afghanistan long before the date of the arrangement in question, should also remain subject to the authority of the Amir Abdurrahman Khan. The Imperial Government of Russia could not adopt this view, and taking as a basis the text of the arrangement of 1873, they affirmed that the present state of things on the left bank of the Amou-Daria could not be considered as invalidating the rights of Bokhara resulting from that arrangement.

The Imperial Government considered it still less possible to sacrifice those rights, since, in consequence of the demarcation carried out in accordance with the terms of the Protocol of London of the 29th August (10th September) 1885, the Sarik Turkomans of the Penjdeh Oasis had been dispossessed of the lands which they had previously held, and those lands had been included in the territory of Afghanistan.

Having regard to this difference of opinion, and being desirous of proving their respect for the letter itself of the arrangement concluded between the two Governments, the Cabinet of Her Britannic Majesty has authorised Sir West Ridgeway to propose a frontier, which, starting from Dukchi, the point to which the demarcation had already been carried out, would terminate at the Amou-Daria, in the neighbourhood of Islim. After a detailed examination obtained by their Commissioner on the spot, the British Cabinet had arrived at the conclusion that Islim answered in every respect to the frontier point of Khodja-Saleh, of which mention is made in the correspondence relative to the arrangement.

This proposal was likewise unacceptable to the Imperial Cabinet of Russia, who, looking at the question from a totally different point of view, maintained that, in view of the differences of opinion which had arisen between

the respective Commissioners when discussing the bearing of the local information, the identity of the geographical names could alone serve as the basis for an equitable demarcation, that the Serai Khodja-Saleh, situated in the vicinity of the Ziaret known under the same name, should be considered as the extreme point of the Afghan possessions on the Amou-Daria, and that the frontier should be drawn immediately below the Serai in question.

In the opinion of the Cabinet of Her Britannic Majesty a demarcation carried out under these conditions would be likely to entail serious inconvenience, especially having regard to the fact that the canals used for the irrigation of the territory lying between Khodja-Saleh and Islim take their rise in the neighbourhood of Kilif, a circumstance which could not fail to be the source of continual disputes between the populations on either side of the frontier. In order to obviate these objections, the Cabinet of Her Britannic Majesty considered it preferable to give up the attempt to come to an understanding as to a fresh frontier on the left bank of the Amou-Daria, and to authorise Sir W. Ridgeway to offer to the Imperial Russian Government in exchange for the territory which they claimed on the left bank of Amou-Daria, compensation on another part of the frontier. This compensation related to the territory of which the Sarik Turkomans of Penjdeh as explained above had been dispossessed in consequence of the tracing of the frontier in conformity with the provisions contained in the Protocol of London of the 29th August (10th September) 1885.

This proposal having received the adhesion of the Imperial Russian Government, M. Zinoview and Sir West Ridgeway have agreed on the following provisions :—

1.

The frontier, the description of which is contained in the Annex to the present Protocol under the letter (A) and which is included between the pillars No. 1 and No. 19 and the pillars No. 36 and No. 65, is considered as definitely settled. The trigonometrical points on the portion of the frontier line described above and included between pillars No. 19 and No. 36 are likewise admitted as definitive; the description of this part of the frontier, as well as that of the part to the eastward of pillar No. 65, may be completed after the demarcation.

The synopsis of pillars attached to Protocol No. 15, dated the 1st (13th) September 1886, is admitted to be correct and definitive as regards pillars No. 1 to No. 19, and No. 36 to No. 65 ; it will be completed subsequently by the synopsis of the pillars from No. 20 to No. 35 and by that of the pillars to the east of No. 65.

2.

Leaving pillar No. 19, the frontier shall follow a straight line up to the summit of the hill marked 2,740 on map No. 1 annexed to the present protocol. This point, where pillar No. 20 shall be placed, is known under the denomination of "trigonometrical station of Kara Tepe" (latitude 35° 17′ 49″, longitude 62° 15′ 17″). Further on the line shall descend the crest of the hills, being directed from this point towards the confluence of the Kushk and the

Moghur pillar No. 21 shall be placed on a point of this crest or of its slope, so as to be seen from the confluence above mentioned. A straight line shall connect No. 21 with No. 22 placed in the valley of Kushk on the left bank of the river, 900 feet to the north of the confluence of the Kushk and the Moghur (about 6,300 feet from Masari Shah Alam, indicated on map No. 2 annexed to the protocol).

Leaving pillar No. 22 the line shall ascend the thalweg of the Kushk to pillar No. 23, placed 2,700 feet above the head of the new canal on the right bank, of which the water-supply is situated about 6,000 feet to the north-north-east of the Ziaret of Chahil-Dukhter. From pillar No. 23 a straight line shall be traced to the point marked 2,925 on map No. 3 annexed to the present protocol (latitude 35° 16′ 53″, longitude 62° 27′ 57″, pillar No. 24) whence the frontier shall follow the line of the water-parting passing through the following points: the point 3,017 (Bandi Akhamar, latitude 35° 14′ 21″, longitude 62° 25′ 48″, pillar No. 26), the point 3,198 (latitude 35° 14′ 30″, longitude 62° 41′ 0″, pillar No. 27) and the point Kalari 2 (latitude 35° 18′ 21″, longitude 62° 47′ 18″) and shall run on to the point marked No. 29 on map No. 4 annexed to the present protocol. The frontier shall cross the valley of the River Kashan in a straight line between pillars No. 29 and No. 30 (trigonometrical station of Tori Scheikh, latitude 35° 24′ 51″, longitude 62° 59′ 43″) and shall follow the line of the water-parting of Sanicha to the point (pillar No. 31 of map No. 3), where it meets the line of the water-parting of the Kashan and the Murghab, shall pass on to this latter and shall follow it up to the trigonometrical station of the Kashan (latitude 35° 38′ 13″, longitude 63° 6′ 4″, pillar No. 32). From this station a straight line shall be traced to a point on the Murghab (pillar No. 35, situated 700 feet above the canal-head of the canal Yaki-Yuz (or Yaki Yangi). Further on, the frontier descending the thalweg of the Murghab, shall join pillar No. 36 of the frontier demarcated in 1885-86.

To the east of pillar No. 65 the frontier shall follow the line marked A, B, C, D, on map No. 8 annexed to the present protocol, the point A being situated at a distance of 3,500 feet south of the wells of Imam Nazar; the point B being near Kara-Tepe Khurd-Kak, which remains to the Afghans; the point C about midway between the east and west wells of Katabadji; and, lastly, the point D about midway between the wells Ali Kadim and the wells marked Chahi. The wells of Imam Nazar, Kara-Tepe-Khurd, West Katabadji, and Ali Kadim remain outside of Afghan territory. From the point D a straight line shall be traced as far as the commencement of the local frontier demarcated between Bosagha and Khamiab, which shall continue to serve as frontier between the two villages, with the single reservation that the canals of Bosagha along all their course, that is to say, as far as Konili (point H) shall be included in Russian territory. In other words, the present demarcation will confirm the existing rights of the two parties on the banks of the Amou-Daria, that is to say, that the inhabitants of Khamiab shall retain all their lands and all their pastures, including those which are east of the local frontier marked E, F, G, on maps Nos. 9 and 10 annexed to the Protocol. On the other hand, the inhabitants of Bosagha shall retain the exclusive enjoyment of their canals as far as Konili, with the right of

repairing and supplying them in accordance with the customs in force in regard to those of Khamiab, when the waters of the Amou-Daria are too low to supply directly the canal-heads of Konili. The officers who shall be charged to execute on the spot the provisions of the present Protocol between the above-named pillars shall be bound to place a sufficient number of intermediate pillars, taking advantage for this purpose as much as possiblé of the salient points.

3.

The clause in Protocol No. 4 of the 14th (26th) December 1885, prohibiting the Afghans from making use of the irrigating canals in the Kushk Valley below Chahil Dukhter which were not in use at that time, remains in force, but it is understood that this clause can only be applied to the canals supplied by the Kushk. The Afghans shall not have the right to make use of the waters of the Kushk for their agricultural works north of Chahil Dukhter; but the waters of the Moghur belong exclusively to them, and they may carry out any works they may think necessary in order to make use of them.

4.

The clauses in Protocols No. 4 of the 14th (26th) December 1885, and No. 15 of the 1st (13th) September 1886, relative to the construction of a dam on the Murghab, remain in force. M. Zinoview having expressed the wish that the obligation imposed on the Amir of Afghanistan to give up for this purpose a tract of land on the right bank of the Murghab under the conditions stipulated in the said protocols, should be extended to the whole course of the river below the canal-head of Yaki-Yuz, Colonel Ridgeway is of opinion that the necessary steps to obtain the assent of the Amir might delay the conclusion of the present arrangement; but he is nevertheless convinced that the assent of the Amir to the cession under the same conditions, of a tract of land on the right bank can be obtained without difficulty, if later on the Imperial Government should inform Her Britannic Majesty's Government of their intention of proceeding to the construction of a dam above the canal-head of Bendi-Nadiri.

5.

The British Government will communicate without delay to the Amir of Afghanistan the arrangements herein agreed upon, and the Imperial Government of Russia will enter into possession of the territory adjudged to them by the present protocol from the 1st (13th) October of the present year.

6.

The frontier agreed upon shall be locally demarcated by a Mixed Commission, according to the signed maps. In case the work of demarcation

should be delayed the line traced on the maps shall nevertheless be considered binding by the two Goverments.

(Sd.) W. Ridgeway.
„ J. Zinoview.

[Translation.]

Annex to Protocol No. 4.

(A)

Description of the Afghan Frontier between the Heri-Rud and the Oxus (Amou-Daria).

The frontier begins on the right bank of the Heri-Rud at a point marked on the map by pillar No. 1 about 8,500 feet distant from a small tower situated on a mound at the entrance of the Zulficar Pass. Pillar No. 2 is placed on the top of the neighbouring rock which commands pillar No. 1. From pillar No. 2, the frontier turns to the north for a distance of about half a mile as far as pillar No. 3, which is situated on an eminence at the western extremity of a detached portion of the cliff. From thence the frontier runs in a straight line towards the top of a steep hill about a mile and a half distant in an east-north-easterly direction and reaches pillar No. 4, placed on a low mound in the plain. Beyond this pillar the frontier, taking a more easterly direction, runs for a distance of 4 miles as far as pillar No. 5, placed on an eminence, and well in view of the second line of heights on the northern side of a natural cavity in the rock. From this point the frontier runs in a south-easterly direction along the crest of the second line of heights as far as pillar No. 6, placed on the ridge of the northern cliff of the eastern defile, at a distance of about a mile from the centre of the defile. Pillar No. 7 is placed below pillar No. 6 near the road in the middle of the pass, and pillar No. 8 is on the top of the southern cliff facing pillar No. 6. The frontier then descends the crest of the second line of heights in a southerly direction, and crosses the path leading to Karez-Elias and Abi-Charmi at a point about 2¼ miles distant from the bifurcation of the four roads converging at the eastern extremity of the defile of Zulficar. Pillar No. 9 is placed to the east of the path on a small rock which overhangs it. From this pillar the frontier gradually ascends the line of water-parting as far as the highest summit of the range of Deugli-Dagh, marked by pillar No. 10. At the eastern extremity of this range stands pillar No. 11. At a distance of about 9½ miles in a south-easterly direction are three low hills. On the middle one is placed pillar No. 12. Again turning somewhat to the east the frontier runs towards pillar No. 13, placed beside the road about half-way between Ak-Robat and Sumbakarez, and thence to pillar No. 14, situated at a distance of 2½ miles to the east on the top of a hill.

Pillar No. 15 is about 9 miles from Ak-Robat, on the road leading to An-Rohak, from thence the frontier runs in a straight line towards pillar No. 16, placed on the more easterly and the higher of the two mounds of Koscha-Tehinguia, 5½ miles north of An-Rohak. At about the same distance to the north-west of the spring of Islim stands pillar No. 17 placed on a flat-topped hill; on the side of the road between An-Rohak and Islim, on a gentle slope, is placed pillar No. 18 about 3 miles west of Islim, on the southern side of the stream. Pillar No. 19 is placed on the rounded crest of a small chain of heights 3 miles south of Islim.

From pillar No. 36 placed on the right bank of the Murghab, about 3 miles north of Meruchak Fort, on a height commanding the river, the frontier runs eastwards towards pillar No. 38, passing by pillar No. 37, which is situated on the road leading from the valley of Meruchak along the Galla-Chasma Chor.

Pillar No. 38 is placed on an elevated point of the "Chul" at about 11 miles from the valley of Meruchak. The frontier from thence continues in an east-north-easterly direction towards pillar No. 39, situated about a mile south-east of the spring of Khwaja-Gongourdak; after that in a straight line and with north-easterly direction towards pillar No. 40 on an elevated point of the "Chul" from thence east-north-east towards pillar No. 41, situated on a height about 12 miles north of Kilawali; further on the frontier follows an east-north-easterly direction towards pillar No. 42, placed on a height 2 miles west of the Pakana-Shor, and continues in the same direction as far as pillar No. 43. From this pillar the frontier runs in a south-easterly direction towards pillar No. 44, placed on the most elevated point of the watershed between the basins of the Kara Baba and the Kaissar, known by the name of Bel-i-Parandas. Following this line in a northerly direction the frontier reaches pillar No. 45 situated about 3 miles south-west of the well of Besh-dara. From thence it follows in a north-easterly direction a branch of the watershed, and arrives at pillar No. 46, situated at a distance of more than a mile to the south-west of the well of Beshdara. It runs from thence in an easterly direction irregularly towards pillar No. 47, situated about 4½ miles from the point where the road from Khwaja-Gachai and Kassawa-Kala crosses the Shor-Egri. From thence the frontier runs to the north-east along a secondary watershed towards pillar No. 48, and follows the same line as far as pillar No. 49 which is placed at the highest point of the watershed north of the Shor-Egri, and about 6 miles to the west of the confluence of the Shor-Gandabulak and the Shor-Egri. From thence the frontier runs in a straight line to the north-east, crossing the Shor-Gandabulak at pillar No. 50, which is placed on a hill with two peaks, rising from the line of water-parting between the Shor-Gandabulak and the Shor-Tara-Kui. Following the same direction it reaches Shor-Tara-Kui, where pillar No. 51 is placed near the road from Jalaiour on the Kaissar to Jalgun-Koudouk and Kara-Baba. The frontier passes thence in a north-easterly direction to pillar No. 52 at a point a mile to the north of the well of Alini. From this pillar the frontier runs north-north-east towards pillar No. 54, crossing the Daulatabad-Hazara-Koudouk road near pillar No. 53. Pillar No. 54 is placed on the highest point of a group of sandy hills 2 miles north of the well of Katar-Koudouk; from

thence the line of the frontier runs for about 10 miles with a slight inclination to the north-north-west towards pillar No. 55, placed on a mound at the end of a chain of hills which extends between the depression of Kui-Sarai and that in which the well of Khwaja-Ahmad is situated. From this pillar the frontier runs in a straight line northwards for a mile and a quarter towards pillar No. 56, which is situated on a natural elevation a few feet south of the road between Jalanguir and Meruchak, from thence it proceeds to pillar No. 57, 2¼ miles to the north-north-west, and situated on the top of the heights which form the northern limit of the depression of Kui-Sarai. From this point the frontier runs to the north-north-east towards pillar No. 58, placed on one of the sandy mounds of the heights which command the plain extending to the west of Andkhoi; the frontier then turns rather more to the east towards pillar No. 59, placed on a low sandy hill about 2¼ miles to the east-south-east of the wells of Sari Mat. It next reaches in a north-north-westerly direction, pillar No. 60, placed between the wells of Chichli and Gokchah, about a quarter of a mile to the west of the wells of Chichli. Leaving Gokchah to Russia, and Chichli to Afghanistan, the frontier runs in a straight line to pillar No. 61, placed 300 feet to the east of the road which leads from Andkhoi to Sechanchi; thence, following the same direction, it reaches pillar No. 62, placed on a well-defined sandy mound known by the name of Madali-Koum; the frontier line then reaches in an east-north-easterly direction pillar No. 63, placed to the north of Oikul, an elliptically shaped valley 3,600 feet in length, and at the bottom of which are situated two "Kaks" or basins of fresh water, which remain within Afghan territory. Turning then in an east-south-easterly direction the frontier reaches in a straight line pillar No. 64, placed on a sandy hill known by the name of Gichi-Kumi, and continues in a north-easterly direction as far as pillar No. 65, placed on the high road between Andkhoi and Dugchi and Karki, at a point 4¼ miles to the south of Dugchi, and 2¾ miles to the north of Sultan Robat.

PART V.

TREATIES AND ENGAGEMENTS

RELATING TO

EASTERN TURKISTAN.

From a Report by SURGEON-MAJOR H. W. BELLEW, C.S.I., *and original papers in the Foreign Office.*

The region known as Yarkand or Kashgaria, or more correctly as the six cities of Eastern Turkistan, has been, except during the years 1862 to 1878, subject to the Chinese, who, invited originally by one of the factions of the then ruling Khoja dynasty, made themselves masters of the country early in the last century. In spite of several revolts headed by members of the Khoja family from their asylum in Khokand, the Chinese maintained their hold on Kashgaria until 1862. In that year however a religious insurrection of the Muhammadan Chinese called Tunganis took place, and spread with rapidity over all the provinces of Kashgaria. In 1864 an outbreak occurred in the city of Kashgar and the Chinese Governor shut himself up in the fort of Yangi Shahr about five miles south of the city. A Kirghiz Chief, Sadik Beg, was called in to restore order, but committed such excesses that he was expelled by the people. Joined by some Tungani troops, he made several attempts to capture Kashgar, but found himself unequal to the task, and sent an envoy to the Khan of Khokand to offer the government of the country to a descendant of its former rulers. The Khan accordingly despatched Buzurg Khan Khoja to Kashgar, and as he was unable at that time to render him any material aid, sent with him Yakub Beg, a soldier of fortune, to raise what force he could.

Yakub Beg, a native of Piskand near Tashkand, was governor of the fort of Ak-Masjid (now fort Perovski) at the time of its capture by the Russians in August 1853, and from that time till his departure for Kashgar had taken a prominent part in the struggles between the different aspirants for power in Khokand.

Buzurg Khan Khoja was received with acclamation at Kashgar, and was at once installed as ruler: the real power however remained in the hands of Yakub Beg, while Buzurg Khan abandoned himself to the lowest pleasures. Discontented at the elevation of Yakub Beg, Sadik Beg withdrew, and raised a force to attack Kashgar, but was defeated and obliged to flee; his submission and that of other Kirghis and Kalmak Chiefs followed soon afterwards.

The more eastern of the six cities had by no means welcomed the adventurers from Khokand, and in 1865 a large army from Kuchar, Aksu, and Ush Turfan marched on Kashgar, but was signally defeated by Yakub Beg. This success was followed in September of the same year by the fall of the fort of Yangi Shahr.

Buzurg Khan, discontented at the secondary position in which he was placed by the brilliant successes of Yakub Beg, attempted, with the aid of Sadik Beg and the Tunganis, to assume the government of Kashgar, and sent a force against Yakub Beg, then absent on an expedition against the city of Yarkand. Yakub Beg hastened back, defeated his adversaries and besieged Buzurg Khan in the fort of Yangi Shahr. The fort fell after a siege which lasted six weeks, and Buzurg Khan was deprived of all authority and kept in honourable captivity by the victor. He continued however to intrigue for the throne, and was therefore imprisoned in the fort of Yangi Hisar: on his release he returned to his home in Khokand.

Yakub Beg, having got rid of his rivals, assumed the government with the title of Badaulat. The Khoja family still maintained an independent position in the eastern provinces, and shortly after the imprisonment of Buzurg Khan, a large army from Kuchar marched on Yarkand and expelled the Badaulat governor. Yakub Beg advanced against the enemy, and after a severe struggle regained possession of the city. After this success he adopted the title of Atalik Ghazi. Early in 1866 the Atalik Ghazi obtained possession of the rich city and province of Khotan to the south-east of Kashgar, and during that year and the next received the submission of the rulers of Ush Turfan, Aksu, Kuchar, and Kurla, on the north-eastern frontier of his dominions, where the Khojas had endeavoured to establish a rival principality of confederated States.

In 1869 Yarkand and Kashgar were visited by Messrs. Shaw and Hayward, who were received with kindness by the Atalik Ghazi. Towards the end of the

same year the Atalik Ghazi sent an envoy to India to express his wish for the establishment of friendly relations with the British Government, the development of trade, and the visit of a British officer to his capital. Accordingly a mission, composed of Mr. Forsyth, Mr. Shaw, and Dr. Henderson, proceeded to Yarkand in 1870 with a friendly letter to the Atalik Ghazi. In the meantime the Tunganis of Ush Turfan and Urumtsi had assembled in great force and advanced on Kuchar. To quell these disturbances the Atalik Ghazi was compelled to proceed to the frontier in person, and was thus absent from Yarkand on the arrival there of the mission. As there was no immediate prospect of the Atalik Ghazi's return from the frontier, the mission left Yarkand on its return to India in September 1870. In the following year the Atalik Ghazi again opened friendly negotiations by despatching an envoy with letters for Her Majesty the Queen and the Viceroy of India.

In 1872 a Russian Embassy visited Eastern Turkistan and a commercial Treaty* was concluded between the Russians and the Atalik Ghazi, by which the former secured the privilege of trading without molestation in the Atalik Ghazi's dominions, subject to a maximum duty of 2½ per cent. on Russian goods entering the country.

* *Conditions of Free Trade proposed by General Aide-de-Camp* VON KAUFMANN *to* YAKUB BEG, *Chief of Djety-Shahr.*

I. All Russian subjects, of whatsoever religion, shall have the right to proceed for purposes of trade to Djety-Shahr, and to all the localities and towns subjected to the Chief of Djety-Shahr, which they may desire to visit, in the same way as the inhabitants of Djety-Shahr have hitherto been and shall be in the future entitled to prosecute trade throughout the entire extent of the Russian Empire. The honourable Chief of Djety-Shahr undertakes to keep a vigilant guard over the complete safety of Russian subjects within the limits of his territorial possessions and also over that of their caravans, and in general over everything that may belong to them.

II. Russian merchants shall be entitled to have caravanserais, in which they *alone* shall be able to store their merchandize, in all the towns of Djety-Shahr in which they may desire to have them. The merchants of Djety-Shahr shall enjoy the same privilege in the Russian villages.

III. Russian merchants shall, if they desire it, have the right to have commercial agents (caravanbashis) in all the towns of Djety-Shahr, whose business it is to watch over the regular course of trade and over the legal imposition of customs

Conditions pour la liberté du commerce, proposées par l'Aide de camp Général VON KAUFMANN *au chef de Djita-Schara,* YAKOUB BEG.

I. Tous les sujets russes, à quelque religion qu'ils appartiennent, ont le droit de se rendre pour affaires de commerce à Djita-Schara et dans toutes les localités et villes soumises au chef de Djita-Schara qu'ils voudront visiter,—tout comme les habitants de Djita-Schara étant autorisés jusqu'à présent et le seront à l'avenir à faire le commerce sur toute l'étendue de l'empire de Russie. L'honorable chef de Djita-Schara s'engage à veiller avec vigilance à la complète sécurité des sujets russes se trouvant dans les limites de ses possessions territoriales ainsi que de leurs caravanes, et en général de tout ce qui leur appartient.

II. Les marchands russes seront autorisés à avoir dans toutes les villes de Djita-Schara, là où ils le désireront, des caravansérails dans lesquels ils pourront exclusivement deposer leurs marchandises. Les marchands de Djita Schara jouiront du même droit dans les villes russes.

III. Les marchands russes ont le droit s'ils le désirent, d'avoir dans toutes les villes de Djita-Schara leurs agents de commerce (caravanbachi) qui auront pour mission la surveillance de la marche régulière du commerce et

Early in 1873 Saiyid Yakub Khan Tora arrived in India as an envoy from the Atalik Ghazi, and, after discussing the measures considered desirable for placing the relations between the British Government and his master's dominions on a satisfactory footing, proceeded to Constantinople. During his absence arrangements for the despatch of a second mission to Yarkand were made. Mr. Forsyth was again placed in charge, and the party, having been joined *en route* by Saiyid Yakub Khan, reached Yarkand in November 1873. On the occasion of the Saiyid's mission to Constantinople, the Sultan conferred upon the Atalik Ghazi the title of Amir-ul-Muminin. Yakub Beg now changed his name to Yakub Khan and assumed the title of Amir.

The British envoy was formally received by the Amir at Kashgar in December 1873, and on the 2nd February 1874 a commercial Treaty (No. CXCVIII) was signed between the British Government and the Amir of Yarkand; and it was ratified by the Governor-General of India on the 13th April following.

The mission returned to India in the summer of 1874, but owing to delays from various causes the ratifications of the Treaty were not exchanged till October 1876, when the Amir's envoy arrived in Simla on a fresh mission.

The question of deputing a permanent agent to Kashgar in accordance with Article 6 of the treaty was under consideration, when in July 1877

dues. The merchants of Djety-Shahr shall enjoy the same privilege in the towns of Turkistan.

IV. All merchandize transported from Russia to Djety-Shahr, or from that province into Russia, shall be liable to a tax of 2½ per cent, *ad valorem*. In every case this tax shall not exceed the rate of the tax taken from Mussulmans being subject to Djety-Shahr.

V. Russian merchants and their caravans shall be at liberty, with all freedom and security, to traverse the territories of Djety-Shahr in proceeding to countries conterminous with that province. Caravans from Djety-Shahr shall enjoy the same advantages for passing through territories belonging to Russia.

These conditions were sent from Tashkend on the 9th of April 1872.

General von Kaufmann I., Governor-General of Turkistan, signed the Treaty and attached his seal to it.

In proof of his assent to these conditions, Muhammad Yakub, Chief of Djety-Shahr, attached his seal to them at Yangi-Shahr on the 8th of June 1872.

de la perception légale des droits de douane. Les marchands de Djita-Schara jouiront du même droit dans les villes du Turkistan.

IV. Toutes les marchandises se rendant de Russie à Djita-Schara ou de cette province en Russie seront soumises à une taxe de 2½°/₀ de la valeur des marchandises. En toute cas cette taxe ne doit pas dépasser le chiffre de celle qui est prélevée sur les musulmans, sujets de Djita-Schara.

V. Les marchands russes et leurs caravanes, peuvent traverser en toute liberté et sécurité le territoire de Djita-Schara pour se rendre dans les contrées limitrophes de cette provinces. Les caravanes de Djita-Schara jouiront des mêmes avantages pour traverser les territoires appartenant à la Russie.

Ces conditions ont été envoyées de Tachkent le 9 avril 1872.

Le gouverneur général du Turkestan, M. l'aide de camp général de Kauffmann Ier, a signé ce traité et y a apposé son sceau.

Comme preuve de son assentiment à ces conditions, le chef de Djita-Schara, Mouhammed-Yacoub les a revêtues de son sceau à Jangyschar le 8 juin 1872.

news was received of Yakub Khan's death. The despatch of the mission was then indefinitely postponed.

Meanwhile the country had been getting into a disturbed state; the people, discontented with the taxes laid on them by the Amir, had been inviting the Chinese to return; and the Chinese had advanced as far as the neighbourhood of Wami. As the Amir still had a show of power, they hesitated to advance further, but sent him a letter enclosing the signatures of many Turkis of position, who had written promising to come over to them if they advanced, and asking why he opposed them when his own people were against him. On receiving this the Amir committed suicide, and with his death the Andijami power ceased to exist. The Chinese, though by no means in strong military force, quietly re-occupied the country, reaching Yarkand and Kashgar. No opposition was offered, and by the spring of 1878 the country was once more completely in their hands.

The Indian trade with Eastern Turkistan is of no great dimensions; the expectations formed by the Forsyth mission have never been realised, though that may in part be due to the great disadvantages our trade labours under. The Chinese absolutely forbid the sale of Indian tea. The only thing brought down to India in any quantity is charras.

Some piece-goods are sent to Yarkand, but they also are at a disadvantage, as English goods have to pay duty entering and leaving every town, whereas Russian goods, once they are brought across the frontier, can be taken anywhere free of duty, the Russians having a special* treaty, which puts the roads across the Tian Shan on much the same footing as treaty ports, and there is a Russian Consul at Kashgar to see that the treaty is carried out.

* Treaty between Russia and China concerning the re-establishment of Chinese authority in the Ili country, done at St. Petersburg, the 12th February 1881, with two Protocols dated the 12th February 1881 and 7th August 1881.

No. CXCVIII.

TREATY between the BRITISH GOVERNMENT and HIS HIGHNESS the AMEER MAHOMED YAKOOB KHAN, RULER of the TERRITORY of KASHGAR and YARKUND, his heirs and successors, executed on the one part by THOMAS DOUGLAS FORSYTH, C.B., in virtue of full powers conferred on him in that behalf by HIS EXCELLENCY the RIGHT HON'BLE THOMAS GEORGE BARING, BARON NORTHBROOK of STRATTON and a BARONET, MEMBER of the PRIVY COUNCIL of HER MOST GRACIOUS MAJESTY the QUEEN of GREAT BRITAIN and IRELAND, GRAND MASTER of the MOST EXALTED ORDER of the STAR of INDIA, VICEROY and GOVERNOR-GENERAL of INDIA in COUNCIL, and on the other part by SYUD MAHOMED KHAN TOORAH, MEMBER of the 1st CLASS of the ORDER of MEDJEDIE, etc., in virtue of full powers conferred on him by HIS HIGHNESS 1874.

Whereas it is deemed desirable to confirm and strengthen the good understanding which now subsists between the high contracting parties, and to promote commercial intercourse between their respective subjects, the following Articles have been agreed upon :—

ARTICLE 1.

The high contracting parties engage that the subjects of each shall be at liberty to enter, reside in, trade with, and pass with their merchandize and property into and through all parts of the dominions of the other, and shall enjoy in such dominions all the privileges and advantages with respect to commerce, protection, or otherwise, which are or may be accorded to the subjects of such dominions, or to the subjects or citizens of the most favored nation.

ARTICLE 2.

Merchants of whatever nationality shall be at liberty to pass from the territories of the one contracting party to the territories of the other with their merchandize and property at all times and by any route they please; no restriction shall be placed by either contracting party upon such freedom of transit unless for urgent political reasons to be previously communicated to

the other; and such restriction shall be withdrawn as soon as the necessity for it is over.

ARTICLE 3.

European British subjects entering the dominions of His Highness the Ameer for purposes of trade or otherwise must be provided with passports certifying to their nationality. Unless provided with such passports they shall not be deemed entitled to the benefit of this Treaty.

ARTICLE 4.

On goods imported into British India from territories of His Highness the Ameer by any route over the Himalayan passes which lie to the south of His Highness' dominions, the British Government engages to levy no import duties. On goods imported from India into the territories of His Highness the Ameer no import duty exceeding 2½ per cent. *ad valorem* shall be levied. Goods imported as above into the dominions of the contracting parties may, subject only to such excise regulations and duties and to such municipal or town regulations and duties as may be applicable to such classes of goods generally, be freely sold by wholesale or retail and transported from one place to another within British India and within the dominions of His Highness the Ameer respectively.

ARTICLE 5.

Merchandize imported from India into the territories of His Highness the Ameer will not be opened for examination till arrival at the place of consignment. If any disputes should arise as to the value of such goods, the Customs Officer or other officer acting on the part of His Highness the Ameer shall be entitled to demand part of the goods at the rate of one in forty in lieu of the payment of duty. If the aforesaid Officer should object to levy the duty by taking a portion of the goods, or if the goods should not admit of being so divided, then the point in dispute shall be referred to two competent persons, one chosen by the aforesaid Officer and the other by the importer, and a valuation of the goods shall be made, and if the referees shall differ in opinion, they shall appoint an arbitrator whose decision shall be final, and the duty shall be levied according to the value thus established.

ARTICLE 6.

The British Government shall be at liberty to appoint a Representative at the Court of His Highness the Ameer and to appoint Commercial Agents subordinate to him in any towns or places considered suitable within His Highness' territories. His Highness the Ameer shall be at liberty to appoint a Representative with the Viceroy and Governor-General of India, and to station Commercial Agents at any places in British India considered suitable. Such Representatives shall be entitled to the rank and privileges accorded to

Ambassadors by the law of nations, and the Agents shall be entitled to the privileges of Consuls of the most favored nation.

ARTICLE 7.

British subjects shall be at liberty to purchase, sell, or hire land or houses or depôts for merchandize in the dominions of His Highness the Ameer, and the houses, depôts, or other premises of British subjects shall not be forcibly entered or searched without the consent of the occupier, unless with the cognizance of the British Representative or Agent and in presence of a person deputed by him.

ARTICLE 8.

The following arrangements are agreed to for the decision of civil suits and criminal cases within the territories of His Highness the Ameer in which British subjects are concerned :—

(*a.*)—Civil suits in which both plaintiff and defendant are British subjects, and criminal cases in which both prosecutor and accused are British subjects, or in which the accused is a European British subject mentioned in the 3rd Article of this Treaty, shall be tried by the British Representative or one of his Agents in the presence of an Agent appointed by His Highness the Ameer;

(*b.*)—Civil suits in which one patry is a subject of His Highness the Ameer and the other party a British subject, shall be tried by the Courts of His Highness in the presence of the British Representative or one of his Agents or of a person appointed in that behalf by such Representative or Agent;

(*c.*)—Criminal cases in which either prosecutor or accused is a subject of His Highness the Ameer shall, except as above otherwise provided, be tried by the Courts of His Highness in presence of the British Representative or of one of his Agents or of a person deputed by the British Representative or by one of his Agents;

(*d.*)—Except as above otherwise provided, civil and criminal cases in which one party is a British subject, and the other the subject of a foreign power, shall, if either of the parties is a Mahomedan, be tried in the Courts of his Highness; if neither party is a Mahomedan, the case may, with consent of the parties, be tried by the British Representative or one of his Agents; in the absence of such consent, by the Courts of His Highness.

(*e.*)—In any case disposed of by the Courts of His Highness the Ameer to which a British subject is party, it shall be competent to the British Representative, if he considers that justice has not been done, to represent the matter to His Highness the Ameer who may cause the case to be retried in some other Court, in the presence of the British Representative or of one of his Agents or a person appointed in that behalf by such Representative or Agent.

ARTICLE 9.

The rights and privileges enjoyed within the dominions of His Highness

the Ameer by British subjects under the Treaty shall extend to the subjects of all Princes and States in India in alliance with Her Majesty the Queen; and if with respect to any such Prince or State, any other provisions relating to this Treaty or to other matters should be considered desirable, they shall be negotiated through the British Government.

Article 10.

Every affidavit and other legal document filed or deposited in any Court established in the respective dominions of the high contracting parties, or in the Court of the Joint Commissioners in Ladakh, may be proved by an authenticated copy, purporting either to be sealed with the seal of the Court to which the original document belongs, or in the event of such Court having no seal, to be signed by the Judge or by one of the Judges of the said Court.

Article 11.

When a British subject dies in the territory of His Highness the Ameer his movable and immovable property situate therein shall be vested in his heir, executor, administrator, or other representative in interest or (in the absence of such representative) in the Representative of the British Government in the aforesaid territory. The person in whom such charge shall be so vested shall satisfy the claims outstanding against the deceased, and shall hold the surplus (if any) for distribution among those interested. The above provisions *mutatis mutandis* shall apply to the subjects of His Highness the Ameer who may die in British India.

Article 12.

If a British subject residing in the territories of His Highness the Ameer becomes unable to pay his debts or fails to pay any debt within a reasonable time after being ordered to do so by any Court of Justice, the creditors of such insolvent shall be paid out of his goods and effects; but the British Representative shall not refuse his good offices, if needs be, to ascertain if the insolvent has not left in India disposable property which might serve to satisfy the said creditors. The friendly stipulations in the present Article shall be reciprocally observed with regard to His Highness' subjects who trade in India under the protection of the laws.

This Treaty having this day been executed in duplicate and confirmed by His Highness the Ameer, one copy shall, for the present, be left in the possession of His Highness, and the other, after confirmation by the Viceroy and Governor-General of India, shall be delivered to His Highness within twelve months in exchange for the copy now retained by His Highness.

Signed and sealed at Kashgar on the second day of February in the year of our Lord 1874, corresponding with the fifteenth day of Zilhijj 1290 Hijree.

(Sd.) T. Douglas Forsyth,

Envoy and Plenipotentiary.

Whereas a Treaty for strengthening the good understanding that now exists between the British Government and the Ruler of the territory of Kashgar and Yarkund, and for promoting commercial intercourse between the two countries, was agreed upon and concluded at Kashgar on the second day of February in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and seventy-four, corresponding with the fifteenth day of Zilhijj twelve hundred and ninety Hijree, by the respective Plenipotentiaries of the Government of India and of His Highness the Ameer of Kashgar and Yarkund duly accredited and empowered for that purpose: I, the Right Hon'ble Thomas George Baring, Baron Northbrook of Stratton, etc., etc., Viceroy and Governor General of India, do hereby ratify and confirm the Treaty aforesaid.

Given under my hand and seal at Government House in Calcutta, this thirteenth day of April in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and seventy-four.

| Seal. |

(Sd.) NORTHBROOK.

APPENDICES.

JAMMU AND KASHMIR.

APPENDIX No. 1—*Page 346.*

RULES for the GUIDANCE of the JOINT COMMISSIONERS appointed for the NEW ROUTE to EASTERN TURKESTAN.

1.—As it is impossible, owing to the character of the climate, to retain the Commissioners throughout the year, the period during which they shall exercise their authority shall be taken to commence on 15th May, and to end on 1st December.

2.—During the absence of either Commissioner, cases may be heard and decided by the other Commissioner, subject to appeal to the Joint Commissioners.

3.—In the months when the Joint Commissioners are absent, *i.e.*, between 1st December and 15th May, all cases which may arise shall be decided by the Wuzeer of Ladak, subject to appeal to the Joint Commissioners.

4.—The Joint Commissioners shall not interfere in cases other than those which affect the development, freedom, and safety of the trade, and the objects for which the Treaty is concluded, and in which one of the parties or both are either British subjects or subjects of a foreign State.

5.—In civil disputes the Commissioner shall have power to dispose of all cases, whatever be the value of the property in litigation.

6.—When the Commissioners agree, their decision shall be final in all cases. When they are unable to agree, the parties shall have the right of nominating a single arbitrator, and shall bind themselves in writing to abide by his award. Should the parties not be able to agree upon a single arbitrator, each party shall name one, and the two Commissioners shall name a third, and the decision of the majority of the arbitrators shall be final.

7.—In criminal cases the powers of the Commissioner shall be limited to offences such as in British territory would be tried by a Subordinate Magistrate of the First Class, and, as far as possible, the procedure of the Criminal Procedure Code shall be followed. Cases of a more heinous kind should be made over to the Maharaja for trial if the accused be not an European British subject; in the latter case he should be forwarded to the nearest British Court of competent jurisdiction for trial.

8.—All fines levied in criminal cases and all stamp receipts levied according to the rates in force for civil suits in the Maharaja's dominions shall be credited to the Cashmere Treasury. Persons sentenced to imprisonment shall, if British subjects, be sent to the nearest British jail. If not British subjects, offenders shall be made over for imprisonment in the Maharaja's jails.

9.—The practice of cow-killing is strictly prohibited throughout the jurisdiction of the Maharaja.

10.—If any places come within the line of road from which the towns of Leh, &c., are supplied with fuel, or wood for building purpose, the Joint Commissioners shall so arrange with the Wuzeer of Ladak that those supplies are not interfered with.

11.—Whatever transactions take place within the limits of the road shall be considered to refer to goods in bond. If a trader opens his load and disposes of a portion, he shall not be subject to any duty, so long as the goods are not taken for consumption into the Maharaja's territory across the line of road. And goods left for any length of time in the line of road subject to the jurisdiction of the Commissioners shall be free.

12.—Where a village lies within the jurisdiction of the Joint Commissioners, then, as regards the collection of revenue, or in any case where there is necessity for the interference of the usual Revenue authorities, on matters having no connection with the trade, the Joint Commissioners have no power whatever to interfere; but to prevent misunderstanding, it is advisable that the Revenue officials should first communicate with the Joint Commissioners before proceeding to take action against any person within their jurisdiction. The Joint Commissioners can then exercise their discretion to deliver up the person sought, or to make a summary enquiry to ascertain whether their interference is necessary or not.

13.—The Maharaja agrees to give Rupees 5,000 this year for the construction of the road and bridges, and in future years His Highness agrees to give Rupees 2,000 per annum for the maintenance of the road and bridges. Similarly, for the repairs of serais, a sum of Rupees 100 per annum for each serai will be given.

Should further expenditure be necessary, the Joint Commissioners will submit a special Report to the Maharaja and ask for a special grant. This money will be expended by the Joint Commissioners, who will employ free labour at market rates for this purpose. The officers in Ladak and in British territory shall be instructed to use their best endeavours to supply labourers on the indent of the Commissioners at market rates. No tolls shall be levied on the bridges on this line of road.

14.—As a temporary arrangement, and until the line of road has been demarcated, or till the end of this year, the Joint Commissioners shall exercise the powers described in these rules over the several roads taken by the traders through Ladak from Lahoul and Spiti.

(Sd.) MAHARAJA RUNBEER SINGH.

" T. D. FORSYTH.

JAMMU AND KASHMIR.

APPENDIX No. 2—*Page 346.*

REVISED RULES in respect to the REFUND of DUTY on Goods exported from BRITISH TERRITORY to CASHMERE or CENTRAL ASIA *viâ* CASHMERE.

1.—The places agreed upon between the Punjab Government and the Maharaja of Cashmere as the places where goods may be declared and sealed for transmission in bond under these rules are Calcutta, Bombay, Amritsar, and Karachi.* Goods intended for Central Asia may be declared and sealed at these four places, and also at Sultanpoor in the Kullu Tehsil of the Kangra District.

2.—Any merchant trading on his own account, and any merchant or agent trading on account of the Maharaja of Cashmere, is entitled to claim refund of duty under these rules in the manner hereinafter described.

3.—The goods intended for export to Cashmere or Central Asia shall be declared on invoices, and opportunity shall be given to the Collector or Deputy Commissioner, or the official at Sultanpoor appointed on that behalf, to inspect them as required. The packages shall be sealed in presence of the Collector or Deputy Commissioner, or an officer authorized by him, or in the case of packages declared at Sultanpoor in the presence of the official appointed on that behalf.

4.—Goods sealed at any of the places mentioned in Rule I must not break bulk until the seals shall have been examined and certificates attested by one of the officials described in Rule IX; otherwise all claim to refund of duty will be forfeited.

5.—Goods intended for Cashmere or Central Asia, but contained in packages which it is necessary or desired to open on the route up-country from seaports, may more conveniently be declared, sealed, &c., at Amritsar or Sultanpoor.

6.—The duty of which a refund is claimable under these rules is the customs duty specified in the Schedules of the Indian Tariff Act in force for the time being. The amount of such duty shall be calculated at the values assigned to goods in those Schedules.

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* Appointed by subsequent agreement in 1881.

7.—In the case of goods sealed and declared at Calcutta, Bombay or Karachi, the officers empowered to grant certificates, and in the case of goods sealed and declared at Amritsar, the Deputy Commissioner, and in the case of goods sealed and declared at Sultanpoor, the official appointed on that behalf at Sultanpoor, will furnish the applicant with a certificate in the annexed form (A) specifying the numbers on the packages sealed by him or under his orders, the kind of goods, the gross weight, the destination, and the amount of duty to be refunded in the event of the goods reaching Srinuggur, Jummoo or Leh, as the case may be, intact. The officers appointed to grant certificates should be furnished with the customs import tariff or fixed values, and with regard to *ad valorem* goods should be cautioned to investigate the claim as to drawback so as not to give drawback on the actual value of goods as laid down, say at Amritsar or Sultanpoor, which would include the cost of carriage from the sea-port at those places. Drawback should not be given on more than the customs tariff value at the port of importation.

The officers empowered to grant certificates will keep a register of such certificates in serial order (B).

8.—When the certificate described in the preceding Section shall have been granted, and the goods duly sealed, they may be conveyed by any route the applicant chooses.

9.—The holder of certificate granted under Rule 7 will only be entitled to claim a refund on such certificate after it has been attested either—

1. By the customs official* of His Highness the Maharaja on arrival of the goods at Jummoo or Srinuggur of His Highness' dominions, or

2. By the British Joint Commissioner at Leh on arrival of the goods at Leh.

When any of the above-named officials are called upon to attest the certificate, they will examine the packages to see that the seals are untampered with, and that the number and weight of packages correspond with the certificate accorded.

10.—The owner or his agent may then present this certificate either to the British Joint Commissioner at Leh, or in the case of goods sealed and declared at Calcutta, Bombay, or Karachi to the Collector at Calcutta, Bombay, or Karachi respectively, or in the case of goods sealed and declared at Amritsar to the Deputy Commissioner at Amritsar, and obtain payment of the amount of duty stated therein. No refunds will be paid at Sultanpoor.

* NOTE.—The name and designation of the said officials are at present as follows:—
At Jummoo, Bodh Raj, Farmer of Customs.
At Srinuggur, Bodh Raj, Farmer of Customs.
Any change in their name or designation will be notified in the *Gazette*

A.

Invoice of Goods for transmission in bond through British India to the Territory of His Highness the Maharaja of Cashmere and Jummoo from__________to__________

Number of Invoice.	Name of exporter.	Specification of goods.	Weight of goods.	Rate of duty chargeable.	Amount of duty.	Gross weight of package.	REMARKS. Attestation of Customs Official of His Highness the Maharaja.

Name of Office.
Date of delivery.

B.

Form of Register of Goods transmitted in bond through British India to the Territory of His Highness the Maharaja of Cashmere and Jummoo during the__________18 .

Place of despatch.	Number of Invoice.	Name of exporter.	Specification of goods.	Weight of goods.	Rate of duty chargeable.	Amount of duty.	Gross weight of each Invoice.	Destination.	REMARKS.

JAMMU AND KASHMIR.

APPENDIX No. 3—*Page 346.*

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

Dated Simla, the 8th May 1891.

No. 933-E.—Whereas the Governor-General in Council has in certain cases jurisdiction within the territories of His Highness the Maharaja of Jammu and Kashmir; In exercise of this jurisdiction and of the powers conferred by sections 4 and 5 of the Foreign Jurisdiction and Extradition Act, 1879, and of all other powers enabling him in this behalf, the Governor-General in Council is pleased to issue the following orders with respect to such cases :—

PART I.

Criminal Justice.

For the purposes of the exercise within the said territories of criminal jurisdiction in such cases as aforesaid—

(1) Every Assistant to the Resident in Kashmir for the time being may exercise the powers of a District Magistrate and of a Court of Session as described in the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1882.

(2) The Resident in Kashmir for the time being shall exercise the powers of a Court of Session and High Court, as described in the said Code, in respect of all offences over which magisterial jurisdiction is exercised by any of his Assistants: provided that no such Assistant shall commit any accused person for trial to the Resident acting as a Court of Session.

(3) The Resident in Kashmir for the time being shall exercise the powers of a High Court, as described in the said Code, in respect of all offences over which the jurisdiction of a Court of Session is exercised by any such Assistant except that, in cases in which the said Code requires the sentence of a Court of Session to be confirmed by the High Court, the sentence shall be referred for confirmation to the Governor-General in Council instead of to the Resident.

(4) In the exercise of the jurisdiction of a Court of Session conferred on him by these orders, an Assistant may take cognizance of any offence as a Court of original criminal jurisdiction without the accused person being committed to him by a Magistrate, and shall, when so taking cognizance of any offence, follow the procedure laid down by the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1882, for the trial of warrant cases by Magistrates.

(5) A trial before an Assistant in the exercise of the jurisdiction of a

Court of Session conferred on him by these orders may be without jury or aid of assessors.

(6) This part of these orders applies to all proceedings except—

(a) Proceedings against European British subjects or British subjects jointly charged with European British subjects; and

(b) Proceedings pending at the date of this notification, which should be carried on as if this notification had not been issued.

PART II.

Civil Justice.

For the purposes of the exercise within the said territories of civil jurisdiction in such cases as aforesaid—

(1) Every Assistant to the Resident in Kashmir for the time being may exercise the powers of a District Court, as described in the Code of Civil Procedure, with jurisdiction in all original suits, whatever be the amount or value of the subject-matter, and in all other proceedings in which jurisdiction is conferred on the District Court by the law for the time being in force.

(2) Every Assistant to the Resident in Kashmir for the time being may exercise the powers of a Court of Small Causes, with jurisdiction in all suits cognizable under the Provincial Small Cause Courts Act, 1887, when the amount or value of the subject-matter does not exceed one thousand rupees.

(3) Appeals shall lie, subject to the law for the time being in force, to the Resident in Kashmir from the decrees and orders of an Assistant, and the Resident shall exercise the powers of a High Court.

PART III.

Laws.

(1) The provisions, so far as they can be made applicable in the circumstances for the time being, and as amended for the time being by subsequent enactments of the Acts specified in the Schedule to this notification, are, for the purposes of such cases as aforesaid, hereby applied to the said territories.

(2) Such portions of Foreign Department Notification No. 605-P., dated 28th March 1873, as are inconsistent with these orders are hereby cancelled.

Schedule.

Acts of the Governor-General in Council.

I.—Criminal.

Act XVIII of 1850 (Protection of Judicial Officers).
Act XLV of 1860 (Penal Code).
Act VI of 1864 (Whipping).
Act I of 1872 (Evidence).
Act X of 1882 (Criminal Procedure).

II.—Civil.

Act X of 1865 (Succession).
Act XIV of 1866 (Post Office).
Act VII of 1870 (Court-fees).
Act IX of 1872 (Contract).
Act XV of 1877 (Limitation).
Act V of 1881 (Probate and Administration).
Act XIV of 1882 (Civil Procedure).
Act XIII of 1885 (Telegraphs).
Act IX of 1887 (Provincial Small Cause Courts).
Act VI of 1888 (Debtors).
Act VII of 1889 (Succession Certificates).

(Sd.) H. M. DURAND,
Secretary to the Government of India.

AFGHANISTAN.

APPENDIX No. 4—*Page 431.*

DESCRIPTION of the AFGHAN FRONTIER between the HARI RUD and the OXUS.

Leaving pillar No. 19 the frontier runs east by south in a straight line for some 7⅛ miles (as measured on the map) to pillar No. 20 which stands on the summit of the high hill, distant about 4 miles to the north by west of the Kara Tepe mound. From pillar No. 20 the line runs in a south-easterly direction to a long round-topped hill at the head of a ravine running down to the Kushk River, and thence along the crest of a ridge in a southerly direction to a point overlooking the valley of the Kushk known as the Ziarat-i-Khwaja Alam Dar, marked by a heap of stones and a grave. Pillar No. 21 stands on the top of this heap of stones. From there the line runs straight down the side of the hill, and straight across the valley to pillar No. 22, on the left or western bank of the Kushk River, at a distance of 300 yards below its junction with the Moghor stream.

Pillar No. 22 stands near the edge of the bank above flood level, and about 2,600 yards north of the Kara Tepe mound.

From pillar No. 22 the boundary runs up the course of the River Kushk for some 9½ miles (as measured on the map in a direct line) to pillar No. 23, built on the edge of the right or eastern bank of the river, and nearly in the centre of the valley, at a distance of 900 yards from the head of the canal taking off from the river on the right bank at the northern side of Chahil Dukhtaran point below and on the opposite side of the river to the Ziarat-i-Chahil Dukhtaran.

Pillar No. 23 is distant some 275 paces from the mound where the road up the right bank of the river after crossing the Chahil Dukhtaran point debouches again on to the plain. The boundary runs north-eastwards in a straight line from pillar No. 23 for some 14⅛ miles to pillar No. 24, described hereafter. The intermediate pillars are pillar No. 23A standing 360 paces to the north-east of pillar No. 23, on the top of the bluff forming the eastern edge of the valley, and about 175 paces from the mound on the road-side above mentioned.

Pillar No. 23B, situated on the sky line at a distance of about 1½ miles from No. 23A, on a low flat-topped mound visible from both up and down the Kushk Valley, but not visible directly from No. 23A.

Pillar No. 23C, standing on a ridge of the northern slope of the hill known as the Band-i-Chah-i-Khishti. The pillar is situated on an isolated knoll in the ridge, and some 300 yards to the north of a higher and sharper

shoulder of the same ridge. Pillar No. 23B is situated 6½ miles to the south-west, and pillar No. 24 rather more than 5¾ miles to the north-east.

Pillar No. 24 stands on the western end of a long, steep, white hill, as seen from the south, on a point known as the Ziarat-i-Baba Taghi. This pillar is built on the mound of stones marking the site of this Ziarat, and to the west of some graves. From this point the boundary turns east by south, and follows the line of the watershed of the Bundi-i-Chingarak Range.

Pillar No. 24A is built just to the north of the footpath running along the summit, where the boundary takes a turn to the south round the head of a steep-sided ravine or hollow running northwards, known as Kham-i-Sabz. Pillar No. 24B stands on the watershed at the south-east angle of the same hollow.

Pillar No. 25 stands on the top of the Kotal above the Chashma-i-Chingarak on the eastern side of the road, and distant about 6¾ miles in a direct line from pillar No. 24.

Pillar No. 26 stands on a high hill with a steep bluff on its northern side covered with pistachio trees, some 1¾ miles from pillar No. 25. The pillar is built on a heap of stones close to some graves known as the Ziarat-i-Chingarak. Thence the line bends slightly southwards again still along the same watershed round the head of a deep hollow with a spring in its south-eastern corner known as the Chashma-i-Gaz, and on to another high point, and thence on to pillar No. 27 on the point beyond that again, a high bluff without name and distant in a direct line from pillar No. 26 rather more than 4¾ miles.

Pillar No. 28 stands on the eastern of two high points about 7½ miles to the north-east of No. 27, and pillar No. 29 about 10¾ miles further on beyond that again in the same direction.

The boundary follows the watershed all the way.

Pillar No. 29 immediately overlooks the Kashan valley, and stands on a shoulder of the hill on the western side of the valley, just below the southern of the two peaks on its summit, and opposite a western bend of the river. Here the boundary leaves the watershed, and runs in a straight line across the Kashan valley in a north-easterly direction for rather more than 3 miles to pillar No. 30 which stands on a heap of stones on a rocky point at the summit of the hills on the eastern side of the valley, and immediately to the west of, and overlooking the mouth of, a precipitous gorge known as the Palang Khwawali.

Between pillars Nos. 29 and 30 two intermediate pillars were erected to mark the line of crossing in the Kashan valley. The first, No. 29A, stands on the left or western bank of the Kashan stream on a bit of high bank between the Kashan and its affluent, the Kalimal, and just above its junction with the latter, at a distance of about ¾ of a mile from the domed reservoir at Tora-Shaikh, and about the same distance from pillar No. 29. Pillar No. 29B stands on the crest of the rocky ridge on the right or eastern side of the valley rather more than a mile from pillar No. 30. From pillar No. 30 the boundary follows the line of the watershed of the Torah-Shaikh Ridge running eastwards for rather more than 5 miles to pillar No. 31, erected on the top of a hill at

the point where the line of the watershed between the Kashan and the Murghab rivers joins that of the Tora-Shaikh Ridge. From this point the boundary turns northwards and follows the line of the watershed between the Kashan and the Murghab Rivers for nearly 15 miles to pillar No. 32. Between Nos. 31 and 32 three intermediate pillars were erected. The first, No. 31A, on the northern side of the road which leaves the Kashan valley at Kak-i-Dowlat Beg and runs to Mangan. The pillar stands on the top of the Kotal where the road crosses the watershed, and at a distance of nearly 5 miles from pillar No. 31.

The second, No. 31B, stands on a round-topped high hill, about half a mile to the north of, and visible from, No. 31A. The third, No. 31C, stands on the northern side of the road between Yaki Gachan in the Kashan valley and Tannur Sangi on the Murghab, at the top of the Kotal forming the watershed between the two valleys, and about 3¼ miles from pillar No. 32. Pillar No. 32 stands on the top of a conical hill, the highest hill on the watershed between the Kashan and the Murghab, and just at the point where the watershed divides near the head of the Kul-i-Madir-i-Naib, which runs northwards from there down to the Murghab.

From pillar No. 32 the boundary turns in an east-north-east direction and runs in a straight line for a little over 3 miles to pillar No. 33, built on the top of a long high ridge and then on in a straight line for nearly 4 miles, again to pillar No. 34 on the top of the southernmost point of a high flat ridge between Shor Tannur Sangi, and the next Shor on the west and about 1¼ miles from Tannur Sangi itself. From thence the line crosses the Tannur Sangi Shor in a straight line, and runs on for a little more than ¾ of a mile to pillar No. 34A built on the top of a high rounded knoll on the east side of Tannur Sangi Shor, and between it and the Murghab, and thence on in the same straight line for a little under half a mile to pillar No. 35 built on the left bank of the Murghab, and close to the water's edge 700 feet above the Tannur Sangi ford.

From pillar No. 35 the frontier follows the course of the River Murghab till it joins pillar No. 36 at the northern end of the Maruchak valley.

(Sd.) C. E. YATE, *Lieut.-Col.*
„ W. PEACOCKE, *Major, R.E.*
„ CAPITAINE KOMAROW.
„ P. ILYIN.

DESCRIPTION of the AFGHAN FRONTIER between the HARI RUD and the OXUS.

From pillar No. 65 the boundary runs in a straight line for 2¼ miles in an east by south direction to pillar No. 66, which stands in the open plain close to the west side of the road from Andkui to Imam Nazar at a distance

of 3,500 feet to the south of the main well at Imam Nazar. Thence the line runs almost due east for some 9¾ miles to pillar No. 67, placed on the top of a sandy rise 20 yards to the west side of the road leading from Ak Khan Bhai Kak to Tash Kuduk and thence on in the same straight line for another 4½ miles to pillar No. 68 built on the east side of the road from Shibarghan to Kara Tepe Khurd and Tash Kuduk and 150 yards to the north of the main or southernmost of the two Kara Tepe Khurd Kaks, both of which remain on the Afghan side of the frontier. From pillar No. 68 the frontier turns in a north-easterly direction and runs in a straight line for 5¼ miles to pillar No. 69 on the top of a slight rise 30 yards to the south of the road running from Kara Tepe Kalan to Dunguz Surt and thence on in the same straight line for 4¼ miles to pillar No. 70 built on a fairly high and solid mound among low sand hills half a mile to the east of the main road from Kara Tepe Kalan to Bosagha and exactly midway and in a straight line between the wells of east and west Katabaji, the former of which remains to Afghanistan and the latter to Bokhara. From this point the boundary runs due north in a straight line for nearly 6¾ miles to pillar No. 71 which stands about midway between the wells of Alikadim and Chahi, to the north side of the road between them and close to the point where the road from Alikadim *viâ* Deb Kilah to Khamiab forks from the road to Chahi. The pillar stands on a low rise in the dry water-course that runs past Alikadim westwards towards Dunguz Surt. From here the frontier runs north by east in a straight line for 6¾ miles to pillar No. 72 on a small patch of sound open ground amid sand hills, about half a mile outside the edge of the Khamiab cultivation and thence on in a straight line for half a mile to pillar No. 73, built at the mouth of the road that runs through the cultivation along the Buz Arik canal. The pillar stands at the south-west corner of the compound of Muhammad Wali Sufi's house. From pillar No. 73 the boundary runs for 365 yards up the centre of this road to pillar No. 74 built on the east side of the road at the point where it crosses the Buz Arik canal by a wooden bridge, at the northern end of this bridge and on the western bank of the canal, which here turns off to the west into Bosagha land. From pillar No. 74 the boundary follows the course of the Buz Arik canal for 3 miles through the cultivation to pillar No. 75. The canal throughout this distance belongs entirely to Bosagha, the trees along its left or southern bank belonging to Khamiab and those on its northern bank to Bosagha.

Pillar No. 75 is built on the northern bank of the Buz Arik or Yangi Arik canal at a distance of 15 yards to the east of the wooden bridge over that canal, situated about 200 yards to the north-east of Aral Bai's house and 250 yards north-west of Kara's house. From this point the boundary turns northwards across the canals and river flats and runs pretty well in a straight line to the bank of the river. From pillar No. 75 the line follows a low earthen bank or ridge for 182 yards to pillar No. 76 on the top of the southern bank of the Mirza Beg Ibdal canal, and thence for 155 yards further during which it crosses the Mirza Beg Ibdal, the Nikcha, the Shaikh Arik, and the Saligh canals to pillar No. 77 built on the northern bank of the Saligh canal 50 yards to the east of the canal crossing east of Juma Bai's house, and at a point marked by the remains of some old canal which has been here cut

through obliquely by the Shaikh Arik and Saligh canals. From here the boundary follows the line of the track running from the canal crossing above mentioned in a direction slightly to the east of north across the river flats to pillar No. 78 built on the south bank of a small creek crossed by the track, at a distance of 736 yards from pillar No. 77, and thence on in the same straight line to pillar No. 79 on the left bank of the Oxus just above flood-level and close to the west side of the track above mentioned.

To mark the fact that under the terms of paragraph II of the St. Petersburg Protocol No. 4 of $\frac{10th}{22nd}$ July 1887 the canals of Bosagha all along their course, that is to say as far as Koinli, shall be included in Russian territory, a subsidiary pillar, marked H in the map, was erected at the head of the Buz Arik canal in the Koinli District, close to the river bank and immediately to the south of the present canal-head. A small canal, called Penna Beg, takes off 50 yards to the south of the pillar.

(Sd.) CHAS. E. YATE, *Lieut.-Col.*

" W. PEACOCKE, *Major, R.E.*

" CAPITAINE N. KOMAROW.

" P. ILYIN.

AFGHANISTAN.

APPENDIX No. 5—*Page 432.*

Hashtadan.—Synopsis of Boundary marks.

No. of pillar.	Description.	Bearings.		Distances.		Remarks.
1	A masonry pillar 6′ × 3 at a distance of 34 paces from left bank of Kal-i-Kalla, and 300 paces below point where old canal takes off from right bank. Pillar 1 is plastered with gypsum mortar. Line runs straight to pillar 2.	Pillar 2 . . High point on E. of Darband Pass. Centre Darband village. Pillar 3 . . Centre of Kafirkala Old canal head .	213° 144° 360° 239° 60¼° 146°	Pillar No. 2	3,145 paces, or 2,939 yards.	Note.—107 horse paces=100 yards. Pillar 1 is 1,020 horse paces from ruins of Darband. High hill on E. of Darband Pass marked on Survey Map, Sheet 11, S. W. North-West Trans-Frontier. The course of the old canal can be traced from the point where it leaves the bank of the Kal-i-Kalla for a long distance.
2	A masonry pillar on top of a rounded conical hill. A narrow neck forming watershed connects it with Karawal hill. At 35° a little ridge of red rocks crops up out of ground at a distance of 40 feet. Pillar 2 overlooks valley of the Kal-i-Kalla. Line to 3 follows watershed.	Karawal hill . Pillar 3 . . Mill at Darband . High point on E. . Pillar 1 . . Western tower of Darband ruins.	224° 264° 127° 102° 33° 20°	Pillar „ 3	Could not be measured being in hills. See map.	The Karawal hill is a remarkable conical hill on the west of the Darband Pass. The mill itself is not visible owing to low hills. It is situated on the left, not the right bank, at a distance of 120 paces from the edge. Its distance from the canal is about 2,800 yards and to pillar (1) 300 paces more. The Western Darband tower is on the edge of the right bank of the Kal-i-Kalla.
3	A masonry stone pillar plastered with gypsum on a stony platform forming summit of a double-headed hill, the second highest in the range. The second summit is about 80 yards distant and bears 232.° Both summits about same height and from the plain present the appearance of a V. Line to 4 follows watershed.	Pillar 2 . . Darband village . High point E. of Darband Pass. Western point of peak, 80 paces off. High peak on W. . Pillar 1 . .	83° 50° 94° 232° 293° Not visible.	Pillar „ 4	Ditto . See map.	Pillar 2 very indistinct from back ground of hill, probably 84° would be more accurate. The high peak on W. is the highest point of Sanjitti about ¼ mile distant. Shuts out pillar 4 from view.

4	A masonry pillar about 5½′ in height plastered with gypsum; partly brick and partly stone. Pillar 4 is built on a summit of a double-headed rocky eminence on the backbone of the ridge, at the point where the Koh-i-Sartip spur branches off. A deep ravine runs from it on the S.-W. separating Koh-i-Sartip from the watershed and pillar 5. Another ravine runs from its base towards the N.-E. Both ravines drain to the Persian plain. The double-headed hill presents a V-shaped appearance from the Hashtadan side. Line to pillar 5 follows watershed.	Western point of Koh-i-Sartip. Pillar 5 . . Low hillock 60 paces distant. Highest peak of range about one mile distant.	302° 262° 193° 87°	Pillar No. 4	Could not be measured being in hills. See map.	Koh-i-Sartip spur branches off from pillar 4 beyond the watershed.
5	A brick masonry pillar about 6 feet high and about 3 feet in diameter, plastered with gypsum, situated on a level platform on a short ridge which marks a conspicuous depression in the range. The most conspicuous neighbouring feature is a mass of black* rock cropping up out of the ground forming a knob visible from the plains. Line to pillar 6 runs straight.	Pillar 4 . . Western point of Koh-i-Sartip. * Black rock (150 paces off). Low hillock on W. of ravine edge of which is 50 paces from pillar. Pillar 6 . . Pillar 3 . .	82° 57° 139° 258° Between 197° and 198° (Invisible.)	Distance to 6 could not be measured being very broken ground, and the greater part of it forming slope of hill.	...	A deep wide ravine or valley springing from pillar 4 runs between Koh-i-Sartip and pillar 5. From a distance Koh-i-Sartip looks as if it formed part of watershed. The pillars from 5 to 10 are nearly all in a line.
6	A masonry brick pillar on a low rising ground on the edge of a ravine. At 100 yards to the east is a knoll about 10 feet higher than the site of the pillar and overlooking a ravine running down to the Kal. Line runs straight to 7.	Pillar 7 and 8 . Pillar 5 . . Pillar 4 . . * Conical hill . Pillar 3 . .	198° Between 17° and 18° 57° 9° 75°	To pillar 7 .	960 paces = 897 yards.	* On W. of No. 5, ½ mile distant and very conspicuous from plain. Point on which pillar 3 stands is visible, but not pillar 3 itself.

Synopsis of Boundary marks—continued.

No. of pillar.	Description.	Bearings.		Distances.		Remarks.
7	A masonry pillar on plain, no remarkable feature in vicinity. Line runs direct to pillar 8, last portion being up slope of hill. Height about 6 feet, diameter about 3 feet, plastered with gypsum.	Pillar 6 . . Conical hill . . Pillar 4 . . Pillar 3 . . Pillar 8 . .	18½° 14° 47° 65° 200°	Pillar 8 .	1,450 paces = 1,365 yards.	
8	A masonry pillar on top of a grassy hill a little out of the line on account of it having been found necessary to choose a better site. No remarkable feature in the vicinity. Pillar 8 is about 5 feet high and 3½ in diameter, and is plastered with gypsum. Line runs direct to pillar 9.	Pillar 4 . . Conical hill . . Pillar 3 . . Pillar 7 . . Pillar 9 . . Pillar 10 . .	89° 16° 54½° 20° 198° 198°	Pillar 9 .	2,316 paces = 2,164 yards.	This pillar is actually 36 paces to west of site in order to secure good position, the original site being in a depression.
9	A masonry pillar on a low mound in plain, 6 feet high by about 3½ in diameter. No remarkable feature in vicinity. Line runs direct to 10.	Pillar 10 . . Pillar 8 . . Pillar 4 . . Koh-i-Sartip .	198° 18½° 33° 26°	Pillar 10 .	2,045 paces = 1,911 yards.	Pillar 3 and conical hill not visible from pillar 9.
10	A masonry pillar on a low remarkable promontory overlooking the Kavir at a distance of about 300 yards from the junction of Nos. 5 and 6 branches of the Shorab. At the point of the promontory is a small low-walled enclosure used by the nomads for prayer. Hence name of Ziarat. The pillar is close to the northern end of the wall. Line to 11 runs straight.	Pillar 4 . . Pillar 3 . . E. tower of Pardai . Koh-i-Sartip . Pillar 5 .	30° 39° 292° 23° 18°	Pillar 11 .	1,302 paces = 1,217 yards.	Pillar 4 itself not visible from 10, but the point on which it stands is. Pillar 3 itself not visible. Pillar 5 itself not visible, but the point on which it stands is very conspicuous.

11	A masonry pillar on a low mound in the Kavir. It is a little out of the line to avoid soft ground. Line runs direct to pillar 12. Plastered with gypsum.	Pillar 10 . . East tower of Pardai Pillar 12 . . Hashtadan Mound .	57° 305° 238½° 248°	Pillar 12 .	1,158 paces = 1,082 yards.	The pillars from 10 to 15 are almost in a straight line.
12	A masonry pillar on a low mound in Kavir plastered with gypsum. It is placed 5 paces west of proper site to avoid soft ground. Line to 13 runs straight.	Pillar 11 . . East tower of Pardai Pillar 13 . . Pillar 29 . . Hashtadan Mound .	58½° 319° 237½° 230° 251°	Pillar 13 .	1,109 paces = 1,036 yards.	Pillars 1 to 12 inclusive all built by Afghans, and all of one pattern, conical shape.
13	A brick masonry pillar minâr-shaped with cap, about 8 feet high and 3 feet in diameter without plaster except on cap. All the Persian pillars except when specially mentioned are built on this pattern. It is placed on a low mound. Line to 14 runs straight.	Pillar 12 . . East tower of Pardai Pillar 14 . . Pillar 29 . . Hashtadan Mound	58° 334° 238° 230° 254°	Pillar 14 .	1,171 paces = 1,094 yards	From pillar 13 to pillar 32 built by Persians.
14	A masonry pillar as above on a low mound. Line to 15 runs straight. It is surrounded by soft muddy Kavir.	Pillar 13 . . East tower of Pardai Pillar 15 . . Pillar 29 . . Hashtadan Mound	58° 348° or (348½°) 238° 229° 259°	Pillar 15 .	1,150 paces = 1,075 yards.	Also 259½° to Hashtadan.
15	A masonry pillar on a mound near edge of Kavir. Line to 16 runs straight.	Pillar 14 . . East tower of Pardai Pillar 29 . . Pillar 17 . . Pillar 16 . . Karez (40 paces) . Karez (75 paces) . Hashtadan Mound	58° 360° 228° 278° and 277° 276° 334° 247° 269°	Pillar 16 .	881 paces = 823 yards.	On edge of Kavir. A line of Kanats shown in original map runs parallel to the line between 15 and 17.

Synopsis of Boundary marks—continued.

No. of pillar.	Description.	Bearings.		Distances.		Remarks.
16	A masonry pillar placed a little out of straight line between 15 and 17 owing to some error on part of mason and Persian Agent.	Pillar 15 Pillar 17 E. tower of Pardai Pillar 29 Pillar 32 Koh-i-Safid Kanat well at a distance of 170 paces. Hashtadan Mound	96° 278° or 279° 368° or 369° 224° 191½° 194° 203° 265°	Pillar 17 ...	1,078 paces = 1,008 yards. ...	Summit of hill on which pillar 32 is built is visible, not the pillar itself which is too distant to be seen. The Koh-i-Safid is a high white coloured hill being end of a spur which projects to the south of the watershed from which it is separated by a deep valley. From a distance it looks as if a part of watershed.
17	A masonry pillar forming the eastern corner of the deflection round the Hashtadan Mound stipulated for by the Shah. It is 440 yards due E. of a point, 220 yards due N. from the centre of the Hashtadan Mound. Line to 18 runs straight.	Pillar 16 Pillar 18 Pillar 29 Koh-i-Safid Pillar 32	98° 212½° 219½° 189° 187°	Pillar 18	921 paces = 861 yards.	
18	A masonry pillar forming the S. angle of the deflection round the Hashtadan Mound. It is 440 yards due S. of the centre of the mound. Line to 19 runs straight.	Pillar 17 Pillar 19 Pillar 20	32½° 334° 275°	Pillar 19	831 paces = 777 yards.	
19	A masonry pillar placed 330 yards due W. of a point 220 yards due N. of the centre of the Hashtadan Mound. Pillar 20 not visible owing to an intervening rise of ground. Line runs straight to pillar 20.	Pillar 18 Pillar 29	154° 214°	Pillar 20	1,745 paces = 1,631 yards	All the pillars from 19 to 24 are in a straight line.
20	A masonry pillar as above. Pillar 19 not visible.	Pillar 21 Pillar 29 Pillar 18 Pillar 19	253° 207½° 95° (Not visible.)	Pillar 21	1,757 paces = 1,642 yards.	

21	A masonry pillar in open plain. Line runs direct to pillar 22.	Pillar 20 . . Pillar 22 . . Pillar 29 . .	73° 253° 194½°	Pillar 22 .	1,635 paces = 1,528 yards.	
22	A masonry pillar in open plain. Line runs direct to pillar 23.	Pillar 21 . . Pillar 23 . . Pillar 29 . .	73° 253° 180½°	Pillar 23 .	1,618 paces = 1,512 yards.	
23	A masonry pillar in the open plain. Line to 24 runs direct.	Pillar 22 . . Pillar 24 . . Pillar 29 . .	73° 253° 165°	Pillar 24 .	1,981 paces = 1,851 yards.	
24	A masonry pillar in the open plain forming the N.-W. angle of the boundary line. The pillar is placed about 60 paces W. of the stone pillar erected by Lieutenant Galindo to mark the corner. Line runs direct to pillar 25, and crosses road between Karat and Ghorian at 220 paces.	Pillar 23 . . Pillar 25 . . Pillar 29 . .	73° 196° 144°	Pillar 25 .	About 1,132 paces = 1,058 yards.	Pillar 24 was at first built about 1,260 paces to the W. Lieutenant Galindo's pillar was destroyed by nomads in 1891. They removed all the stones except the base one, which was too heavy to carry off. My line ran right over it.
25	A masonry pillar in open plain, 70 paces from the head well of a Kanat on account of which this pillar had to be rebuilt. Line to 26 straight.	Pillar 24 . . Palangawa . . Pillar 29 . . Pillar 26 . . Hashtadan Mound	16° 219° or 220° 133° 161° 69½° or 70°	Pillar 26 .	929 paces = 868 yards.	New S.-W. corner. Pillars 25, 27, 28, and 29 are in one line.
26	A masonry pillar in the open plain at a distance of 60 paces from head of a line of Kanats. Line to 27 runs direct.	Pillar 25 . . Palangawa . . Pillar 29 . . Pillar 27 . . Pillar 28 . . Hashtadan Mound	341° 224° or 225° 126½° 107½° 123° 64°	Pillar 27 .	1,095 paces = 1,023 yards.	
27	A masonry pillar in the open plain. Line runs straight to 29.	Hashtadan Mound Palangawa . . Pillar 26 . . Pillar 29 . . Pillar 28 . .	58½° 229° 287½° 133° 183°	Pillar 28 .	1,648 paces = 1,540 yards.	

Synopsis of Boundary marks—continued.

No. of pillar.	Description.	Bearings.		Distances.		Remarks.
28	A masonry pillar in the open plain. Line to 29 runs direct.	Palangawa Hashtadan Mound Pillar 29 Pillar 27	238° 48° or 48½° 133° 313°	To end of plain.	840 paces = 785 yards, remainder forms slope of hill forming point of Kadaona.	Last pillar in plain = 785 yards.
29	A circular stone masonry pillar about 9 feet high on the highest and central point of the bluff called point of Kadaona. This is visible all over the valley. It is on the edge of a long steep slope, facing pillar 28, which forms a great part of the distance between the two pillars. Line to 30 follows watershed.	Hashtadan Mound Pillar 28 Palangawa Pillar 30 Pillar 31 Pillar 32	38° 313° 247° 112° Not visible. Ditto	Distance	See map. Could not be measured by pacing.	Pillars 24 and 25 not visible owing to distance. Pillars 31 and 32 not visible owing to back ground of hills from this point. Head of 30 just visible. None of the pillars between 19 and 27 visible.
30	An obelisk shaped brick masonry pillar about 9 feet high on a low neck at eastern end of the Kadaona bluff, from which pillar 29 and Hashtadan Mound are just visible. Close by, on the S. side, is an old sheep pen, and on the northern side a low hillock. Line to 31 follows watershed which takes a curve round by the south.	Pillar 29 Hashtadan Mound Small hillock close by Pillar 31 Pillar 32	292° 33½° 51° 134° 138°	Ditto	Ditto	On neck connecting Kadaona bluff with Kadaona range. Pillar 30 fixed on survey map by Kadaona point (pillar 29), pillars 31 and 32, and on the Hashtadan Map by its bearings from Hashtadan Mound.
31	An obelisk shaped brick masonry pillar about 8 feet high on the S. point of a conical hill on crest of watershed which begins to rise here. To the S. is a ravine with fresh water. Line to 32 follows watershed and is nearly straight.	Pillar 30 Pillar 29 Pillar 32 Conical hill Hashtadan Mound Palangawa † Koh-i-Safid	314° 312° 152° 102¾° *3½° 267° 177°	Ditto	Ditto	No. 31 fixed by pillar 32, conical hill, Koh-i Safid and Kadaona point (pillar 29). * For bearing of Hashtadan from 31, 9½° was also read, but owing to wind uncertain. † South of watershed about ¼ mile off.

32	An obelisk shaped masonry pillar about 9½ feet high standing on a conspicuous point on watershed which from plain looks like a double-headed mound on southern head of which pillar stands. From its southern and northern sides run ravines, containing water. To the S., separated by a deep ravine, is the Koh-i-Safid in Persian soil, which at a distance seems joined to the hill on which the pillar is. Pillar 32 visible for a long distance to the W. Line to 33 follows curves of watershed.	Pillar 33 . .	161½°	Ditto .	Ditto	No. 32 fixed by pillar 33, conical hill and Koh-i-Safid.
		Conical hill . .	94½°			Last day 272°.
		Palangawa . .	271½°			Ditto 331°.
		Pillar 31 . .	332°			Ditto 315°.
		Pillar 29 . .	315¾°			
		Koh-i-Safid . .	218°			
		Hashtadan . .	5°			Pillar 32 is the last Persian pillar.
		Northern end of spur.	13°			Length of spur 195 paces.
33	A masonry pillar minár-shaped on the centre of three rounded knolls which form crest of watershed consisting of high rolling down. A ravine runs from 33 to the S. and another to the north. Line follows watershed to 34.	Pillar 32 . .	341½°	Ditto .	Ditto	Pillars 33 to 39 built by Afghans. Pillar 33 fixed by conical hill, Koh-i-Safid and pillar 34.
		Pillar 34 . .	138½°			
		Hashtadan Mound .	360°			
		Conical hill . .	74°			
		Koh-i-Safid (white hill).	324°			
		Southern end of ridge on which pillar is.	251°	...	...	About ½ mile distant.
		Northern knoll at 75 feet distance.	57°			
		Knoll on S. . .	184°			The knoll is 54 feet off and rises a little above level of pillar.
34	A masonry pillar built on a little platform close to a black rock on the crest of the range. From the E. this rock looks like a bush. There is a sudden dip to the E. To the N. E. is the Siah Koh. Line follows watershed to 35.	Pillar 33 . .	318½°	Ditto .	Ditto	Pillar 34 fixed by Siah Koh, pillar 36 and pillar 35.
		Pillar 32 . .	330°			Tirkisht and conical hill invisible.
		Pillar 35 . .	178°			
		Yal-i-Khar . .	133°			Yal-i-Khar too distant to be reliable.
		Siah Koh . .	41°			Siah Koh is a spur rising to the north of the watershed and is the highest point of Kadaona range.
		Hill on which 36 stands.	163½°			
		Pyramidal hill near Siah Koh.	102½°			Pillar 31 itself not visible.

Synopsis of Boundary marks—continued.

No of pillar.	Description.	Bearings.		Distances.		Remarks.
35	A masonry pillar on a knoll on crest of watershed, not conspicuous; the hills being rolling down. Line follows curves of watershed to 36.	Pillar 34 . .	358°	Distance .	See map. Could not be measured by pacing.	
		Pillar 36 . .	159½°			
		Tirkisht hill. .	90°			
		Yal-i-Khar . .	129°			Also 130°. Yal-i-Khar a little too distant.
		Sang-i-Dukhtar .	80°			Pillar 35 fixed by pillar 36, Siah Koh and Tirkisht hill.
		Kashlushi hill .	199°			
		Siah Koh . .	20°			
		Pyramidal hill .	51°			
		Black rock . .	13°			At 100 paces distance in ravine facing pillar.
36	A masonry pillar on a high knoll without any remarkable feature in vicinity. Line follows curve of watershed to 37. There is a considerable rise to 36.	Pillar 35 . .	339½°	Ditto .	Ditto .	Position of pillar 36 fixed by pillar 37, Tirkisht hill, Siah Koh and Kashlushi hill.
		Pillar 37 . .	127°			
		Tirkisht hill . .	69°			
		Yal-i-Khar . .	120°			
		Siah Koh . .	355½°			
		Kashlushi hill .	251°			
37	A masonry pillar on the top of a high hill visible from all directions. This is the true end of the Kadaona range proper. There is a great dip from 37 and 38 to which line follows low watershed.	Pillar 36 . .	307°	Ditto .	Ditto.	
		Pillar 38 . .	148°			
		Pillar 39 . .	142°			
		Yal-i-Khar . .	*116°			* Should be 119.
		Tirkisht hill . .	49°			This is the small conical hill in plain.
		Conical hill . .	†360°			† Formerly in high wind read 362°.
		Kashlushi . .	280°			
38	A masonry pillar on a knoll on the low watershed of rolling hills separating the Tirkisht and Sargurdan basin. No remarkable features in the vicinity of pillar. Line runs straight to pillar 39.	Pillar 37 . .	328°	Ditto .	Ditto.	
		Pillar 39 . .	135½°			
		Tirkisht hill . .	30°			
		Yal-i-Khar . .	98°			

39	A masonry pillar on a flat rocky spur jutting out from the southern end of Yal-i-Khar, and forming the northern head of the Chah Surkh valley. Chah Surkh itself is not visible owing to an intervening spur. On the northern side of the promontory on which 39 is situated is a ravine, the northern side of which is the prolongation of the Kadaona range, and forms the head of the Tirkisht valley. It is generally known as the Katal Surkh. On the south the promontory is joined by the low watershed running up from the Simtik range, which divides the Chah Surkh and Sargardan drainage. Pillar 39 is just opposite the point of junction. This pillar protects the line of communication between Chah Surkh and Tirkisht, which passes through the bay formed by the Katal Surkh and the pillar promontory.	Pillar 38 . .	315½°	Ditto .	Ditto.	
		Pillar 37 . .	322°			Miscellaneous bearings.
		Tirkisht hill. .	16°			Hashtadan Mound to conical hill. 152°
		Yal-i-Khar . .	67°	......	......	Hashtadan Mound to eastern tower of Pardai. 23°
						Hashtadan Mound to pillar 29. 218½°
						Eastern tower Pardai to Hashtadan Mound. 223°
						Eastern tower Pardai to Ziarat. 112°
						Hashtadan Mound to Palangawa. 233° or 233½°
						Tirkisht hill to conical hill 309°
						Tirkisht hill to Yal-i-Khar 179°

Meshed, }
The 6th July 1891. }

C. S. MacLean, *Major-Genl.,*
A. G.-G. of India & H. B. Majesty's
Consul-Genl. for Khorassan & Seistan.

LANSDOWNE,
Viceroy and Governor-General of India.

This settlement was ratified by the Viceroy and Governor-General of India at Calcutta, on the seventeenth day of December A.D. One thousand eight hundred and ninety-one.

W. J. CUNINGHAM,
Dy. Secy. to the Govt. of India, Foreign Dept.

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